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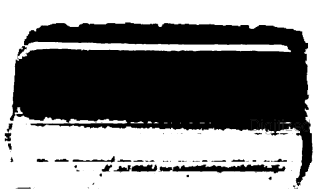

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THE

SCOTTISH ANTIQUARY

or

Northern Notes & Queries

EDITED BY

THE REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A.

F.S.A. SCOT., CONC. SCOT. HIST. SOC., F. HUGT. S.

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The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR *of 'The Scottish Antiquary,'* The Parsonage, Alloa.

504. CRADLE OF JAMES VI.—Though the infant who occupied this narrow cot did not in after life prove a man of any very extraordinary capacity for ruling himself or others, the kingdoms of Scotland and England regarded him with peculiar interest, and had good reason to pray that he might be spared to hand over to his offspring the honours he had received from his ancestors. Mary, the Queen of Scotland, had no other child, neither had she brothers or sisters. The heir to the Scottish throne was doubtless a descendant of Mary, daughter of James II., who had married Lord Hamilton. But her son James, Earl of Arran, had three wives, and both the descendants of his first and third marriage claimed to represent the Princess Mary—both claimants, Stewart, Lord Ochiltree,

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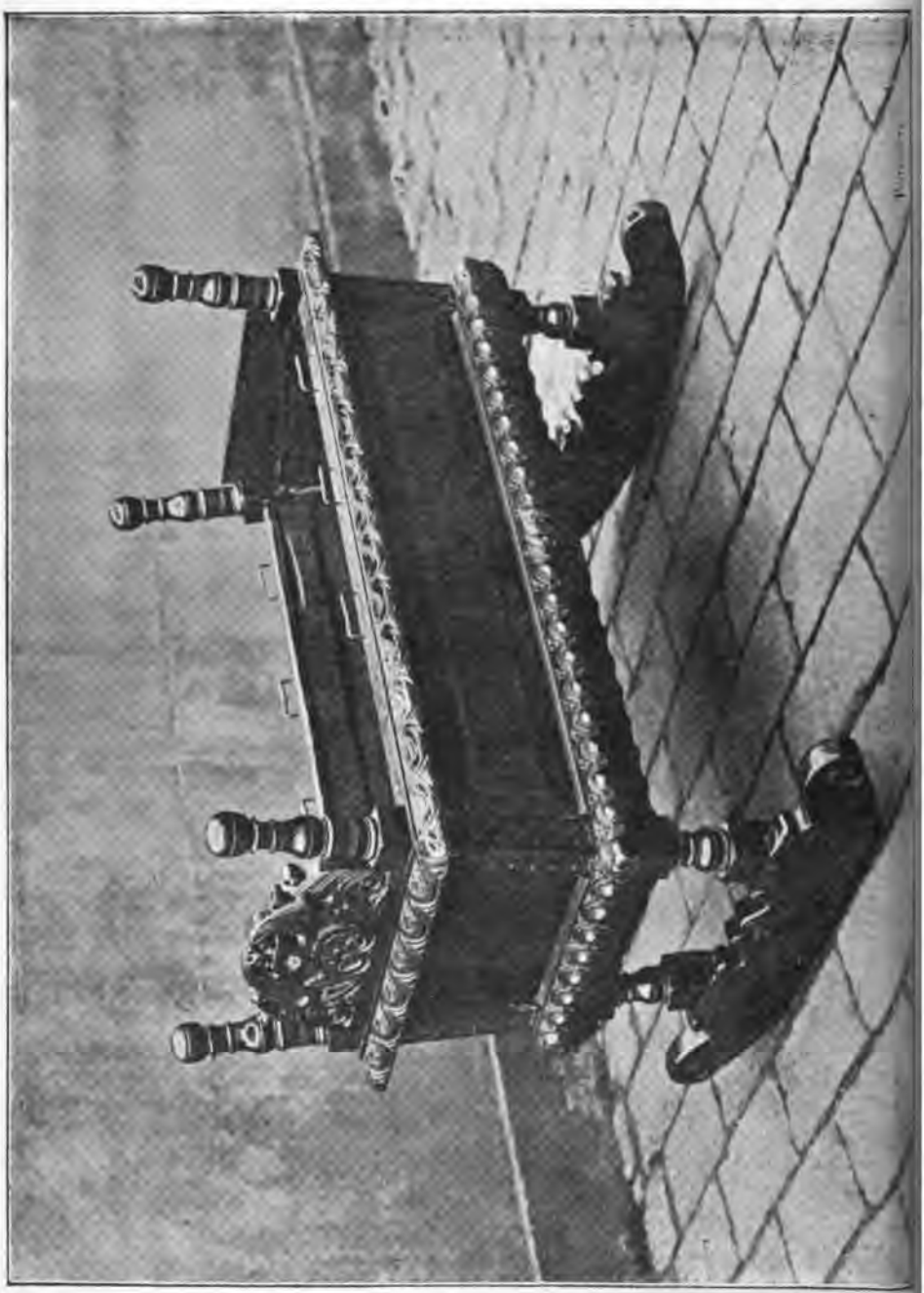

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and James Hamilton, Earl of Arran were powerful, and a war of succession would probably have disturbed the country.

Elizabeth of England was unmarried. Her nearest heir was Mary Queen of Scotland, granddaughter of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.; next came Arabella Stewart, Margaret's great-granddaughter by a second marriage, and after her Katherine Gray, granddaughter of Mary Tudor, Margaret's younger sister. Katherine was wife of John Seymour, Earl of Hertford, and the Seymours would have without doubt resisted the claims of Arabella Stewart, so in England also a war of succession was almost certain. The babe in the cradle was heir to the Crowns of Scotland and of England, and thus both countries had good reason to pray that his life might be spared. The tender thread was not broken, and amongst his descendants are to be found the monarchs, not only of Great Britain, but of all the European States. His descendants in the male line are extinct, but in the female line they abound. The cradle itself, as will be seen, is plain and simple. Had it not a history few save lovers of old furniture would give it a place of honour, but the history it possesses is unique in the history of nations, and its authenticity is assured by the fact that when removed from his mother's care the royal infant was brought up by the wife of the Earl of Mar, the hereditary captain of Stirling Castle. Annabella Murray, Countess of Mar, brought up her royal charge at Alloa House and at Stirling Castle, and the cradle has been preserved at Alloa by the Earls of Mar, her descendants, together with a child's chair, seated in which we can picture to ourselves the infant Scottish Solomon receiving his first lessons from his pedagogue, George Buchanan, while Gilbert Primrose, from the neighbouring royal burgh of Culross, looked after his health, and saw that he took his physic. The collateral descendant of the 'French Doctor,' as he was called, is now a Minister of State to the Queen of Scotland and of England (Great Britain), the descendant of the babe in the cradle at Alloa.

[Through the kindness of the Earl of Mar and Kellie we are able to give a good photoglypt of this interesting old cradle.—ED.]

505. CAMPBELL OF ARDCHATTAN.—Before giving a genealogical account of this family, it may be well to describe briefly the Monastery of Ardchattan, of which they were for several generations styled Priors. It is briefly mentioned in an appendix to Keith's *Scottish Bishops*. A fuller account is contained in some notes written apparently about the close of the last century, now amongst the Ardchattan family archives. The name of the writer is not given; it may be a copy from some published account, with which, however, we are not acquainted. The paper may interest our readers, and we give it *in extenso*:—

'*The Priory of Ardchattan.*—The ancient name of the Parish in which the Priory is situated was Balliveodan, and the remains of the original Church are still very perfect on the hill at the back of the Priory. It is supposed to have been founded in the 6th century, and it certainly has every appearance of great antiquity. The tradition is that a horrid murder was committed in it during divine service, and that in consequence it was desecrated by the Pope. It is still used as a burial-ground, and a few years ago, in making a grave, a quantity of silver coins of Edward I. were dug up, and are in the possession of the Laird. There are many ancient tombstones, but totally illegible.

'In 1219, Malvoisin, Bishop of St. Andrews, having introduced into

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Scotland the Monks of Valombre or Valliscaulium in Burgundy, the Priory of Ardchattan was built for this order in 1220 by Duncan MacCoul, ancestor of the MacDougals of Lorn, and it was united with the Abbey of Icolmkill to the Bishopric of the Isles. All the records of the Priory having been burnt, little or nothing is known of its history till the time of Alexander Campbell, the last Prior, who was appointed in 1580, when it appears to have been fast falling into decay as a monastic establishment, for a lease of the teinds given in 1598 is subscribed by Alexander Prior, etc. etc., "who has affixed his own seal and the common seal of the chapter of the Monastery, in place and supplement of the said convent and conventual brethren, who are all departed this mortal life" (Family Papers). In 1602 the Monastery was dissolved, and granted to the said Alexander Campbell and his heirs by royal charter as a free temporal tenantry. In 1654 a party of English soldiers under Captain Mutlo, Governor of Dunstaffnage Castle, burnt and plundered the Priory, and the present dwelling-house is principally formed out of the old Hall of the Priory, and there is still among the family papers an attested copy from the records of the Scottish Parliament, of a grant of 8000 merks as a compensation for the loss sustained. The Church, however, was still used as a place of worship till about 1730, when it was dismantled and the present Church built; since then it has rapidly gone to decay, and it is to be lamented that some effectual means are not taken to preserve the few remains that exist.

'From the many alterations that have taken place to adapt the buildings to modern uses, it is difficult for any but an antiquarian to give the slightest idea of the original size or shape of the Monastery; all that now can be made out is as follows:—On the west side a handsome door, of pure Saxon architecture, leads into a space of about 70 feet by 16, probably the cloisters, on the right hand of which is the burial-place of the Barcaldine family, on the left that of Lochnell, the extinct family of Inverstrefan, etc.; none of the monuments are remarkable. From thence you proceed by a Saxon arch, through a very massive double wall, into the centre aisle of the Church, 70 feet by 30. At the upper end on the right, in this wall, is a handsome and well-preserved Saxon arch, subdivided by three Gothic arches on each side, one containing a flat stone tablet, and the centre one a carved stone hollowed out, apparently to hold holy water; opposite that is a very curious monument, an account and print of which has been published. The translation of the inscription on it is as follows:—"Here lie MacDougal and Duncan, also Dougal their successor, the first two of whom descended from the same father and mother, but Dougal, who erected this monument, was by a former union. He died in the year 1502." The top of the stone is most elaborately carved, but being, as most of the monuments are, of a soft blue slate, it is fast mouldering from the effects of the weather. In the centre of the Church are some very old stones, one of which bears an inscription still legible by persons conversant in these matters; another has the full-length figure of a Prior in his robes in it, in good preservation. There are other monuments (apparently the most ancient), of a hard whin-stone, but having no inscriptions. In the middle of the left wall, an arch leads into a sort of side aisle about 50 feet by 14, containing a quantity of old tombstones; to the right of the body of the Church is a chapel used as the burial-place of the Ardchattan family. In the present dwelling-house is a curious recess with a groined roof, called the Prior's Closet. It may be added that, according to tradition,

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Balliveodan, the old name of the Parish, meant the town of Bede; and in the neighbourhood is a large stone called Surveodan or Bede Seat, and it is generally believed by the inhabitants that the Venerable Bede was a constant visitor to these parts. Ardchattan, the Point or Height of Chattan, so called from a son of the Bishop of Wemys of that name who was superior of the Priory: it is uncertain when this name first obtained. Within memory the old inhabitants still called it Balliveodan. A more credible tradition is that Meodan, the St. Modan of the Catholic Calendar, who was a Scotchman, is the person who gave his name to the place; the Gaelic construction of language would in the genitive case make it Mheodan, pronounced Veodan. Robert Bruce held a parliament here.'

We will now proceed to consider the history of the family which took their title from the Priory of Ardchattan. In the general scramble which took place in the 16th century for Church property, it was not likely that the Campbells would fail to get a prize. John Campbell, younger son of Sir John Campbell, first of Calder, was Prior of Ardchattan from about 1552 to 1580. He was styled 'Electus Sodoren," and though John Carswell was titular Bishop of the Isles (Sodoren), in 1566 John Campbell was certainly Bishop from about June 1572 to 1596. Bishop Keith does not mention this fact, which, however, Cosmo Innes makes sufficiently clear (*Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, vol. ii. pt. 1. p. 150; see also *Reg. Priv. Con.*). Bishop John Campbell resigned the Priory of Ardchattan in 1580 to his son Alexander, who was at the time Parson of Kilninver, though a layman. Of John Campbell, 'Electus Sodoren,' Keith remarks, "He dilapidated most part of the benefice in favour of his relations."

In preparing the following pedigree of the family of Ardchattan, we have made full use of a large number of original legal documents preserved at Ardchattan, and in no case has any statement been made which is not fully proved by these papers. To give them *in extenso* would be cumbersome; suffice it to say that they set forth in clear legal language the relationship which existed between the parties signing or witnessing them. The pedigree, therefore, can claim to be proved in every stage by sufficient evidence drawn from official and contemporary sources.

Sir John Campbell, third son of Archibald, second Earl of Argyle, married, *circa* 1510, Muriel, heiress of Calder. He had issue—

1. Archibald, who was ancestor of the Earls of Cawdor.
2. John, Bishop of the Isles, who had issue Alexander: see below.

I. Alexander Campbell, son of John, Bishop of the Isles, obtained, as we have shown, the valuable Priory of Ardchattan, and, though a layman, assumed the title of Prior, and at least on one occasion used the conventual seal as well as that of his family arms. When he married his wife Catherine M'Donald is not known, but in the Register of Baptisms ot Stirling is the following entry, dated Aug. 7, 1589: 'Johnne Campbell [son of] Alex^{r} Campbell, priour of Ardchattan [and] Ele^{k} Aissone [Witnesses], Ro^{k} Craigengelt of y^{at} Ilk, Mr. Richard Wry^{t} Min^{r}, Mr. Alex^{r} Jull.' Against this entry and some others is written 'fors,' which may stand for 'foreigners,' *i.e.* non-parishioners, or 'fornicators.' It, however, seems improbable that two ministers and a landed proprietor should have acted as witnesses had the child been illegitimate; and it may be further noted that in some instances the word 'Adulterers' is written in full. This

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John, however, even if legitimate, did not survive, for John, the second prior, is styled the son of Catherine M'Donald, wife of Alexander, whom she survived twelve years. The marriage must have taken place before 1599. Alexander died 1628, leaving issue—

1. John, who succeeded.
2. Archibald, who had the lands of Leraigs; he is styled brother to 'John, prior of Ardchattan,' and had several children—

    a. John; *b.* Alexander; *c.* Duncan, who married, 1664, Annabel Campbell; and *d.* Margaret, who was dead before 1670.

3. Duncan.
4. James, alive 1640, had a son John, alive 1678.
5. Mr. William, alive 1640.

II. John Campbell of Ardchattan, married, Dec. 1624, Jonet, daughter of Alexander Campbell of Lochnell; he was dead before 1679, leaving issue—

1. Archibald, who succeeded.
2. John.
3. Duncan of Culnadallock, married Florence Campbell (alive 1721), and had issue—

    a. Donald. *b.* John, who married Beatrix Campbell, by whom he had three children, viz.: (1) Donald; (2) Isobel; (3) Margaret. *c.* Archibald, married (1721) Jean, daughter of John Campbell of Ardchattan, his cousin; she married, secondly, John Campbell of Ballygown. In 1721 the line of Duncan Campbell was extinct.

4. James, alive 1687, married . . .? and had issue a son, Colin, who in 1721 became heir of Culnadallock on the failure of the line of Duncan.
5. Mr. Alexander (alive 1665), married . . .? and had issue—*a.* Archibald, alive 1687, married Isobel Campbell; *b.* John, alive 1685.
6. Colin, alive 1665.

III. Archibald Campbell of Ardchattan, married Jean Campbell of Edinample; she married, secondly (1687), John Campbell, uncle to the Laird of Lochnell. The date of Archibald's death is not known; he left issue—

1. John, who succeeded.
2. Duncan.
3. Alexander.
4. James.

IV. John Campbell of Ardchattan in 1679; he was alive 1708. He married, 1680, Susannah, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Glenurchy, by his wife, Dame Christian Muschett; they had issue—

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1. Archibald, 'Fiar' of Ardchattan 1679, who died *vitâ patris.*
2. Charles, who succeeded.
3. James.
4. Alexander, alive 1715.
5. Colin.
6. Jean, who, as above stated, married her cousin, Archibald Campbell.
7. Elizabeth.
8. Catherine.
9. Christian.

V. Charles Campbell of Ardchattan, styled 'the Younger,' 1715, was alive 1752; he married, 1719, Anne Campbell, of the family of Barcaldine, and left issue, but only the name of the eldest son has been discovered, viz.:—

VI. Partick Campbell of Ardchattan, who died 30th June 1801, having married, 1753, Lillias Macfarlane, who died 18th March 1783; they had issue—

1. Robert, who succeeded.
2. Alexander, who succeeded Robert.
3. Anne, who married Andrew Clarke of Comrie, and had issue—Robert Clarke of Comrie, who married Isabella, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Wellwood and Mary, daughter of Sir George Preston, Bart.; they had issue—(*a*) Andrew Clarke, who sold Comrie, and died *s.p.*; (*b*) William, who succeeded to the estate of Valleyfield, and took the name of Preston; he was in holy orders in the Church of England; he died, having married Charity Piggott, by whom he had issue—
    i. Robert Campbell Preston, now of Valleyfield and Ardchattan, to which estate he succeeded on the death of his cousin, Mrs. Popham, and also assumed the name of Campbell.
    ii. Arthur Clarke Preston, and four daughters.
4. Mary Elizabeth, born 1769, died 1828.

VII. Robert Campbell of Ardchattan, registered his family arms in the Lyon Office, with remainder to the heirs-male of Patrick Campbell, 6th Laird; he died without issue, and was succeeded by his next brother.

VIII. Alexander Campbell of Ardchattan had a grant of addition to his supporters to himself and the heirs-male of his body, 26th January 1808. He married Jane Meux, only child of Edward Meux Worsley of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, Esq., by whom he had issue—

1. Alexander Glynn, who succeeded.
2. Ann, who succeeded her brother.

IX. Alexander Glynn Campbell of Ardchattan, died unmarried in Italy, 5th Nov. 1836, and was succeeded by his sister,

X. Anne Campbell, who married Popham, R.N.; she died without issue 18 , when she was succeeded by her cousin,

XI. Robert Campbell Preston, the great-great-grandson of Patrick

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Campbell, sixth Laird. Mr. Campbell Preston was born 1865, and was educated at Eton.

Mr. Campbell Preston has not yet applied to the Lyon Office for a grant of arms.

The following arms were matriculated by Mr. Robert Campbell, seventh Laird of Ardchattan, with remainder to the heirs-male of his father:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight *or* and *sa.* for Campbell; 2nd, *or*, a stag's head caboshed *sa.* for Calder; 3rd, *arg.*, a galley, sails furled and oars in action, flags and pendants flying, *sa.* for Lorn; the whole within a bordure *gu.* charged with eight crescents *arg.* *Crest*—A swan with wings elevated *arg.*, on the head an Eastern crown *or.* *Supporters*—On the dexter side a stag regardant *sa.*, attired *gu.*, with a ducal crown *or*; on the sinister side a lion gardant *gu.*, gorged with a mural crown *or.*—*Motto*—'Be mindfull.'

N.B.—Mr. Campbell Preston of Ardchattan and Valleyfield is the representative of the families of Clarke of Comrie, Wellwood, Campbell of Ardchattan, and Preston of Valleyfield.

The arms of Clarke of Comrie have not been matriculated.

The arms of Wellwood are *arg.*, out of a well *gu.* an oak-tree growing *vert.*

The arms of Preston of Valleyfield are *arg.*, three unicorns' heads erased *sa.*, within a bordure *az.*

506. FOREIGNERS MADE DENIZENS.—William Page, Esq., F.S.A., has just edited for the Huguenot Society a list of 'Denizations and Naturalizations of Aliens in England, 1509-1603,' containing the names of close upon 7000 foreigners who became naturalised Englishmen during the 16th century—of these the greater number were French and Flemings—there were, however, many Scotsmen. Froude (vol. iv.) states that a number of Scottish people who had accepted the doctrines of the reformed religion fled to England after Patrick Hamilton suffered death at St. Andrews in 1528. We give below a full list of all the acts of denization in favour of Scotsmen contained in Mr. Page's work, feeling sure that it will interest our readers.

The laws relating to foreigners were much stricter in England than in Scotland. Though foreigners were allowed to settle in the country and pursue their calling, their names were carefully enrolled, they laboured under certain disabilities and remained 'aliens' even after many years of residence in England. Of the tens of thousands who arrived during the 16th century from Flanders and France, the 7000 who became denizens formed a very small proportion. The thousands of foreigners in England who married and left issue have had an effect on the national character which has only of late years been recognised. In Scotland there was a demand for foreign skilled labour, and the Kings of the Stewart family welcomed all artisans, who required no special denization; no lists of their names were made, they settled in the land as freely as they would in this 19th century. We find plenty of Flemish names in the lowland burghs, ports, and champaign country, just the same names as in England are known by the official lists to be Flemish. We have no reason for doubting that, had it been necessary for them to have taken out patents of Denization here, as in England, a number as great proportionally to the general population would be found, while as in England many

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thousands would have remained content with the protection they received, knowing that their children at least would possess the right of citizenship. It has been the custom of Scottish writers to make much of the connection between Scotland and France. The political aspect of it we will not here discuss. The industrial and social connection was very slight in comparison with the constant and important intercourse which existed between Scotland and Flanders or Holland, and if English Denizations are to guide us we shall find that the French only amount to a third of the whole, although they include a crowd of over 1800 refugees who fled for their lives in one year. The French refugees were emigrants by necessity not by choice. The Flemings were in many cases refugees, but besides such there were those who came to push their way in the world. The Flemings or Dutch have always been good colonists, the French scarcely ever. A consideration of the whole subject will, we believe, convince the careful student that just as at present Scottish blood is to be found in most English families, so Flemish blood is as abundant in Scotland as it certainly is in England. Such works as this of Mr. Page's enable us to analyse the composition of our present population, and dispel false ideas founded on a ridiculous but very prevalent exclusiveness. We are English or Scots by habitation, long or short as the case may be, by breeding to some extent but not in every case, as Tennyson sings—

> 'Saxon or Dane or Norman we,
> Teuton or Celt, or whatever we be.'

We can be loyal Britishers all the better for our mixed descent from Robert Bruce, William Wallace, King Arthur, William the Conqueror, King Pepin, Charlemagne, William of Nassau, *et complures alios.*

List of Scotsmen extracted from Mr. Page's Volume.

Abber, Denys, aged 49 years, fisherman, born in Scotland. Married to an English woman, has one child. In England 38 years. Suitor for Letters of Denization, 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 279.)

Abercromy, James, clerk, from Scotland. 10th Feb. 1567. (*Pat.* 9 Eliz., p. 3, m. 39.)

Abercromy, Walter, from Scotland. 22d Jan. 1522. (*Pat.* 13 Hen. 8, p. 3, m. 19.)

Adams, John, from Scotland. 18th Oct. 1522. (*Pat.* 14 Hen. 8, p. 1, m. 22.)

Aderstone, William, tailor, from Scotland. 4th May 1571. (*Pat.* 13 Eliz., p. 2, m. 30.)

Adinston, Michael, from Scotland. 1st May 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 30.)

Alderdayes, Walter, from Scotland. 12th Nov. 1565. (*Pat.* 7 Eliz., p. 8., m. 15.)

Allett, William, from Scotland. 12th Dec. 1571. (*Pat.* 14 Eliz., p. 8, m. 3.)

Anderson, David, from Scotland. 9th Aug. 1583. (*Pat.* 25 Eliz., p. 14, m. 17.)

Anderson, John, born in Lowdian in the Diocese of Glasgow. In England 21 years. Married to an Englishwoman. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)

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Anderson, Thomas, from Scotland. Married to an alien woman. In England 14 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)

Andreson, *alias* Handreson, Thomas, from Scotland. 12th Mar. 1516. (*Pat.* 7 Hen. 8, p. 3, m. 22.)

Annand, Gilbert, clerk, from Scotland, 26th August 1567. (*Pat.* 9 Eliz., p. 3, m. 40.)

Armestrong, Alexander, Scotchman, 3rd Feb. 1558. (*Pat.* 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary, p. 11, m. 35.)

Bardie, Anna, wife of Michael Canne, from Scotland. 28th Oct. 1583. (*Pat.* 25, Eliz., p. 14, m. 17.)

Bassantyne, James, from Scotland, 3rd June 1562. (*Pat.* 4 Eliz., p. 11, m. 9.)

Bastian, Henry, surgeon, from Scotland. 21st Oct. 1564. (*Pat.* 6 Eliz., p. 11, m. 19.

Bawden, John, carpenter, from Scotland. 4th Dec. 1539. (*Pat.* 31 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 34.).

Bayne, Hector, from the diocese of St. Andrew's in Scotland. 27th Feb. 1535. (*Pat.* 26, Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 42.)

Beake, Davy, fisherman, born in Scotland, aged 38 years. In England 19 years. Married to an Englishwoman and has 3 children. Suitor for Letters of Deniz. 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 279.)

Benefice, George, 'fischer, Scott, havynge wyff and children Englysshe.' 18th April 1542. (*Pat.* 33 Hen. 8, p. 9, m. 44.) George Benefice, fisherman, aged 40 years. In England 21 years, has five children. Suitor for Letter of Deniz. 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 297.)

Blair, James, from Scotland. 11th June 1582. (*Pat.* 24 Eliz., p. 9, m. 24.)

Blare, Patrick, from Scotland. 2nd Oct. 1570. (*Pat.* 12 Eliz., p. 4, m. 34.)

Borne, Thomas, 'Scottysshman, havynge a wyff and children Englyshe.' 18th April 1542. (*Pat.* 33 Hen. 8, p. 9, m. 44.)

Bourne, William, born in Scotland, 'hathe remayned studient within the universitie of Cambridge and other parts of this realme 16 years, desireth to be made denyson.' 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.) 11th July 1544. (*Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)

Brande, John, from Scotland. 24th Nov. 1565. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 6. m. 36.)

Brekenrig, John, from Scotland 30th May 1524. (*Pat.* 16 Hen. 8, p. 1, m. 39.)

Broune, Thomas, from Scotland. 30th May 1565. (*Pat.* 7 Eliz., p. 18, m. 14.)

Browne, Thomas, from Scotland. 8th May 1566. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 6, m. 35.)

Brusse, Patrick, from Scotland. 5th Oct. 1562. (*Pat.* 4 Eliz., p. 11, m. 9.)

Burton, John, from Scotland. 18th Dec. 1572. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 27.)

Cabrithe, David, a Scotchman, and Cristian, his wife, with the Lord Admiral. Thomas, George, John, William, Thomas (*sic*), Adam, Margaret *alias* Bekes, and Margaret (*sic*) a young child, their children all Scotish born. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen 8.)

Cae, Andrew, from Scotland. 14th April 1570. (*Pat.* 12 Eliz., p. 4, m. 33.)

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Christie, John, from Scotland. 20th June 1575. (*Pat.* 17 Eliz., p. 4, m. 25.)

Clarke, John, from Scotland, having an English wife. In England 20 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)

Cockebourne, John, Lord of Ormeston, and Alisen, his wife, with Alexander, John, Barbara and Sibilla, their children, from Scotland. 12th May 1552. (*Pat.* 6 Edw. 6, p. 5, m. 25.)

Copelande, Peter, fisherman, born in Scotland, aged 54 years. Married to an Englishwoman by whom he has 3 children. In England 26 years. Suitor for Letter of Deniz. 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 279.)

Corwood, Humphrey, from Scotland. 10th May 1586. (*Pat.* 28 Eliz., p. 1, m. 36.)

Couldwell, James, clerk, from Scotland, 18th Oct. 1566. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 6, m. 35.)

Crale, Robert, 'Scott, and hath a wyff and children Englysshe.' 18th April 1542. (*Pat.* 33 Hen. 8, p. 9, m. 44.)

Crayford, David, from Scotland. 1565-6. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 6, m. 35.)

Cristoferson, John, doctor of medicine, from Scotland. 29th Jan. 1513. (*Pat.* 4 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 30.)

Cundalle, John, of London, salter from Scotland. 7th March 1515. (*Pat.* 6 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 24.)

Damelston [? Danielston], Alexander, from Scotland. 13th Feb. 1574. (*Pat.* 16 Eliz., p. 13, m. 7.)

Daniell, John, from Scotland. In England 17 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)

Davyd, George, from Scotland. In England 13 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)

Davyson, *alias* Greme, George, from Scotland. 12th July 1586. (*Pat.* 28 Eliz., p. 1, m. 36.)

Dixsonn, Peter, from Scotland. 6th Nov. 1576. (*Pat.* 18 Eliz., p. 7, m. 45.)

Donaltson, Alexander, from Scotland, 21st May 1590. (*Pat.* 32 Eliz., p. 4, m. 36.)

Douglas, Patrick, from Scotland. 10th Nov. 1565. (*Pat.* 7 Eliz., p. 8, m. 15.)

Duglas, William, from Scotland. 7th Feb. 1564. (*Pat.* 6 Eliz., p. 11, m. 19.)

Dury, John, from Scotland. 6th June 1562. (*Pat.* 4 Eliz., p. 11, m. 1.)

Edger, Andrew, from Scotland. 29th May 1583. (*Pat.* 25 Eliz., p. 14, m. 17.)

Faram, Thomas, from Scotland. 7th Jan. 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 27.)

Fender, Thomas, from Scotland. 21st May 1590. (*Pat.* 32 Eliz., p. 4, m. 36.)

Flemyn, William, from Scotland. 4th June 1576. (*Pat.* 18 Eliz., p. 7, m. 43.)

Forgyson, Andrew, from Scotland. 13th Oct. 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 39.)

Frebaryn, Patrick, born in Scotland. 17th Jan. 1548. (*Pat.* 2 Edw. 6, p. 3, m. 26.)

Frude, George, from Scotland. 30th Nov. 1574. (*Pat.* 17 Eliz., p. 4, m. 3.)

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Gorden, Katherine, from Scotland. 25th April 1510. (*Cal. S. P.* Hen. 8, vol. 1. No. 1033.) Widow of Perkin Warbeck, received grant of lands from Hen. 8, provided she remained in England, afterwards married Mathew Cradok, and received licence to dwell in Wales in 1517. (*Cal. S. P.* Hen. 8, vol. 2.)

Gotherye, William, from Scotland. 8th Dec. 1567. (*Pat.* 10 Eliz., p. 5, m. 33.)

Gray, John, from Scotland. 27th Oct. 1539. (*Pat.* 31 Hen. 8, p. 6, m. 36.)

Gruye, David, of Tweedmouth in the County of Northamp (*sic*), carpenter and shipwright. Born in Scotland. Dwelt in England 48 years. Married to an English woman, 1 child. Served in the wars. (Note in Margin 'My Lord Derham suythe for him.') 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 279.)

Gryme, James, from Scotland. Married. In England 12 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)

Hacatt, Andrew, from Scotland. 23rd Dec. 1584. (*Pat.* 27 Eliz., p. 16, m. 1.)

Harryson, John, from Scotland. 23rd Sept. 1558. (*Pat.* 5 and 6 Phil. and Mary, p. 4, m. 23.)

Haryson, Alexander, chaplain, from Scotland. 19th Oct. 1520. (*Pat.* 12 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 19.)

Hawle, John, from Scotland, 14th July 1584. (*Pat.* 26 Eliz., p. 10, m. 43.)

Hay, William, from Scotland, 24th Nov. 1578. (*Pat.* 21 Eliz., p. 7, m. 26.)

Hayes, Thomas, from Scotland. 22nd Oct. 1562. (*Pat.* 4 Eliz., p. 11, m. 1.)

Higge, Luke, Scotchman, Johan his wife, and John, Cristian, Margaret, and Effame, his children. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)

Hoode, James, from Scotland. 5th Jan. 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 27.)

Howye, John, of the parish of Bamburgh in county of Northumberland, jackmaker from Scotland. 6th June 1544. (*Pat.* 36 Hen. 8, p. 7, m. 10.)

Hume, Alexander, from Scotland. 21st Jan. 1590. (*Pat.* 32 Eliz., p. 4, m. 35.)

Inessa, Arthur, from Scotland. 6th May 1568. (*Pat.* 10 Eliz., p. 5, m. 33.)

Inglishe, Archibald, from Scotland. 4th May 1563. (*Pat.* 5 Eliz., p. 1, m. 37.)

Irlande, George, from Scotland. 8th June 1566. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 6, m. 37.)

Irland, Thomas, from Scotland. 23rd Jan. 1574. (*Pat.* 16 Eliz., p. 13, m. 7.)

Jakson, Jenet, widow, born in Scotland. Has dwelt in Northumberland 47 years, and has 8 children by an Englishman. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)

Johnson, Thomas, from Scotland. 23rd Sept. 1539. (*Pat.* 31 Hen. 8, p. 4, m. 41.)

Johnson, Thomas, from Scotland. 23rd Oct. 1539. (*Pat.* 31 Hen. 8, p. 6, m. 36.)

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Knokes, Peter, from Scotland. 26th June 1579. (*Pat.* 21 Eliz., p. 7, m. 26.)

Kyle, Walter, from Scotland. 6th Nov. 1564. (*Pat.* 6 Eliz., p. 11, m. 19.)

Kynard, Robert, surgeon, from Scotland. 10th Sept. 1526. (*Cal. S. P.*, Hen. 8, vol. 4, No. 2540.)

Loggyn, William, Scotchman, Margaret his wife, Elizabeth his daughter. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)

Logye, 'Magister Robertus' Scotchman. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.) Robert Logye, clerk, 11th July 1544. (*Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)

Lowgye, James, from Scotland. 23rd Oct. 1568. (*Pat.* 10 Eliz., p. 5, m. 33.)

Lynox, Mathew, Earl of. 6th July 1544. (*Pat.* 36 Hen. 8, p. 20, m. 20.)

Makealpyn, John, from Scotland. 7th April 1537. (*Pat.* 28 Hen. 8, p. 5, m. 13.)

Maknelus, John, from Scotland. 1524. (*Cal. S. P.*, Hen. 8, vol. 4, No. 297.) Licence to John Mankellys, a Scotch tailor, to take two journeymen being aliens besides the two allowed by Act 14-15 Hen. 8. 1st April 1528. (*Ibid.* No. 4231.)

Mamvell, John, clerk, from Scotland. 2nd April 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 30.)

Marshall, James, from Scotland, married. In England 10 years, 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)

Martyn, Peter, 'cobler,' from Scotland, 27th April 1571. (*Pat.* 13 Eliz., p. 2, m. 30.)

Mathewe, Peter, of Kenton, in the county of Suffolk, shoemaker, aged 56 years, born in Scotland. In England 50 years. Married to an English woman. Has had 3 children, one now alive. Suitor for letters of Deniz. 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 279.)

Matison, Davy, fisherman, born in Scotland, aged 41 years. Dwelt in England 17 years. Married to an English woman by whom he has 4 children. Suitor for letters of Deniz. 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 279.)

Mawcombe, John, from Scotland, having an English wife. In England 12 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)

Meldrum, Thomas, from Scotland, 26th Jan. 1579. (*Pat.* 21 Eliz., p. 7, m. 27.)

Michelson, Andrew from Scotland. 26th March 1518. (*Pat.* 9 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 23.)

Myller, Hugh, from Scotland, 19th Nov. 1571. (*Pat.* 14 Eliz., p. 8, m. 3.)

Moncrif, James, from Scotland. 31st May 1582. (*Pat.* 24 Eliz., p. 9, m. 24.)

Morison, John, from Scotland. 31st Dec. 1583. (*Pat.* 26 Eliz., p. 12, m. 39.)

Morris, John, a miller born in Scotland. In England 30 years. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)

Morrys, John, from Scotland. 27th Nov. 1570. (*Pat.* 13 Eliz., p. 2, m. 30.)

Mumphaine, William, from Scotland. 6th June 1590. (*Pat.* 32 Eliz., p. 4, m. 36.)

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Myne, Nicholas, from Scotland, having an English wife. In England 15 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
Mytchell, James, from Scotland. 17th Dec. 1582. (*Pat.* 25 Eliz., p. 14, m. 17.)
Mytchell, William, from St. Johnstons in Scotland. 9th Feb. 1576. (*Pat.* 18 Eliz., p. 7, m. 43.)

507. ARCHIBALD, EARL OF DOUGLAS.—Note 503 (vol. vii. p. 187) of *The Scottish Antiquary* disputes the correctness of the statement that Archibald the Grim, third Earl Douglas, was the illegitimate son of the good Sir James. It is not quite impossible that the writer may be correct in denying this, but he is certainly mistaken in stating that Earl Archibald was the son of William, first Earl of Douglas, by Lady Margaret Dunbar.

Earl William succeeded as Lord of Douglas in 1357, and married Margaret, who became Countess of Mar in her own right. Their son James, who fell at Otterburn, was born the following year. Now, Black Archibald fought at Poitiers in 1356, two years before Earl James was born. If he were the son of Earl William, why was he passed over in favour of a much younger brother?

The Countess of Douglas and Mar survived her husband and her son, and married a second time.

Archibald must therefore have been an illegitimate son in any case, and it is not likely that Earl William was old enough to have a son who fought by his side in 1356. He himself was apparently a young man when he slew his godfather, the Knight of Liddesdale, in 1352.

Sir William Fraser, in *The Douglas Book*, states that the Douglas lands were 'entailed, *probably* by the Good Sir James' (after his own son) 'on his nephew William (the first Earl), and by special grant to Sir William Douglas of Liddesdale, and after him on Archibald the Grim,' a very natural arrangement, in those days when illegitimacy was little regarded, on failure of the more legal heirs. George, Earl of Angus, was not merely illegitimate, but the son of Earl William by the widow of his brother-in-law, Thomas, Earl of Mar. She was Countess of Angus in her own right, and without any scruple she states in her charters that her son George is 'the son of the late William, Earl of Douglas and Mar.' Earl William's lawful wife and widow was still living. George's mother resigned the earldom of Angus in her son's favour in 1389, and married him to Mary, daughter of Robert III. C. M.

508. PRESENTATION TO A CHAPLAINCY, A.D. 1525.—The following deed is, I think, of interest from its connection with St. Giles' Collegiate Church of Edinburgh, and as illustrating a little-known fact that the Heralds, as such, were possessed of Church patronage:—

'Personaliter accesserunt honorabiles viri, viz.:—Petrus Thomsoun alias Hay. Willelmus Brown alias Albany. Johannes Dicksoun alias Ross heraldi pro se et nomine aliorum heraldorum Regni Scotiae necnon Jacobus Johnestoun claviger pro se et nomine aliorum clavigerorum dicti Regni ad altare Beati Blasii marthiris infra ecclesiam Collegiatam Beati Egidii de Edinburgh situatam. Et ibidem dicti officiarii tanquam veri et indubitati patroni cujusdem capellanie per quondam Dnum. Willelmum Brown Rectorem de Mouswald, apud dictum altare fundatae, nunc vacantis per decessum quondam Dni. Gilberti Fischar ultimi capellam et possessoris

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ejusdem unanimo consensu et assensu realem actualem et corporalem possessionem provisionem et institutionem totius et integre prefate capellanie cum universis et singulis terris annuis redditibus firmis oblationibus juribus divariis et justis suis pertinenciis quibuscunque per calicis libri et ornamentorum hujus altaris deliberationis discreto viro Dno. Thome Richertsoun capellano ac consanguino ipsius quondam Dni. Willelmi durante toto tempore vite sue tradiderunt concesserunt et deliberaverunt.'

J. G. W. J.

509. GLASSMAKERS (vol. vii. p. 145).—In the very interesting article on Glassmaking in Scotland in the last number of *The Scottish Antiquary*, it is stated, p. 155, that 'We may note that beer, at least under this name, was previously [to 1663] unknown in Scotland, the word in use being ale.' Now this would hardly seem to be the case, for you may remember that Alexander Hume, the Poet-Minister of Logie, near Stirling, who died in 1609, referred to it by that name in his *Day Estwall*, published, with his other poems, by the Bannatyne Club in 1832, when he describes the labourers taking shelter and refreshment in the height of the mid-day sun, and says that

> 'Sume plucks the honie plowm and peare,
> The cherrie and the pesche,
> Sume likes the rime and London beare
> The body to refresh.'

That would point to, at least, London beer, *nominatim*, being in common use in his time, say probably a century before 1663. But what was London beer?

J. L. A.

'William Brotherstaines, servitor to Alexander Angeley, Clerk to the Glass Manufactory'—apparently in Leith. The date is 21st November 1699.

I have a book-plate of Nicholas Tyzack, Esq., surgeon, having the Tyzack arms as given in the *Scottish Antiquary*, save that the billets are *az.* The ball in the crest rests in what appears to be a chain-shot fess-ways. Motto, 'Nec bello major et armis.' The book-plate of Edward Tyzack has flames issuing from the fire-ball; the motto is, 'Le Seignuer Gardemavie.'

'MAG.'

510. IRVING OF BONSHAW.—The following portion of a pedigree has been sent us as showing the connection between the Irvings of Bonshaw and the Grahams of Mossknow, both in the county of Dumfries. The pedigree has been compiled principally from original sources by Mr. James Ronaldson Lyell, 1 Carlung Place, Edinburgh.

I. Christopher Irving of Bonshaw. On 19th of May 1544 he had an acquittance from his feudal superior, John Johnston of that ilk, of all wards, non-entries, etc. His son's retour in Stabiltoun states that he died in 1555; his only known children were—

1. Edward Irving. (See below as No. II.)
2. Christopher Irving.

II. Edward Irving of Bonshaw, served heir-special to his father Christopher (No. I.) in Stabiltoun on 5th August 1605—the lands having been fifty years in non-entry. As head of the Irving sept, he appears to

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have been a person of great importance on the Western Marches, and hardly inferior in power to the Maxwells and Johnstons. On 20th July 1568 Knollys writes to Cecil: 'A fight between Edward of the Bonshawe and the Maxwells.' The retour of James Irving of Bonshaw, his great-great-grandson, in the 3-pound land of Ecclefechan, gives his death in Nov. 1605. The name of his wife is not known. He had the following children:—

1. Christopher Irving. (See below as No. III.A.)
2. William Irving of Kirkconnell.
3. James Irving in Cleuchheads.

III.A. Christopher Irving (son of Edward No. II.), fiar of Bonshaw, mentioned in the Privy Council Register 1564, 1569, and 1582. In 1564 John Johnston of that ilk is said to have 'pressed' to 'ally' his daughter with him, but was forbidden by the Privy Council. He appears to have predeceased his father. In 1582 he found caution to appear before the king when required. He was styled 'of the Cove.' It is not known whom he married, but he had issue as follows:—

1. William Irving. (See below as III.B. of Bonshaw.)
2. George Irving in Cove, who on 26th Feb. 1631 has seizin of Eastriggs in security of £1000 Scots advanced by him to William, Earl of Drumlanrig.
3. David Irving of Mossknow, married Jean Murray; he died Sept. 1659, leaving issue two daughters, viz.:—
   - *a.* Margaret Irving, married the Rev. William Graham, M.A., of Mossknow; she died Aug. 1691; he died in 1673, leaving issue—
     - i. William Graham, M.A., of Mossknow, who married in 1682 Isobel Herries, daughter to William Herries, M.A., of Hurthat (she died 20th March 1737). They had issue—(1) David, who appears to have died *sine prole*; (2) Fergus Graham of Mossknow; (3) Janet; and (4) Ann.
     - ii. David Graham.
     - iii. Jean Graham, married in 1672 William Irving of Bonshaw.
   - *b.* Blensch Irving, married —— Johnstone of Bridgemoor, mentioned in her father's will, and had issue—
     - i. Rosina Johnston had a legacy under her maternal grandfather's will.

III.B. William Irving (eldest son of Christopher, fiar of Bonshaw, No. III.A.), married Margaret Kirkpatrick; he died between 13th June 1646 and 28th April 1655, having had issue—

1. William Irving. (See below as IV.A.)
2. Edward Irving.
3. Herbert Irving of Bonshaw, by purchase from his nephew James Irving of Bonshaw; married Margaret Alexander, daughter of Mr. John Alexander, Parson of Hoddam. He died about 1661, and had issue—

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a. William Irving of Bonshaw, by conveyance from his father, dated 3rd May 1659, and sasine thereon 17th June following. He married in 1672 his cousin, Jean Graham. (See III.A., 3, *a.* iii.).

4. John Irving, married Elizabeth Johnston, daughter to John Johnston of Elshieshields; contract dated 27th Oct. 1671; he died before 8th Nov. 1707; his son was—

a. John Irving, who was retoured heir-general to his father on 8th Nov. 1707.

5. Adam Irving.
6. Richard Irving.
7. Blensch Irving, married John Irving, son to Jeffrey Irving of Brotts.

IV.A. William Irving, fiar of Bonshaw, married Janet Jardine, sister to John Jardine of Applegarth; contract dated 25th July 1631; predeceased his father between 17th June 1633 and 1st June 1637; his son was—

IV.B. James Irving of Bonshaw; he had seizin of Bonshaw as heir to his grandfather on 9th June 1655, and on 25th May 1655 he was served heir-special to his great-great-grandfather in the 3-pound land of Ecclefechan. He sold Bonshaw to his uncle Herbert (see III.B., 3) in 1655.

J. R. L.

511. PLEASURES OF GENEALOGY.—Most people have a notion that genealogy is very dry work, and it is difficult to convince them that they are wrong because they refuse to make an experiment for themselves, nay, will not take the trouble to give the matter more than a passing sneer. We would, however, put a few facts before those who may not be too conceited to note them, in the hope that prejudice may be shaken, if not swept away. Genealogists find in their work very much to instruct and to amuse, and there is also a piquant dash of uncertainty, and a probability of strange surprises in a genealogical hunt. Fox-hunting would become monotonous if the scent never failed; but all the skill of the sportsman is called forth when cunning reynard for a while eludes pursuit, and enthusiasm is redoubled when the hounds are again laid on. So with the genealogist; up to a certain date he may work his pedigree out stage by stage with ease, and then the clue disappears—traditions may suggest lines of investigations, and they may prove delusive—but some accident puts the clue once more into his hand, and the work is carried on with increased enjoyment. What shape the accident may take who can foresee? It may be a fragment of a tombstone, a chance dropping upon an entry in a book or register when he was not even engaged on the matter. It is indeed impossible to enumerate the strange and diverse ways in which information is flashed out. Then, again, curious facts are rescued from oblivion and throw light on old world ways and people. Names now fallen out of use are met with, and the mind is set to work to explain why names once popular are now unused, and why names now common were in former days unpopular. The Christian name Thomas was very rare till the slaughter of Thomas à Becket gave it a little favour. It may be noted that no king ever bore that name. In Scotland Mary was

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uncommon even when a Mary was on the throne. These are but two instances—many more might be mentioned, but we prefer to leave them to the reader to discover and rejoice over for himself. Another usage—not common, it is true, but occasionally met with—was giving to two or even more surviving children the same Christian name. Thus there were two David Lindsays, brothers, each of whom was Lyon-King-of-Arms.[1] John Leland, the antiquary, who died 1552, was one of three brothers who bore the same Christian name and lived to man's estate. A family of Clerk connected with Winchester affords a beautiful example of how a genealogist might be exercised by similarity of names in compiling a pedigree. 'William Clerk, the grandfather, had but two sons, both Thomases; their wives both Amys, their heirs both Henrys, and the heirs of Henry both Thomases, both of Oxford, both of the Temple,'—but enough. (*Her. and Gen.*, Nov. 1866, p. 119.) Much perplexity has been caused by the custom of giving the same Christian name generation after generation to the eldest son, so that it is often hard to say whether John the father, the son, or the grandson is being dealt with. English and Scottish surnames are a study in themselves. Foreign names are also an interesting and a distinct study—their changes when imported—their strange mutilation. Mr. Lower has written effectively on names, and a perusal of his book will not fail to give pleasure. Again, a knowledge of the habitat of certain names will throw a light on the history of the country. Why, for instance, old Norman names exist in Ireland and in Scotland, why Scottish names preponderate in Ulster, why Flemish names abound in certain parts of England and of Scotland also, and why many strictly Border names are to be met with in Fifeshire. There is a reason for all these things, and the genealogist can scarcely fail to discover the true explanation. He may also learn much about the condition of trade, the rise and growth of many industries, not of English origin. He will meet with strange conditions of life, sudden rises to affluence and falls to poverty. 'The Romance of the Peerage' does not stand alone; 'The Romance of the People' awaits the skill and patience of the genealogist to unearth it; and every worker, while he gains knowledge of his own forbears, does something to throw light on history and on the formation of the nation. ED.

512. COMMUNION TOKENS (vii. 178).—I have again much pleasure in contributing sketches of a few more tokens. These (with the exception of Lhanbride, Old Machar, and Crail) represent the Established Church of Scotland. There appears to be just a little doubt as to the *Circular* token; it is generally accepted as belonging to the Episcopal Church of Crail. The Episcopal minister in charge at Crail from '1731 to 1740' was '*Robert Lyon.*' He was succeeded *early* in '1741' by *Robert Lindsay.* It is a singular coincidence that the initials R. L. were the same for both ministers. If not a Crail token, it may possibly belong to the Cathedral Church of Brechin. The minister in charge there in 1672 was Rev. Robert Lawrie, who afterwards was made Bishop.

This Crail token is an instance of the difficulty sometimes in the way of correctly locating *undated* tokens.

If the subject of Communion tokens should be found at all interesting

[1] We have also seen it stated that they were uncle and nephew, and should be glad to know the true relationship.—ED.

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to the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary*, I shall be very glad to again contribute other sketches, including the Early Relief and Secession Churches, dating from about the middle of last century, when the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine and others founded the Associate Congregation.

J. H. PRATT.

513. WILLIAM MURRAY, A STUDENT.—A friend has lent us a small MSS. volume 4½ inches deep by 6 inches long, much damaged by fire, which has been used as an Album Amicorum. The owner, as far as we can make out, was 'Monsieur de la Guiche' at Bourges, and was a professor of the college there. The inscriptions vary, but the following is a fair sample:—'En tesmoignage de l'affection que je porte à mon maistre Mr. de la Guiche i'ay escrit cecy à Bourges, le 28. Novembre, l'an 1624.—JEAN JAQUES OSCHWALDT.' This inscription is surmounted by a shield *az.*, a swan *arg.*, beaked *gu.*, mantled *az.*, lined *arg.*; on a helmet, with a wreath of the colours, a swan as in the arms. In some cases the arms have not been given, but there are more than 50, many of them beautifully emblazoned.

On the second page is a shield *az.*, a chevron between three mullets *arg.*, mantled *az.*, lined *arg.*; the helmet afrontee, with open vizar and gold bars, is surmounted by a wreath of the colours, but no crest. Beneath is written in a fine clear hand,

GULIELMUS MURRAVIUS SCOTUS.

There is no date. In other cases the dates vary from 1609 to 1628.

There are a few nicely engraved book-plates interspersed with hand-painted arms—two are dated 1613. Amongst the German inscriptions is one dated 29th July 1617, signed Jacob Stein. ED.

514. STEWART OF STENTON (vii. 103).—I should like to point out to 'L.,' in case it may have escaped his notice, in connection with his valuable paper on 'The Stewarts of Cardneys and Stenton' (*Scot. Antiq.* January 1893), that although George Stewart, V. 9. Cardneys, had no doubt a son Thomas, about the same period there existed also a member of the Kinnaird family who, on the 11th June 1611, is mentioned as

Thomas Stewart, 'filium legit. Willelmi Stewart de Kynnaird et *Egidiam Pennycuicke* ejus sponsam.'

This is from the *Registrum Magni Sigilli* (1609-1620), No. 1842.

In the same work we find that in 1604 the wife of 'the late' George Stewart of Avnetully, and mother of his eldest lawful son John, is named 'Jonet Robertsoun.'

'L.' names the wife of George Stewart (IV.A.), younger of Cardneys, as 'Catherine, daughter of Sir James Liddel of Halkertoun, Chamberlain of Scotland.' I have seen her also described as 'Catherine, daughter of David Liddell, oy to Robert Liddell of Paulathy.' L. C.

515. REMOVAL OF SCOTSMEN FROM ENGLAND BY CROMWELL.—The following may account for the presence of many English wives and husbands of Scots folk in Edinburgh about 1650, as shown by the Parochial Register:—

'1650, Aug.—This month ther was ane edict sett foorth by the Parliament of England, discharging any of the Comonwealth of England to have any commerce with the Scotish nation; as also, all Scots people werre commanded to remoue out of the kingdome of England before the 1 of

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Sept. imediatlie ensewing, vnder the paine of death, except such as was naturalized, and such as had particular warrands from the Generall in the armie to remaine.

'1650, Sept.—D. Lawmonthe, with his two sonns, came home to this kingdome, be reason of the forsaide edict of the parliament of Englande. They returned ther about the end of Oct. 1651.'—Lamont's *Diary*, 2nd ed. p. 23. 'MAG.'

516. JANET BARCLAY (vol. vii. No. 82, p. 169).—The last number of the *Genealogist* contained papers on this matter, but nothing has been produced proving from official documents who was the father of Janet, the wife of Sir Thomas Erskine; her mother was without any doubt Christian, the daughter of Helen of Mar. We should feel exceedingly obliged to any of the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* if they would give references to

1st. The earliest charter—if such indeed exists—or other document in which Janet is styled Janet *Keith.*

2nd. Any *early* mention of her as the daughter of Keith, either Sir Edward or any other of the name.

3rd. Any early mention of her as wife of a Barclay.

4th. Any *early* mention of her as being a widow when she married Sir Thomas Erskine.

With all due deference to those who *conjecture* that she was a Keith and not a Barclay on the father's side, I cannot receive late 'peerage' accounts as evidence. Late writers were very likely to take the view that, because her mother married a Keith, therefore Janet must have been the daughter of that marriage. Until the pedigree was carefully examined during the late peerage proceedings, no particular attention was paid to it, as it was plausible and, as far as the female descent was concerned, correct. Recent investigations have shown that Janet was, I believe without exception, styled Barclay. Until her fabulous position as daughter of Keith and widow of Barclay can be PROVED, is it too much to ask exact genealogists to pause before they perpetuate a modern and untrustworthy pedigree, which is now rendered more suspicious by the discovery that her name was Barclay solely, and that, therefore, according to Scottish ancient custom, she kept her father's name throughout her life? The exceptions to the custom are so rare, and so slightly supported by evidence, that they do not shake my position, which, I maintain, is both probable and reasonable, which is more than can be said of the 'widow Barclay' view, which is quite modern, and utterly unsupported by any proof that I have heard of.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

517. GRETNA GREEN.—The following cutting from an old issue of the *Scotsman* has been sent us; we think it may prove interesting:—'This House of Refuge for runaway couples from England was located at first in the village of Gretna, or rather Graitney, situated on the Scottish side of the small river Sark, which, at this point, forms the boundary between England and Scotland. It was established about 1748 by a tobacconist of the name of Joseph Paisley—a rough, outspoken, somewhat eccentric character—and existed during a century. At the outset Paisley took up the "marriage trade" merely as a "by-job," but it speedily became so prosperous that he found he could make his living comfortably by it alone. He resided at first on the common or "green," a short distance from the village of

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Gretna—hence the designation, "Gretna Green"; but in 1791 he removed to the neighbouring village of Springfield, which thenceforward became the scene of these clandestine marriage ceremonials. The notion that Paisley was a blacksmith appears to have arisen from a figurative comparison of the ceremony to welding, a joining, a process well known in the smithy. The lucrative nature of the trade soon brought rival practitioners into the field, the first of whom Paisley bought off by conceding to him the whole profits accruing from the marriages of pedestrian couples. Other competitors, however, sprang up; and Pennant, who visited Gretna in 1771, states that at that time a fisherman, a joiner, and a blacksmith carried on a brisk competition for public patronage, and performed the marriage rite at a charge varying from two guineas to a glass of whisky. "The price, however," he adds, "is generally adjusted by the information of the postilions, who are in the pay of one or other of the above worthies; but even the drivers, in case of necessity, have been known to undertake the sacerdotal office. The place is distinguished from afar by a small plantation of firs, the Cyprian grove of the place, a sort of landmark for fugitive lovers." "As I had a great desire," he adds, "to see the High Priest, by stratagem I succeeded. He appeared in the form of a fisherman, a stout fellow in a blue coat, rolling round his solemn chops a quid of tobacco of no common size. One of our party was supposed to come to explore the coast; we questioned him about his price, which, after eyeing us attentively, he left to our honour." At that time Pennant says that, continuing his journey, he "passed by Rigg, a little hamlet, a sort of chapel of ease to Gretna, in the runaway nuptials. The performer here is an alehousekeeper." He probably intercepted those coming from Scotland, who might as well have gone through the form at their own doors.

'Paisley, after leading a long life of profanity and hard drinking, died in 1814 at a very advanced age, and was succeeded in his disreputable trade by a person of the name of Elliot, who had married his granddaughter, and fell heir to his office in much the same way that some individuals acquire the right to vend quack medicines. His chief rival was David Lang, who had previously led a very adventurous life. He was a native of Gretna, but in his youth he removed to Lancashire, where he followed the trade of a pedlar. During the French War he was kidnapped by a press-gang, and compelled to serve in the navy. The ship in which he sailed was captained by the celebrated Paul Jones, and Lang and the other sailors were made prisoners and carried into a French port. He contrived, however, to make his escape, and in 1792 returned to his native village. Setting up in the "wedding line" as a rival to Paisley, he carried on a brisk and profitable trade for thirty-five years. He died rather suddenly in 1827, in his seventy-second year, from the effects of a severe cold, caught while attending the trial at Lancaster of Edward Wakefield, who was sentenced to transportation for the abduction of Miss Turner, a rich heiress, only fifteen years of age. The marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament.

'David Lang was succeeded, apparently as a matter of course, by his son Simon, who had been bred a weaver, but he varied his matrimonial business by occasional smuggling transactions, which he carried on to the close of his life, though latterly on a very limited scale. But the competition between Elliot and Lang was only a very short time favourable to the interests of the runaway candidates for matrimony, for there speedily

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came to be not only a sort of understanding between the rival performers of these irregular nuptial ceremonies, but a virtual combination also among the assistants and concurrents which tended not a little to augment the expense of Gretna Green marriages. The late Mr. M'Diarmid, who visited this celebrated place in 1824, says that at Springfield, in its palmy days, there were two rival inns as well as two rival priests, and all the guests of the one house were married by Lang, and all the guests of the other by Elliot. But the inn at which a runaway couple landed did not depend upon their own choice, but entirely upon what inn they started from at Carlisle. Even though they might wish to give a preference, and issue positive orders on the subject, these orders were uniformly disobeyed. The post-boys would only stop at one house, and that for the best of all reasons, because the priest, knowing the value of their patronage, went shares with them in the proceeds. In this way a virtual monopoly existed, and, what is more strange still, not only the post-boy who drove a couple, but his companions and the hangers-on of the inn-yard shared in the profits of the day. The affair was viewed in the light of a windfall, and the proceeds were placed in a sort of fee fund which was afterwards divided in certain proportions among all the persons concerned. In the golden days of Gretna 300 couples on an average were married there annually, and half a guinea was the lowest fee ever charged. In several cases £100 was paid, and £30 and £40 was not unfrequently exacted. Mr. M'Diarmid mentions the case of a young English clergyman who, having failed to procure his father's consent to his marriage, travelled with all speed to Gretna for the purpose of being married without it. The fee demanded was thirty guineas—a demand at which the clergyman naturally demurred, stating at the same time that he had married many a couple, and that his fee had never exceeded half a guinea. It turned out that the clergyman had not so much money in his possession at the time, but Elliot agreed to perform the ceremony on condition that £10 should be paid at once, and that a promissory note should be given for the balance. The bill was regularly negotiated through a Carlisle banking-house, and as regularly retired at the time appointed.

'It was evidently not known in England, though well known in Scotland, that a Gretna marriage merely amounted to an acknowledgment before witnesses that the couple were man and wife, which might have been made with equal validity before any Justice of the Peace in Scotland. But in the estimation of the fair runaways from England, a religious ceremony of some kind was indispensable. In order to gratify this natural feeling, the Gretna Green officials were in the habit of reading the important parts of the English marriage service, along with a prayer or two, and then to require the pair to join hands, and to sign the marriage register, which was carefully kept. They were well aware that they were approaching perilously near the verge of the law, and that by publicly assuming the character of clergymen they would expose themselves to legal penalties. They were therefore careful to frame the certificates which they granted in such terms as to keep clear of the meshes of the law. The following is a literal copy of one of these documents: "These are to certify to all whom it may concern that —— —— and —— —— came before me and declared themselves to be both single persons, and were lawfully married according to the way of the Church of England, and agreeably to the laws of the Kirk of Scotland. Given under my hand at Springfield, near Gretna

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Green, this —— day, etc., before these witnesses." The marriage registers, especially those kept by Elliot and the two Langs are interesting and important documents; and, as in the recent case of "Gardener *versus* the Attorney-General," have been repeatedly tendered and received as evidence in Courts of Law. They contain the names, not only of a large number of the members of well-known public English families, but also of a Bourbon Prince of Naples, Duke of Capua, and a Duke of Sforza Cesarini. After the formation of the railway from England to Scotland the trade in irregular marriages fell almost entirely into the hands of a person of the name of Murray, who kept an inn close by the station on the south, or English, side of the border, and was thus enabled to intercept runaway couples before they reached Springfield, which is at some distance on the line to Annan and Dumfries. The pawky publican was also the lessee of a toll-house on the northern, or Scottish, bank of the Sark. On the arrival at the railway station of a couple requiring his services, he immediately conveyed them across the river to the toll-house, in which he performed the marriage ceremony, and then brought them back to their lodgings in his inn.'

518. OLD MARRIAGE CONTRACTS.—Dr. Cramond, Cullen, intimates to us that he has in his possession two original marriage contracts which he will be happy to give to any one that will prove to his satisfaction that they are descended from the parties named in the contracts. The first is of date 1611—'Contract of mariage betwin Williame Rwssell and Mareoun Carrick.' William Russell was the second son of John Russell, indweller in Leith. Marion Carrick was daughter of Elizabeth Mayne, relict of George Carrick, Leith. The other is of date 1659—'Contract matrimoniall Johne Grant of Achininche and Marie Gordone.' Mary Gordon was the second daughter of George Gordon of Auchintoull. ED.

519. THE COLQUHOUNS AND BOYDS (iii. 56, iv. 75, vii. 158).—'In the testament, etc., of vmqle. Elizabeth Hammiltone, sister germane to Johne Hammiltone of Grainge, besyde Kilmarnok, quha deceist vpone the day of Junij 1611 yeiris. Confirmed January 8, 1611, in debtis awand to hir be vthers vccurs:—Item, be Allexander Colquhone of Lees [Lus?] executour to vmqle. Deame Margarit Colquhone, relict of vmqle Robert Lord Boyd, left in legacie be hir to the deid, the sowme of fourtie punds.'

The above is from the extracts from Testaments annexed to the Topographical Account of the District of Cunningham, Ayrshire, published by the Maitland Club, and on the same page (p. 189) occurs the testament testamenter of 'Robert Boyde of Badinaith,' who is stated in the note prefixed to it to have been the *third* son of the fourth Lord Boyd, by Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Colquhoun of Glins. This does not appear to agree with the statement in the last paragraph on p. 76, vol. iv. of *Northern Notes and Queries*, that the eldest son of Robert, 4th Lord Boyd, and Mariotte Colquhon was Robert, Master of Boyd. J. M'GREGOR.

520. ST. MONANS OR ST. MONANCE.—Some letters appeared in the *Scotsman* in March last raising the question as to the proper spelling of this name. The subject was taken up in the columns of *The East of Fife*

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Record, and continued between March 24 and May 26. The chief advocate of the form 'Monance' is Mr. David Cook, a solicitor in the burgh. We cannot find space for all the letters that appeared *pro* and *con*. Mr. Cook pleads that 'to change "St. Monance" into "St. Monans" would be simply to destroy one of the proofs of the antiquity of the place.' To this it was replied that the antiquity is shown by the fact that in honour of St. Monan, a Scottish martyr, who died A.D. 874, the place became known, not only by the Gaelic name of Inverie, but by the more mediæval name of St. Monan's [town]. This was no unusual adoption of a saint's name—as shown by St. Vigeans, St. Ninians, St. Fillans, besides a number of saints whose names do not end in 'an.' Sir Ralph Anstruther pointed out that Blaeu's Map of 1645 shows 'St. Monans'; so does the Ordnance Survey published in 1855. Mr. Cook allows that 'the Latin equivalent' is '*locus Sancti Monani*,' so that the question resolves itself into this—'Is Monance the correct translation of Monani? If so, why is not Niniance the translation of Niniani?' etc. But Mr. Cook has another string to his bow. He writes, 'Prior to the incorporation of the town as a Burgh of Barony, it was open to discuss what its name was. It had been written in different forms, as has been stated. . . . That diversity should have been, and virtually was, put an end to by the erection of the community into what is called "a separate legal person," with a corporate name, having right in that name to hold lands, to sue, and to be sued.'

Though Mr. Cook may assume that after incorporation diversity should have ceased, he is certainly mistaken in saying that it did cease. Every 'separate legal person' is the possessor of a name, but Mr. Cook must be aware that until lately very great difference did exist as to the spelling of it, even in legal documents. Mr. Cook's comparison of a charter of incorporation with a patent of nobility is unfortunate—the latter does not determine the spelling of the name, as we can see without crossing the Border. Thus Baron Areskyne (1604) is now Erskine. The Earldom of Athole is also spelt Atholl; in connection with which the learned editor of *The Complete Peerage* remarks, 'The spelling of the Athole titles is given in accordance with the rather variable orthography of the *Register of the Great Seal*, vol. i. p. 186 n.' This seems to be the most practical view to take. Mr. Cook asks, 'Is it good form to write the name either of a corporation or an individual differently from the way in which they write it themselves?' As regards the individual, certainly not. We would not for the world spell Mr. Cook's name otherwise than he spells it; most certainly, however, his forbears spelt theirs *Cuik*, and some of his relatives may, if they will, spell it Cooke—*suum cuique*. But how does a corporation, though 'a separate legal person,' write its name? If the town-clerk is the hand, as, doubtless, he is the brain, why may not he take as many liberties with the corporate name as the holder of a peerage can apparently do with his duly patented name? As we are dealing with saintly matters, it may be well to note that Lord Seymour not many years ago changed the spelling of his name and title to St. Maur without royal warrant for so doing. It was held to be a mere variation of the names, as Aireskyne is of Erskine and Belfrage is of Beveridge. Probably the inhabitants will in time settle the matter in the way best pleasing to themselves; our hope is that they will in time let 'Monance' fall into disuse, and call the town what the majority of its admirers will probably continue to call it—St. Monans.

ED.

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521. ORKNEY FOLK-LORE (vol. vii. p. 171).—Mr. W. Traill Dennison's Selkie Legends, p. 171 of the last number of the *Scottish Antiquary*, are a valuable contribution to Folk-lore, and show how ramified and common to various districts many folk-lore stories are. That about the Selkie and the Goodman of Wastness, for instance, has its counterpart in Sutherland and in Ireland, both of which claim a legend and family practically identical with that of the Orcades.—*See* Alexander Macbray's *Sketches of Sutherland Characters*, Edinburgh 1889, Article, 'Sliochd-an-Rain'(Offspring of the Seal); and Crofton-Croker's *Traditions of the South of Ireland*, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1890, Article, 'The Lady of Gollerus.'

J. L. A.

522. THE ROSS FAMILY.—

APPENDIX H.

WILL OF JAMES ROSS, 1643.—May 20, 1642. I, James Ross, one of the Pages in Ordinarie of His Majesty's bedchamber.

Eldest son, Will. Ross, Fellow of King's Coll., Cambridge, second son, Thomas Rosse, executors. Property in ready money, goods, debts, bonds, and obligations to the sum of £1600 *circa*. Inventory made on date of Will, of furniture, plate, etc. 'And whereas I now stand interested and possessed of a tearme of 46 years to commence at Easter 1646 or thereabouts in the demesne lands of the Manor of Grantham in Co. Lincoln.' Due to him from His Majesty £140 upon several debentures out of the great wardrobe 'for my liverie for the year ending at Midsummer next. To well-beloved wife, Jane Rosse, use and interest of £650 out of the £1600 for her life, and a third part in three parts to be divided of all plate and household stuffs, and the use of the other two parts during widowhood; if she should marry, the two parts to go to children.' To Will. Rosse, son, his term of years in the lands of the Manor of Grantham. To Will. and Thos. £100. To Thomas the Constableshipp of the Castle of Lancett, in Cornewall, for his life, according to a grant made by His Majesty. To daughter, Katherine Rosse £200. To Sara and Bridgett, daughters, £100 each. To Margarett Rosse, 'my grandchild, £50. To said grandchild Margarett £100, to be paid to her immediately after the decease of my said wife, if she, my grandchild, shall be of the age of 16 years, or married, but if under 16 and unmarried, then, that she shall receive the use and interest until 16 or married, and then the said £100 to be paid her. To daughter Katherine £150 more, to be paid after death of wife. To my verie good friend, Rob. Lewis of Grey's Inn in Co. Middlesex, Esq., 20 nobles for a ring. £5 to poor of parish in which I shall die.' Remainder to wife, three daughters, and two sons, to be equally divided. 'If anie doubts, controversie, or question shall happen to arise about this my last will and testament between my said children or any of them, to be determined and ordered by my noble, worthy friend, Sir David Coningham, Knight and Barronett and Cofferer to the Prince His Highness, and the said Rob. Lewis of Grey's Inn, who are to be supervisors of my will. And I do further will that such order, determination, explanation, judgement, which they shall make in writing upon any matter concerning the said will, shall stand good in law.' Will contained in seven sheets of paper, 'fixed my seal 20th May, 18th year of His Majesty's reign, 1642.'

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'A memorial of this my will in the presence of Rob. Lewis, Will. Piers, Thomas Mellersh, January 20th, 1642.' 'A memorial of the last will and testament of Mr. James Rosse, being weake and sicke in bodie, but perfect in mind, doth confirm his former will and testament, abolishing no one part of the same, except the leaving out of his sonne, Thomas Rosse as being joyned with his elder brother, Will. Rosse, and in his place doth constitute and ordain his cozen Robert Rosse and joyne with his sonne Will. Rosse as executor. Will delivered in the presence of Mrs. Jane Ross his spouse and Thomas Mellersh. Will proved by said William and Robert Rosse, 1643, February.'

Will of Thomas Ross, Library Keeper to His Majesty. 'To dearly loved wife Mary, all goods, plate and jewels, and make her, with my worthy deare friend, John Snell, Esq., of the Savoy, Executors. The arrears due to me in the Exchequer, which amount to a thousand pounds more or less . . . be divided when recovered, one-third part to wife, the other two-thirds to my mother and sisters. The money which I have in Sir (?) Stephen Fox his (? bank), being £500 upon bond, to be paid to my mother and sisters, as likewise my house at Bramford to be sold to pay unto them the remaining part of the debt for which they have judgment upon me, and the surplus of the money to be divided, one-third to my wife, the remainder between my mother and sisters, and I desire my said wife that if she be duly paid the moiety of the profetts of the library by Mr. Henry Thynne (who is to succeed me in that office) that she will pay £30 per annum to my dear mother as long as she shall live.' Signed and sealed 30th September 1675, in the presence of Edmund Chazin. Will proved by Maria Ross—December 1675.

Will of Hugh Rosse of Ballamouchie in the Kingdom of Scotland, Esq., now lying in Farmer's Lane, Westminster, parish of St. Margaret's. He says, 'I doe willingly and with a free hart render and give againe, unto the hands of my Lord God and Creator, my spirit which of his fatherly goodnes he gave unto me, when he first fashioned me in my mother's wombe, making me a living and a reasonable creature, etc., etc.' His body to be buried in parish church of St. Margaret's, Westminster. He leaves 5s. to the poor of the parish. To his good friend, John Fairely, 10s. 'As to my worldly estate, which consists of reversion of lands in Scotland, which is in my brother's son's right and possession by wadset, and of grate sumes of money owing me by the States of the Kingdoms of Scotland and England for my service done toward the releife of the subjects of those kingdoms, as by my several papers and actions intended by me for that office will more clearely appeare, all which reall and personal estate, or any other belonging unto me, I leave and bequeath unto my very lovinge sonne, George Ross, whome by this testament I nominate, constitute and ordaine to be my lawfull executor, beseeching God to bless him in the execution thereof, and I will that David Rosse, Generall Major Robert Munro and Dr. Alexander Rosse, that are nearest in blood to me of my father and mother's side, shall aid and assist my said executor in the acquiringe of his just right and possession, as well of my reall and personall estate, any law, statute, writing or . . . to the contrary notwithstanding.' Subscribed 19th June 1649, in presence of A. Forbes, John Forbes of (—?) 'Lievtenen,' A. Fairley, etc. Proved at London, 3rd July 1649. [Fairfax 107.]

May 4th, 1653.—Letters of administration with the will of Hugh Ross, deceased, of goods unadministered by George Ross, since deceased,

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granted to said Robert Ross, nephew of the deceased Hugh, he being sworne truly to administer.

'The seaven and twentieth of October 1654, by the judges for probate of wills, granting of administration . . . were granted letters of administration to Katherine Ross, curatrix lawfully assigned to Margaret Ross, a minor next of kyn to Hugh Ross, late of the cittie of Westminster, deceased, to administer to the use during minority of said Margarett according to the tenor of the will of said Hugh, all . . . goods and debts of said Hugh left unadministered by George Ross, deceased, . . . executor of Hugh, deceased, also by Robert Rosse, deceased, nephew and administrator . . . to the will of said Hugh, annexed of the goods of said Hugh unadministered by said George, the said Katherine being sworne, etc. Administration October 27th, 1654, George Ross. Letters of administration issued to Katherine Rosse, aunt and curatrix . . . to Margaret Rosse, minor, next of kyn of George Ross, late of the cittie of Westminster, deceased, to administer the goods, etc., of said deceased to the use and during minority of Margaret, she, Katherine, being first sworne duly to administer.'

Will of Robert Ross of Charter House, London. Executor, Master Austen; Master William Ross, Overseer. After all debts paid, residue to be disponed to 'my daughter towards the bringing of her up.'

Postscript to will—'I desire that my father s papers may be given to Sir David Cunigom, and that he take care of the widow and children, according to my father's will; Sir David Cunigom do take up £50 of Sir Henrie Newton of Charleton, and give it to my daughter Margrett at the day of her marriage, or when she is sixteen years old, according to her grandfather's desire in his last will.' Signed 16th September 1654. Proved 27th October 1654. Administration granted to Katherine Ross, aunt and curatrix to Margaret Ross, a minor, the natural and lawful daughter of Robert Ross.

Will of Francis Ross, 4th August 1639, of Hanley Castle, in Co. Worcester, Gent. To be buried in chancel of Suckley Church. To poor of parish Worcester 20s. 'To John, the sonne of Margery Barrowe, late of parish of Much Malvern, deceased, my reputed son, and to the heirs of his body . . . my dwelling house in Hanley Castle, called "Stokes Howse," with barns, stables, gardens, etc. etc., also other lands in Much Malvern. For want of heirs to John Barrow, the above, to pass to James Rosse, eldest son of John Ross, my brother, deceased, or his heirs, whom failing to John Rosse, second son of said brother, and failing his heirs to the right heirs of Francis Rosse for ever. To James Rosse, nephew, an estate in parish of Suckley held for lease of 1000 years from Richard Clarke, gent., and Eliz. his wife. Various legacies—To William Ross, sonne of my uncle Robert Ross, £5; . . . To Jane Ross, daughter of brother John, £10; To John Ross, son of brother John, £10; To Anne, daughter of brother John, £10; To each of the children of Paule Ross of Gloucester, my uncle's sonne, 20s. yearly; William Wellington of Hanley Castle, supervisor of my will, 40s. to the same. Signed in presence of William Wellington, Will. Suffield, Sara Grant, James Ross, etc. Will proved by executors, 16th February 1641.' [Executors, Francis Conway, or Cormay, of Suckley, Yeoman, and Richard Stork, all of Much Malvern, Yeoman.]

Will of James Keith of St. George's the Martyr, Middlesex, Doctor in Physic, infirm in body, etc. All household effects, etc., to two elder children, Elizabeth and Peter, to be equally divided. To eldest daughter

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Elizabeth, gold watch and jewels which belonged to her dear mother, desiring said Elizabeth to give such of them to her sister Anne as she should think proper; To son Peter, silver watch and sword, papers, books, cases of instruments, boxes, microscopes, and other curiosities, study of books, with all geographical maps, MSS., and pamphlets: some books in Spanish, Polish, High and Low Dutch, to be sold, proceeds to go to son. Should circumstances necessitate the money being required during the infancy of said son, all other books, including even 'my valuable collection of spiritual ones,' to be disposed of. Daughter Elizabeth sole executrix; Trustees, John Wood of Lincoln, Junr., Esq., Dr. James Knight, Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, and Mr. Charles Maitland, Surgeon. To each Trustee a handsome mourning ring. Will dated 30th May 1726. Proved in London . . . by Elizabeth Keith.

Will of Katherine Ross of Ratcliffe, County Leicester, proved in London, 1678.—Leaves property to daughter Katherine Whistoune and grandchildren Samuel and Job Whistoune—daughter executor. Brother William Symond, overseer.

Will of George Ross of Cromarty and of Conduit Street, Middlesex.—Moveable and personal estate in Scotland, and all real and personal estate in England or the West Indies, or any other place out of Scotland, I give and bequeath to David Ross, Esq., of Ankerville, one of the Senators of the Court of Session, Donald Macleod of ——, Duncan Munro of ——, Hugh Ross of ——, in North Britain; Alexander Gray and John Ogilvy of Spring Gardens, etc., etc., upon trust, to realise all, etc., in Surrey and Middlesex, West Indies, etc., call in all monies due upon mortgages, etc., etc., to raise and pay off £30,000, deducting £3000 for the lands of Over Skibo, still in Alexr. Gray's possession, to the trustees named in the marriage articles of Alexr. Gray, 'my nephew, and Susannah his wife.' Trustees to lay out any residue of monies in the purchase of lands in county of Cromarty, or adjacent counties. Then follow directions as to payment of interest of such invested monies—for factors to manage such estates. 'I bequeath to my sister, Mrs. Jane Kirk, an annuity of £100; to friend Ann Kirk annuity of £100, to be paid at the same time as her said mother; to said Ann Kirk an additional annuity of £50; to friend James —— Oswald £400 for the use and benefit of my godson George Oswald; to godson William Pitt Amherst, and Eliz. his sister, children of my dear friend General Amherst, £100 each. I meant to leave them more considerable legacies (notwithstanding that from first to last I paid to and for their father upwards of £20,000) were it not for the great loss I lately sustained by the failure of my relative Mr. John Fraser of London, merchant. To my worthy friend John White of Fairlor, Isle of Wight, £100; to David Ross, Donald Macleod, John Ogilvie, and Hugh Ross, £100 each; and as a mark of my esteem and opinion of his disinterestedness, to John Ogilvy I leave my repeating watch. To James —— Oswald and his wife £20 each to buy mourning, and to Lady Harris £20. Said David Ross, Donald Macleod, Duncan Munro, John Ogilvie, Hugh Ross, and Alexander Gray, executors." Will signed 2nd July 1785. Witnesses, Gray Cooper, W. R. Cooper, Henry Tindle.

Codicil annexed to Will, executed 26th September 1785.—'Whereas I have for a course of years employed much time and money in improvement of my estate in North Britain, which, among other motives, have induced me to execute an entail agreeable to the law of Scotland.' Requests his

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executors to pay off the mortgage of the estate of Mansfield of £20,000 at once after his death. He desires his nephew, Alexander Gray, and his other trustees to carry on all necessary improvements, expending nearly £200, attending to plantations, enclosures and hedges. . . . Dividing the estate of Cromarty from time to time into inclosures of 100 or 150 Scots acres . . . to encourage opulent farmers to possess the same, the want of whom has been the curse of that part of the country, from ignorance and poverty being unable to cultivate the ground properly. Wishes his butler, William Watson, and his wife to occupy the public house at Cromarty, and leaves them £50 on that condition. 'I desire Mr. Gray to be at the expense of carrying on my poor orphan Master George Gordon's education; that he consult Dr. Rose, under whose care I put him, as to the profession his genius leads him, etc., etc. I flatter myself that from his generous and amiable disposition he will do a credit to my other friends. . . . Desires to be buried quietly in the church of Richmond, in the neighbourhood of which 'I have lived for so many years, leaving it to Mr. Gray to cause to mark the spot of my interment. Should my house and freehold grounds at Richmond be sold, and my industrious gardener be dismissed, I desire my executors may send him and his wife, if living, down to Cromarty as a superintendent to his son, my present gardener, and that he may have an adequate salary for life.'

Proved in London —— —— 1786.

April 1786.—On which day appeared personally Samuel Chadwick and John Fraser of Spring Gardens, in the county of Middlesex, gentlemen, and made out that they knew and were well acquainted with George Ross, late of Cromarty; but in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, Middlesex, for several years before and to the term of his death, which happened on the 7th inst., and during this knowledge of him they have often seen him write. . . . Having now carefully viewed and perused the paper . . . purporting to be a codicil to will of deceased . . . they declare it to be the handwriting of George Ross. The will was then proved with the codicil, 26th April 1786, by the oath of John Ogilvie and Alex. Ross, formerly Gray, the nephew of deceased, two of the executors. . . . Reproved 16th May 1804 by the oath of Donald Macleod and Duncan Munro.

On 23rd March 1835, administration, with will and codicil, of goods and chattels of Geo. Ross, left unadministered by John Ogilvie, Alex. Ross, formerly Gray, the nephew, Donald Macleod, Duncan Munro, four of the executors and residuary legatees in trust, named in will, was granted, and Will. Holmer, Thomas Mackenzie, and Will. Murray, the younger, the lawful attorney of Catherine Ross (wife of Hugh Ross), the person entitled as substitute heir in tail of the estate in Scotland of George Ross, and as such residuary legatee for life under the said will and codicil, being sworn duly to administer for her use . . . now residing at Calrossie, in County Ross, and until she shall duly apply for and obtain letters of administration of the goods of said deceased left unadministered to be granted to her. Donald Macleod survived all his brother executors, and died 21st January 1834, having made his will (which has not yet been proved in this court), and therefore appointed executors Duncan Macleod, his grandson, George Farquharson, nephew, Jos. Gordon, Alex. Stuart, who have been duly cited, but no wise appeared.

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APPENDIX I.

NOTES FROM STATE PAPERS ABOUT THOMAS ROSS, LIBRARIAN TO CHARLES II.

Colin, E. of Seaforth, writing to Secretary Coke on Scotch matters, says: 'Will use James Ross, page of the back stairs, when he cannot have convenience to see the Secretary.' (*State Papers Dom., Charles I.*, vol. 194, No. 34, 19th June 1631.)

P. 79—Paris, $\frac{\text{December } 29}{\text{January } 8}$, 1655.—Every week I have begged my wife to find him (Halsey) out; but he is not in London. Halsey, a person wanting in his work.

P. 206— $\frac{\text{February } 29}{\text{March } 10}$, $165\frac{5}{6}$.—If the king sends not to me soon, I am undone, and cannot quit this place, for which I have importuned Mr. Ross.

P. 237—Paris, $\frac{\text{March } 22}{\text{April } 1}$, $165\frac{5}{6}$.—Since writing my letter, I have heard from my wife and Pik, who, because he cannot come to Calais, has sent her. I have thrice told Dick Pik that he should send intelligence direct to you, but he has disregarded or forgotten it, or else he has no safe way to convey his letters, because my wife, for want of maintenance in London, has been obliged to retire to my mother's; all my letters passed through her hands. Had she been in London, you would not fail of weekly intelligence.

P. 244—March 27 (?), 1656 (Alice Ross to —— ——).—Hearing that you could send the enclosed to the king, John Weston says there is a colonel allied to the *Wildman* family who does not receive from the king the kindness he expected, and it is feared it may make breach between the families, etc., etc. I wish I could always be in town to wait on the king's affairs, but I am obliged to retire into the country. Endorsed (by Nicholas): In it was sent one from John Weston to the king, found with the preceding.

P. 263—Paris, April $\frac{11}{21}$, 1656.—On my return from Calais I met my wife, sent hither by Pike and his friends.

P. 326—Paris, May $\frac{16}{26}$, 1656.—I have one letter from Hopton since his arrival in England. He and Pik are to follow their business together in the country. I hear nothing of Charles Clifford and the rest of the perjured promisers. My wife has taken great pains to follow them, and having no one else to write, has ventured to write to you herself, and send you hers to me.

P. 333—Paris, $\frac{\text{May } 23}{\text{June } 2}$, 1656.—Have you got my wife's letter, giving you particulars of the business which *Donce* is sent with to the king.

P. 372—London, June 13, 1656 (Mrs. Ross to Jack Trethwey).—I send you a letter from John Weston to the king. Weston will treat with no one but me, being the only person that propounded the match between Major Wildman, and the king.

P. 396—Paris, $\frac{\text{June } 29}{\text{July } 9}$, 1656.—I (Thomas Ross) bade my sister send her account this way till I had your new address, which now I will send

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her; but you will find that letters sent that way will not come to hand.—Letter to Secretary Nicholas, Bruges.

P. 19—Paris, July $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{1}$, 1656.—Ross says the enclosed is from my wife, who wrote it from Weston's mouth, sealed it in his presence, and was strictly enjoined secrecy; so that I do not know the contents.

P. 67—Paris, August $\frac{7}{1}\frac{7}{7}$, 1656.—My wife is going to Dover to get a convenience for Mason to go to the Duke of York, etc.

P. 358—Brussels, April $\frac{2}{1}\frac{2}{2}$, 1658.—Thos. Ross speaks of his wife having written to him from London, enclosing letter from 'Magden,' etc.

APPENDIX K.

Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21,679. A volume of correspondence with Messrs. Wallace & Ross & Co., 1765-78, forming part of the Haldimand papers presented by Will. Haldimand, 1857.

Add. MSS. 21,844, f. 107. From Geo. Ross, chairman of the United Counties of Illinois and Wabash, Philadelphia, 26th March 1779, to John Campble, Esqr., Agent for the County.

Add. MSS. 21,728, f. 41. Letter from John Ross, London, March 24, 1767, to Brigade-General Haldimand, Commander-in-Chief of H. M. Forces of Southern District of America, West Florida, in which he asks that Mr. Robert Ross may have contract for supplying rum to the troops.

Ibid. f. 235. From John Ross, Edinburgh, to Brigade-General Haldimand, Pensacola, in which he thanks him for the attention paid to his recommendation, and regrets that his distance from the great metropolis prevents him from sending out the magazines and newspapers as often as he could wish, etc., etc.

523. OLD STIRLING REGISTER (*continued from vol.* vii. *p.* 169).—

1589.

May 1. James Uttein, son of George Uttein and Margaret Heriot. *W.* Johnne thomson, bo—[lost], James Ure, mchd.

„ 4. Jonet Orok, daughter of Johnne Orok and Jonet Wryt. *W.* Wm. Hwd, Alexr. Hwttone, skiner, James Aissone, mchd., Wm. Hwttone.

„ „ Johnne M'condochie, son of Johnne M'condochie and Jonet Richardsone. *W.* Archebauld Smyt, messingr., James ramsay, messngr., Duncan Kirkwood, Donald provand, Johnne Richardson.

„ 11. Margaret Moreson, daughter of Andro Moresone and Hellein Thomsone. *W.* finla Reid in craigarnet, Louch Wilsone in drip, thomas crystesone, yr., Johnne Hog.

„ „ Alexr. Mairschell, son of Johnne Mairschell and Sara Kincaid. *W.* Alex. Wys, litst., Duncan Zwng, Duncan Kirkwood, Alex. tinbill in flukhous.

„ 15. Robert Downie, son of Johnne Downie and Elet Neilsone. *W.* Johnne Donaldson, mchand, Rot. ro'sone, pewderer, Jone Millar, cowper, Wm. blackburn, maltma.

„ „ Cristane Richie, daughter of Stein Richie and Jonet Neilsone. *W.* [None given.]

'In S. Ninians prochin yir ij bairns ar borne.'

„ 18. Margaret Andirsone, daughter of Wm. Andirsone in Schip-

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shawt. and Elet. forester. *W.* James Aissone, mchd., James ramsay, messingr., Patrick Watsone in Stling.

May 15. Johnne Zwng, son of Johnne Zwng in Stennie Incsh in Donoven, and Cristane Small. *W.* Rot. Zwng, bukesyd, Johnne Hwlton in donoven, gilbert finlason in Stlng.

„ 25. Margaret Stein, daughter of umqhll. Jone Stein, maisson, and Jonet Ra. *W.* Michell Ewein, maisson, gilbert Edmã, baxt.

fors.

„ „ Margaret Drumond, daughter of Patrik Drumond and Jonet Sibbald. *W.* Rot. Cossin, Johnne glen in graing.

„ 29. Grissall Johnesone, daughter of James Johnesone and Elet. burne. *W.* Johnne Clark, baxt., Johnne Millar, baxt.

June 4. James grahame, son of Johnne grahame and Hellein schort. *W.* James schort, mchd., Alexr. Millar, Malcolme Dund.

„ „ Sara forester, daughter of Duncan forester of Quenishaut and Margaret Douglas. *W.* James Mentayt of Randefurde, James Mentayt, . . . [lost] Callender.

„ „ Williame Michell, son of Duncan Michell and Agnes Car. *W.* Andro liddell, William Hood.

„ 12. Margaret Aikman, daughter of Jone Aikman and Jonet Donaldsone. *W.* Jone Downie in Sheock, Jone Weddell, yr., James Aikman, yr.

„ „ Duncan Patsone, son of James Patsone in Dursaill and Jonet Hill. *W.* Moreis mischell, taylzor, Duncan Zwng.

fors.

„ 15. —— (*sic*) of Johnne Benny and Bessie Andirsone. *W.* Andro Buchanan, not., Andro lickdell, tailzor, George lapslie.

„ 19. William Brog, son of Wm. Brog, Surrogean, and Beatrix Williamson. *W.* Mr. Johnne Colvill, chantur of glasgw, James Dow, portioner off Row, Waltir Neische.

„ „ Jonet Sclandirs, daughter of Rot. Sclandirs and Jonet Mairschall. *W.* Alexr. Ewein in Craigzeith, Wm. M^rhed, yr., Patrick Stevinson, y.

„ „ Geillis Allasone, daughter of Thomas Allasone in touch and Jonet Dwgall. *W.* Walt Michell in West Wood, Thomas Dwgall, yr.

„ „ Cathrein Aikman, daughter of Thomas Aikman in ovir banuburne and cristane broun. *W.* Alexr. broun in ovir banuburne, Rot. Alexr., yr., cautionar.

„ 25. Duncan Andirson, son of Thomas Andersone, mchand., and Annabill [torn off]. *W.* Ormond blakatur in chan (?), Wm. Chalmir, Rot. Car, walkar.

July 3. Jane lapslie, daughter of George lapslie and Margaret Neilsone. *W.* Thomas forest in schiphaut., James Wallace, not, Andro Cunyghame.

„ „ Thomas forester and Elet. forester, twin children of David forester of logy and Jonet Alschunder. *W.* Thomas levingstone of hanein, Malcolme Wallace, baillie.

„ 13. William Cairns, son of Johnne Cairns and Hellein Andirsone. *W.* Gilbert Edman, baxt., Wm. Edman, baxt., Cristopher Cairns.

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July 13. Johnne Kincaid, son of Johnne Kincaid and Issobell Uttein. *W.* Rot. Ro^sone, pewderer, Thomas Downy, smyt, Johnne Gawey, mchand., Adame Winzet.

„ „ Cathrein tailzor, son of James tailzor and hellein adamsone. *W.* Johnne Scharar, mchnd., David richardson, maltm.

„ 20. David Scherp, son of Johnne Scherp and Jonet Edmane. *W.* Gilbert Edman, baxt., Thomas Scot, tailzor, Jone Andersone, baxt.

„ „ Annablle buntein, daughter of Nicoll buntein and Jonet Allane. *W.* Arch. Allane, mchand., Duncan Leischman, smyt, Cristopher lamb, Johnne Willesone, mchand.

„ „ Jonet Schort, daughter of Williame Schort and Elet. Mwresone. Cau. for Wm. Schort, Alexr. Zwng, baxt.; cau. Jone Scherp, Andro Andersone, baxt., Jone Hendirson, baxt.

„ 24. Margaret finlason, daughter of Gilbert finlason and Jonet Stevinsone. *W.* James Ro^sone, flesher, Alexr. Schort, mchand., Duncan Kirk [rest torn off].

„ „ Thomas Richardson, son of Richard Richardson and Agnes Tailzor. *W.* Thomas ro^sone, mchand., Alexr. Kirkwood in Johnson, Wm. Tailzor in mwrtoun.

„ „ Agnes Narne, daughter of Alexr. Narne in Levelands and Margaret levingstone. *W.* Johnne levingstone, appearand of Dwnypace, Mr. henrie levingstone, minr., Mr. Alex. Jull.

„ 27. William Benny, son of Johnne benny and helleine Neilsone. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, baxt., Jone Ewein, webster, Wm. Castellaw, David Nycoll, mchand.

In ye prochin of Kilmadok, ye paroch of yir bairne dwells qlk. was baptezit at ye desyr of Mr. Wm. Stling ye minst.

„ 30. Jonet Wilson, daughter of ffowk Wilsone in Drip and Elet. Hendirsone. *W.* Thomas Wilsone in Dunblane, Alexr. Cristeson in Drip, Malcolme Willesone, senr., Jone Willesone, mchand.

Aug. 3. —— (*sic*) of Rot. Cowane and Barbara Smyt. *W.* Jone gib, cwitler, Duncan Kinwood, maltm.

In Canglin in S. Ninians prochin.

„ „ Johnne Stevinson, son of Gabriell Stevinson and Cristane Gilcrist. *W.* Jone Murhed in Carin, James Nisbet in Ester Banuk, William Reid, Kulwhove.

fors.

„ „ Andro M'Kie, son of Malcolme M'Kie in Lawbert, and Jonet Nicoll in Dwnypeace. *W.* Jone M'Kie in lawbert, Andro Gairie in Waltir of bowine, David Andirsone in Buchanane.

fors.

„ 7. Johnne Campbell, son of Alexr. Campbell, priwr of Ardchattan, and Elet. Aissone. *W.* Rot. Craigengelt of yat ilk, Mr. Richard Wryt, minr., Mr. Alex. Jull.

„ 10. James Levenax, son of Johnne levenax and [torn off]. *W.* James cristeson, fear of Ruthven, Mr. Richard Wryt.

„ 24. Alexr. Stevinson, son of Thomas Stevinson and Margaret Johnsone. *W.* Andro Broun in Throsk, and Alexr. Uttein.

„ 31. Johnne bennet, son of Gregur Bennet and Marione Benet. *W.* James Kidstone, undr. ye abbots craig, Thomas Zwng in Corntoun, Andro thomesone.

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Sep. 7. Ormond Spittell, son of George Spittell and Margaret Watsone. *W.* Archebauld Smyt, Ormond blakatur, James stevinsone, couper, Wm. fothringame.

„ 11. Margaret Hendirsone, daughter of James Hendirsone and Euffame Cairnis. *W.* Rot. Smyt. at ye will, Hewt. of banaburne.

„ 14. Cicill leishman, daughter of Johnne leishman and Janet Cowane. *W.* Alexr. Couslund, messinger, James Cowane, swurgeon, Thomas neilsone, skinner.

„ 21. Robert Hodge, son of Johnne Hodge and Margaret Bell. *W.* David forester of Logy, Rot. thomeson, maltm., James Rot-sone, flesher

„ 25. Agnes Drumond, daughter of Abrahame Drumond and Ele. Mwschet. *W.* Mr. Moreis Drumond, James Drumd., his broy̆.

„ 28. Margaret fargussone, daughter of Johnne fargussone and Marione Murdo. *W.* Wm. Aissone, mchand., Thomas Anderson, mchand., Thomas Downy, smyt.

„ 18. Elet. Mairschell, daughter of Duncane Mairschall and Margaret Scott. *W.* Alexr. Cok, burges of Prthe, Johnne Lowdione, Johnne Scharar.

Oct. 5. Johnne Mairschall, son of Wm. Mairschall and hellein Jarvy. *W.* Donald Ure in carbrick, Jone Layng, maltmã, Duncan patsone in qwenshaw.

„ „ William Edman, son of Gilbert edmane and Janet andirsone. *W.* Williame Edman, baxter, Andro Anderson, baxt.

„ „ Margaret Willesone, daughter of Thomas Willesone and Cristane philp. *W.* Rot. rotsone, pewderar, Jone gichane, cordener, William Maisson, cor., Patrick Mayn in allway.

„ „ Johnne Downy, son of Thomas Downy, smyt, and Cathrein liddle. *W.* Jone Kincaid, cwitler, Alexr. Downy, maltmã, Johnne Gallway in huddiffel.

fors.

„ 9. Sara Richardsone, daughter of James Richardsone and Jonet cairnis. *W.* Duncan Mwresone, maltmã, Alexr. Duncane, litster.

„ 12. Jonet Mitchell, son of Thomas Mitchell and Issobell gilleis, *W.* James broun in ebbihewt., henrie Johnson, bath—(?), Wm. Mitchell in badindayth, James Gilleis in Drip.

„ „ Robert andirsone, son of Andro Andirsone and Margaret M'Nellane. *W.* Johnne Andsone, baxt., Andro Mathow.

fors.

„ „ Scipio Home, son (?) of Patrik Home of argatie and Margaret Andirson. *W.* James Erskein, James Prestoun, appearand of Valawfld.

„ 16. Jonet Stevinsone, daughter of Johnne stevinsone and Jonet Allason. *W.* Alexr. zwng, baxt., Archebauld Allanwood, Johnne Willeson.

„ „ Johnne Andirson, son of John Andirsone and Marjorie (?) Edman. *W.* Andro Andson, baxt., Wm. Edmane, Jone browne, tailzr., Jone Moresone, coup̃.

„ „ Androw Zwng, son of Duncane Zwng and —— (*sic*) gallway. *W.* (none).

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Oct. 19. Jonet Drumond, daughter of Mr. William Drumond and Cristane bradie. *W.* Sr. Rot. Drum[d] of Carnok, Patrick Kinross, Alexr. Drumond in Drumond.

„ 23. Johnne Jwnkein, son of Johnne Jwnkein and Jone Johnsone. *W.* Wm. Gillaspie, maltm̃, Thomas Michell Letster, David Nicoll.

„ 26. James Quhitbrw, son of Johnne Quhitbrw and Margaret Cairnis. *W.* James levenox, messinger, Jone hendirsone, baxt., gawin cairns, baxt.

„ „ Wm. Willesone, son of late thos. Willesone, tailzour, and Issobel bryse. *W.* Rot. Cwnyghame of Ladyland, Andro buchanan, not., Williame Keir.

„ 30. Jonet Mwresone, daughter of Walter Mwresone and Margaret finy. *W.* Waltir Neish, Rot. Downy, Walt. Scharar in lecky, georg. forester in Schiphaut.

„ „ Agnes Narne, daughter of Johnne Narne and Elet gillaspie. *W.* George Narne, litst., Thomas patsone in Couldinhove. fors.

Nov. 13. Rot. Elphinstone, son of Mr. Johnne Elphinstone, person of fuñnachtie, and Agnes bruce. *W.* Jonne, Erlle of Mar, Rot. bruce of Clakmãn.

„ „ Duncan boyd, son of Thomas boyd, cwik, and Margaret Mowat. *W.* Alexr. Ewing, baxt., James Ro'sone, Andro Kilbowey.

„ torn. Robert cwninghame, son of Andro Cwninghame and Elet. Aitkein. *W.* Rot. Cwningham of Ladyland, —— (torn) Aitkein, —— (torn), Rot. Potter.

20. Alexr. bennet, son of Duncane bennet and Cristoune gonochane. *W.* Alexr. patsone, Jone Mwreson, Jone Layng, Thomas Leitch. fors.

„ „ Elet. Lowrie, daughter of Walter lowrie and Elet. Hill. Johnne Willesone, mert., James forester, James Allane, flesher.

„ „ Marione Watson, daughter of George Watsone and Margaret Russell. *W.* Wm. Watsone, baxt., Johnne Andirson, baxt.

„ „ Johnne bim[r], son of Johnne bim[r] and Agnes Windezetts. *W.* Johnne Port, mch., Duncane Mwresone, Johnne broun, meassone.

„ 23. —— (*sic*) of David richardson and Rachell Lamb. *W.* Rot. Cwnỹgham of ladyland, Duncan Mwreson, maltmã, Thomas Neilson, maltmã.

„ 27. Henrie M'Comes, son of Andro M'Comes and Cristane M'Kwn. *W.* Archebauld Alexr., M. Johnne fargussone, M. Johnne Zwng.

Dec. 4. Williame gillaspie, son of Williame gillaspie and Issobel Michell. *W.* Johnne Millar, baxt., Alex. Zwng, baxt., Johnne hendirson, baxt.

„ „ Robert M'Kwn, son of Patrick M'Kwn and Issobell Ranald. *W.* Alexr. Patsone, litst., Johnne M'bene, David Alexr., merch., Johnne Kincaid.

„ „ Duncane brand, son of Johnne brande and Elet. Henrie. *W.* Duncan patsone, maltã, Ormond blakatur, Johnne Downy, smyt., Rob. thomesone, maltma.

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Dec. 14. Susanna Nicoll, daughter of Thomas Nicoll and Hellein Lowdiane. *W.* Jone Lowdiane, tailzor, Wm. Glen in cābuskenth., Wm. Barne, yor., Patrick Zwng.

„ „ Williame fothringam, son of Williame fothringam and Jonet Ro'son. *W.* Thomas watson, m., Thomas Downy, smyt., Wm. Aisson, mchd., Jone Dūcāson, skiner.

„ 18. Alexr. Kincaid, son of Johnne Kincaid and Margaret Layng. *W.* Alexr. Rotsone, flesher, Duncane bennet, Wm. Michell, litst.

„ „ Wm. Watsone, son of Patrick Watsone and Margaret aissone. *W.* Wm. Grahā of potnuls (?), Wm. Aissone, m., Wm. Andirson in Schiphaut.

„ 25. Elet. Heastie, daughter of Johnne heastie and Issobell Stein. *W.* Johnne Clark, baxt., Johnne Miln, tailzor, John gichane, Johnne Andirsone, baxt.

„ „ George Richardson, son of James richardson and Barbara Rotsone. *W.* George Narne, litst., George forester in shiphaw, andro Zwn, merchd.

Jan. 4. Margaret harvie, daughter of Wm. harvie and Jonet Zwng. *W.* Thomas Zwng in cornetoun, Duncan Wilson in polmais.

„ „ Thomas Allane, son of Rot. Allane and hellein rotsone. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, baxt., Jone donaldson, mchd., Jone leishman, tailzor.

„ „ Jone Allane, son of Wm. Allane and Elet donaldsone. *W.* Gilbert Edmā, baxt., Wm. Edmā, baxt., Jone quhythill, baxt., Thomas Willeson.
for*

„ 11. Margaret haschintoun, daughter of henrie hascheintoun and agnes gwithrie. *W.* David Cwnyghame, servand to ye laird of cad. James spence, servand to Mr. Gilbert ogilby.

„ „ James Kinross, son of David Kinross and Issobell Awchtmwtty. *W.* —— (*sic*) Kinross, append. of Kippenross, Patrik Kinross, henrie murray, servand to my lady Mar.

„ 16. Issobell Cousland, daughter of Alexr. Cousland and Issobell Alexr. *W.* andro cowane, walter cowane.
fors.

„ 22. Cathrein forester, daughter of James forester and Issobell Ra. *W.* Rot. forester of Boquhen, Walt. Cowane, messingr, Wm. Mairshell, millar.

„ 25. Cathrein henrie, daughter of Johnne henrie and Marione gichane. *W.* James schort, mchand, Johnne hendsone, baxt., Johnne Donaldsone, m., Johnne broune, tailzor.

„ „ Anna Erskein, daughter of Thomas Erskein and agnes ogilvie. *W.* Johnne Erskein, Mr. off Mar, James Erskein, broyt. to ye same thomas, Wm. Elphingstone, shef deput of orkney.

„ „ James Zwng, son of Johnne Zwng, civik, and Issobell neilsone. *W.* Jone Neilsone in canglur, James Cousland . . . . row . . . . (*illegible*).

Feb. 2. Williame Donaldsone, son of Johnne Donaldsone and Margaret Wilson. *W.* Jone Waa in Ingilpauk, James buchanā in clayslop, Rot. leishman in cābusbarron, Wm. Wilsone, Alex. Duncā, litst.

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Feb. 8. ——— (*sic*) of James aisplein and hellein scott. *W.* Johnne M^{c}bene, smyt., adam wingzet in —— (*sic*), Jone hūdsone, gould smyt., andro lowrie, m̄chand.

„ 12. Rot. blacatur, son of Ormond blacatur and Bessie Murdo. *W.* Rot. forester of bow̄hen, James Watsone, m̄chand, alex. lowrie, m̄chane.

„ 26. ——— (*sic*) of Donald m^{c}corrane and Margaret M^{c}do. *W.* Johnne gib, quariur, alex. ro^{t}sone, wryt., gilbert maistertoun, glassinwryt.

„ „ Agnes Watsone, daughter of Wm. Watsone and Jonet Archebauld. *W.* James Watsone, Johnne hendersone, baxt.

March 1. Johnne thomesone, son of Bartilmo thomson and Margaret duncāson. *W.* Thomas Willesone, cord., Jone Duncāson, in logy, duncā gib, maisson, Johne Thomsone, cord.

„ „ George dyks, son of James dyks and Marion brandie. *W.* george forester in schiphowt, Wm. Andsone, y., duncan patirsone in qwenshawt.

„ „ Johnne smyt, son of Johnne smyt, als gow, and Cristane Michell. *W.* andro cowane, m̄chand, ormd. blacatur, m̄chand. . . . (*illegible*).

„ „ Marie Erskein, daughter of Samwell Erskein and grissall forester. *W.* James forester, apperand of g̃den, Jone forester, his broy., Rot. forester off Boqwhen.

„ 8. Jonet Aissone, daughter of James aissone and hellein forester. *W.* george forester, schiphaut, Wm. Andirsone, his brother-in-law, Alexr. thomesone, Edward hill, m̄chand.

Thir twa bairns following war borne in S. Ninians prochin.

„ „ Elet hardie, daughter of Jone hardie in cont. (?) and Issobell Steinsone. *W.* James Watson in cont. (?), finlay Maleike, y.

„ „ Margaret car, daughter of Arthur car in hill of dundaff and Margaret Zwng. *W.* Rot. Zwng, bukesyd, Jone Smyth in cawwfurd.

„ 12. Elet Alexr., daughter of Johnne Alexr. and cristane archd. *W.* Wm. gillaspie in Touchgorme, Johne Alexr. in bañokburn, Williame Aissone, mairchand.

„ „ Jonet Millar, daughter of Crystie Millar in culbeg, and Margaret Joukein. *W.* Thomas farnssone in leickie. *W.* Jouken in Boqwhen.

1590.

„ 26. Cathrein Cuthbert, daughter of Wm. Cuthbert and Jonet car. *W.* George forester in Schiphawt, gregur bennet.

„ 29. Johnne M^{c}Meish, son of Wm. M^{c}Meish and hellesone . . . . . (*illegible*). *W.* George forester in Schiphawt, Andro lottein, James aissone, m., Wm. aissone, m.

„ „ Johnne Colvill, son of Mr. Johnne Colville, chantur of Glasgw. and Jonet Russell. *W.* Johnne, Erlle of Mar, Mr. Johnne prestone, ane of ze comissrs. of —— (?)

„ „ Williame ferriar, son of Johnne ferriar and agnes Stewart. *W.* Williame Elphinstone, shef. deput of orknay, James erskein, henrie schaw, broy. to ye laird of Sawchie.

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March 31. Elet. Alexr., daughter of Archebauld Alexr. and Elet. Alexr. *W.* David forest of logy, Androwe bruce, cristopher Alexr., Archebauld cwnȳghm̄.

April 23. Alexr. cairncors, son of Johnne cairncors and Jonet Wttein. *W.* And. Wttein, travellor, James crystie of Corntoun, Johnne gawey, m̄chand, Archebauld Smyt.

„ „ In Drip, helein crystesonne, daughter of Thomas crystesone and Agnes thomesone. *W.* David Willesone in Drip, James gilleis, y., Alexr. crystesone, y., Jone Allane in Stling.

„ Jonet Downy, daughter of Alexr. Downy and Marione blakburn. *W.* Thomas Downy, Smyt., Johnne gib, cuitler.

„ 26. Johnne Murray, son of henrie Murray and Elit. Auchtmwtty. *W.* Olepheir Murray, James schaw, Jone Donaldsone. for^{s}.

„ 30. George rasay, son of James Ramsay and Margaret hastie. *W.* Johnne farguson, barbur, george spittall, m. . . . (*illegible*).

May 3. Margaret glen, daughter of Wm. glen and Jonet sibbet. *W.* Johnne glen, zwngr., Thomas glen, zwngr.

„ „ James Downy, son of Duncane Downy and Margaret Wilsone. *W.* Johne Cuthbert, skiner, Wm. fothringame, m., Patrik Zwng, md., wolst.

„ 10. Jonet Nicoll, daughter of David Nicoll and cristane zwng. *W.* Alexr. zwng, baxt., Wm. gillaspie, md., Johnne Downy, m.

„ 14. Cathreine ro^{t}sone, daughter of Alexr. ro^{t}sone and Jonet gib. *W.* Johnne gib, cuitler, Johnne Kincaid, cuitler, Johnne Mairshall.

„ „ Cristane bruce, daughter of George bruce and Agnes Donaldsone. *W.* Rot. bruce in Wodsyd, Mr. Jone Stewart, Rot. Craigengett of yat ilk.

„ 17. Jonet sqwyar (*sic*) daughter of Donald M'cowll and Cristaine Sqwyar. *W.* Andro M'comes, staibler, Johnne Allane, maisson, Jone lockart, m̄chand., Jone belsche, fischer.

„ 31. Elet liddell, daughter of Andro liddell and Jonet rotsone. *W.* george lapslie.

„ „ Edward Andsone, son of Thomas andirsone and Annabell Coustone. *W.* George Narne, litst., Jone fargussone, zwns., Cryslie sword, m., Andro car, watear.

524. Bleaching Greens.—Visitors from the south often express surprise when they pass a country dwelling, near which the guidwife is employed watering the lately-washed family linen which lies spread on the greensward. In most parts of England clothes, after being washed, are hung on lines to dry, and then taken into the house to be ironed. What in Scotland is known as the 'bleaching green' is in England known as the 'drying green.' The maid in the well-known nursery song was 'hanging out the clothes,' not bleaching them, when the mischievous magpie 'took off her nose.' Whence comes this difference in the treatment of linen in the two countries? We are inclined to think that the Scots have in this, as in other things, taken a hint from the Dutch. In Guicciardini's *Omnium Belgii sive inferioris Germaniæ regionum descriptio*, printed in 1616, is a view of a city, in the foreground is shown by the wayside a bleaching green, on which are not only long strips of linen cloth,

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but also several shirts or smocks: a woman, holding a pail in her left hand, is employed in sprinkling a shirt with water from it with her right hand, the drops of water are shown falling on the garments. The houses within the walls resemble those met with in towns on the shores of the Forth. They are ornamented with crowstep gables. An additional resemblance is the presence of towers surmounted with bulbous minarets, such as still adorn many of our old east-country town-halls and church steeples.

ED.

QUERIES.

CCXXXII. GEORGE DOUGLAS.—Why in Wandering Willie's famous tale *Redgauntlet*, is George Douglas, Earl of Dumbarton, styled 'twice turned traitor baith to country and king'?

So far as I can trace his history he was only too faithful to James II.

He was George, fifth son of the ninth Earl of Angus (who was made 1st Marquis of Douglas). Lord George succeeded his brothers in command of the Scots Guards in France, called Le Regiment de Douglas, in 1653. After the restoration of Charles II., Louis XIV. lent him this Regiment in 1661 for eight years. Lord George commanded it till 1678, when the Regiment was incorporated in the British Army (now the Scots Guards), and he was made Earl of Dumbarton, but no land was attached to the title. He was Commander-in-Chief in Scotland against Argyll, and was a persecutor. In 1688 seems to have commanded the Scottish contingent which James II. summoned to England against the Prince of Orange. The king could not be persuaded to act, though Dumbarton offered to lead his regiment alone against the enemy. He followed James to St. Germains and died there. He is buried in the Church of St. Germain des Près near his brother, Lord James (killed at Douagne 1645), and his grandfather, the tenth Earl of Angus, who died in exile in 1611 for becoming a Romanist.

Dumbarton left a son George, who was British Ambassador to Petersburg in 1716. At his death the title became extinct.

C. M.

CCXXXIII. BOTHWELL BRIDGE.—Two men named Roxburgh fought at this battle, were taken prisoners, carried to Edinburgh, and condemned to be hanged. The Duke of Hamilton, by getting them to renounce their Protestantism, saved them from the gallows. This is the family tradition. Can these names be identified anywhere? Any information will be gratefully appreciated.

A. G. S.

CCXXXIV. COCHRANES OF SHILLINGSWORTH.—A family closely connected with the Dundonald family. Any information will be thankfully received. A. G. S.

CCXXXV. THE BULLOCH FAMILY AND ALLIANCES.—(*a*) J. G. Bulloch, M.D., Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A., Librarian of the Georgia Medical Society, and member of several Literary Societies, has

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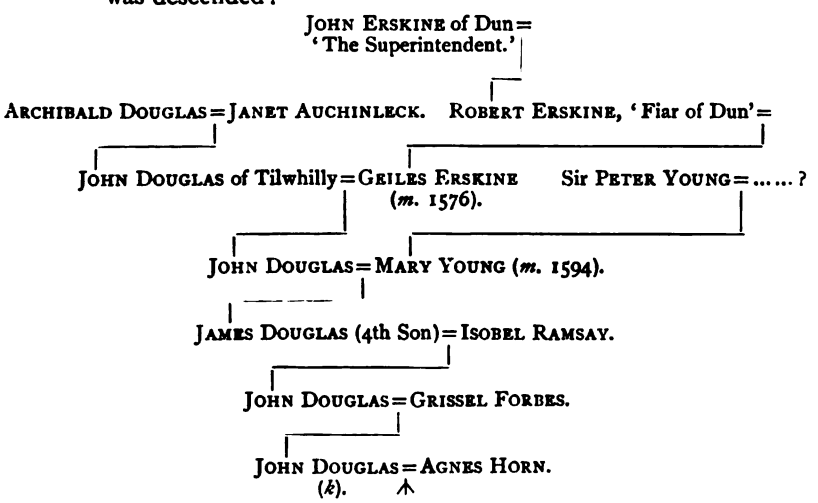
sent the accompanying pedigree (see page 42), and appeals to Scottish genealogists to assist him to clear up some points which will be set forth in the following notes.

(*b*) John Irvine Bulloch, his grandfather, married Charlotte Glen (*g*), who was daughter of John Glen, Chief Justice of Georgia, the son of James Glen, Royal Governor of Georgia. Burke in his *Peerage* (*voce* Dalhousie, E.) states that Elizabeth Glen, wife of George, 8th Earl of Dalhousie, was daughter of Andrew and niece of James Glen. She was certainly sister of Governor James Glen, who was therefore son of Andrew Glen. The earlier lineage of the Glen family is wanted.

(*l*) Elizabeth Wilson, wife of James Glen, was a granddaughter of Sir William Wilson. Information about this family is wanted.

(*h*) Anne Irvine, wife of James Bulloch (*d*), was daughter of Dr. John Irvine. His wife was Anna E. Baillie, and was of Scottish descent; it is believed that she belonged to the House of Lamington. She mentions in her will her 'plantation of Dunane.' Will this fact help to connect her with Baillie of Lamington or Dunain?

(*j*) Euphemia Douglas, wife of Charles Irvine and grandmother of Anna Irvine (*h*), was a daughter of John Douglas (*k*) by his wife Agnes, daughter of James Horn of Westhall; information about the Horns is wanted. The following is the pedigree of John Douglas (*k*). Is it known from whom his ancestor Archibald was descended?



(*m*) Mary de Veaux, wife of Archibald Bulloch, was daughter of James de Veaux, the son of Andrè de Veaux, a French Huguenot. Is anything known of this family?

(*n*) Jean Stobo, wife of James Bulloch (*f*), was a daughter of Archibald Stobo, a minister of the Gospel who was at Charleston in 1700, and died there, much respected, in 1740; he went from Scotland with the Darien Colonists. Information about him is wanted.

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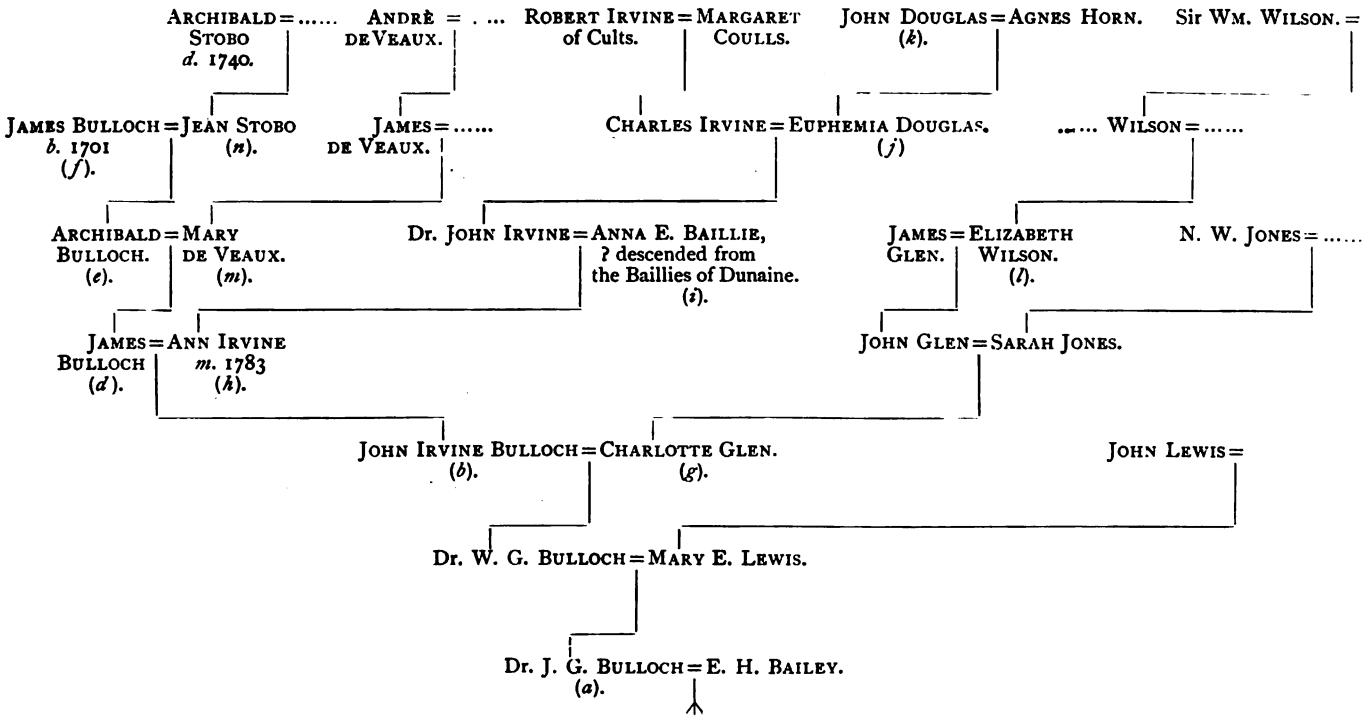
ARCHIBALD = ... STOBO d. 1740.
ANDRÈ = ... DE VEAUX.
ROBERT IRVINE of Cults. = MARGARET COULLS.
JOHN DOUGLAS = AGNES HORN. (k).
Sir WM. WILSON. =
JAMES BULLOCH = JEAN STOBO b. 1701 (f). (n).
JAMES = ... DE VEAUX.
CHARLES IRVINE = EUPHEMIA DOUGLAS. (j)
..... WILSON = ...
ARCHIBALD = MARY BULLOCH. DE VEAUX. (e). (m).
Dr. JOHN IRVINE = ANNA E. BAILLIE, ? descended from the Baillies of Dunaine. (i).
JAMES = ELIZABETH GLEN. WILSON. (l).
N. W. JONES = ...
JAMES = ANN IRVINE BULLOCH m. 1783 (d'). (h).
JOHN GLEN = SARAH JONES.
JOHN IRVINE BULLOCH = CHARLOTTE GLEN. (b). (g).
JOHN LEWIS =
Dr. W. G. BULLOCH = MARY E. LEWIS.
Dr. J. G. BULLOCH = E. H. BAILEY. (a).

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CCXXXVI.—JOHN TOD.—John Tod, minister of Carriden 1703-1716, *m.* 1704 Agnes Dundas. Information is requested concerning his father, brothers, and children. Was he connected with Henry or James Tod of Bo'ness? HENRY TOD, Jun.

23 LENNOX STREET, EDINBURGH.

CCXXXVII.—DRYSDALE.—I wish to know: (1) how the name Drysdale is so prevalent in Fife, and especially the west of Fife; (2) how they came to migrate from their original home in the south; and (3) why, so far as I know, the name is practically without a representative there? Is there any other instance in Scotland of a similar exodus?

I cannot help feeling that there must be some explanation, historical or traditional, of the remarkable invasion of Fife by my family. But I have never been able to find any.

CHARLES DRYSDALE.

CCXXXVIII.—GORDONS OF GLENBUCKET CASTLE.—I should like to know what became of this family after the fall of their fortunes in the '45. The last Laird saved his head by escaping to France, where he died in exile. What family had he, and where did they reappear when the troubles of the period blew over? J. G. R.

CCXXXIX.—MAKGILL, ADAMSON, FORBES, ORME.

(1) In Spottiswoode's *Ecclesiastical History of Scotland*, it mentions James Makgill, Clerk Register, related to Maitland of Lethington. What was the relationship? His mother was a Cunninghame of Caprington.

(2) He married a daughter of Adamsonne of Graycrook. Can any information concerning the family be given?

(3) Forbes of Rires. What branch of the family of Forbes was the Rires family?

(4) Orme of Kingdrum. Can you give any information concerning this family?

CCXL.—ARCHDEACONRY OF LOTHIAN.—I am anxious to obtain information as to the early history of the Archdeaconry, said to date from the beginning of the eleventh century. Was it erected by formal charter? If so, is the original deed, or any copy of it, known to exist? Unfortunately the Register of St. Andrews, to which we should naturally turn for light on the point, is believed to be lost (*Scotch Legal Antiquities*, p. 190). The Archdeacon of Lothian being, by virtue of his office, parson of this parish, the question is one possessing a local interest, and I should be grateful to any one who can put me in the way of obtaining the desired information. Please reply direct. R. B. LANGWILL.

CURRIE, N.B.

CCXLI.—MAITLAND.—Information required on following points:—

Point (1), Robert Maitland, Deputy-Governor of the Bars, under John Duke of Lauderdale, registered arms in 1680. The arms are those of Lethington within a bordure waved, *az.*: Crest —'a rock placed in the sea, p.p.r. Motto—*non Fluctus fluctu.*

Point (2), Col. Rd. Maitland of Southa, and of the Coldstream

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Guards, also Governor of the Bars, born between 1670-1680. Whose son was he?

I think our 'Episcopalian' tendencies have operated unfavourably against us, as doubtless my ancestors were all baptized, married, and buried according to the *Book of Common Prayer*, and the registers of old Episcopalian congregations have in many cases been lost. Nevertheless, perhaps antiquaries may be able to help us. J. T. MAITLAND.

CCXLII.—JAMES ROSS OF BALNEIL.—Information requested regarding the family of James Ross of Balneil, in Wigtownshire, who died in 1655. His wife's name was Sarah Sym or Syme. Tradition says that they had nine daughters, all of whom were married. The eldest, Margaret, was the wife of Sir James Dalrymple, 1st Viscount Stair. J. M. H.

CCXLIII.—COLONEL DOUGLAS AND COLONEL LOCKHART'S REGIMENTS.—What was 'Colonel Douglas's Regiment'—apparently in the French service during the Protectorate? And what was 'Colonel Lockhart's Regiment of Blues' about the end of the seventeenth century? Are there any records of these regiments, and where? ST. ANDREWS.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XCI. BENNETT FAMILY.—Though as yet the early history of this family has not been traced, it may be well to note that the name occurs in the reign of Edward III. at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and that in 1560 a grant of arms was made by Laurence Dalton, Norroy King, to John Bennett of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gent, the Queen's Master of the Ordnance of the North Parts. It is dated 6th Dec. 3 Eliz. (A.D. 1560). After the preamble Norroy states that, having been desired by Bennett not only to make search for the ancient arms belonging to that name, which he found to be '*Azure, a fesse golde between iij dymye lyons argent*,' *but* also to augment the same, for remembrance of his the grantees service in the said office, some augmentation, with a crest convenient to the same, therefore he, Norroy, 'Sett forthe unto th'armes aforesyde, *on the fesse a gonne azure between ij pelletts, and on thelme for a crest or coygnoysance, a castle golde w^th^ fyre flamynge owt, and on the castle ij pelletts, on a wreath argent and azure, mantelyd goules, lyned argent, bottondyd golde*' which arms were thereby allowed, ratified, and confirmed to the said John Bennett and his posterity for evermore.

The epitaph of John Bennett is in St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and shows that he died A.D. 1568. The last two lines run—

'So trust we, his wife and children, that caused this,
And Captain Carel, a friend of his.'

This last name is probably intended for John Carvill, a

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Captain of the garrison of Berwick, who married Anne, daughter of John Bennett. The above information is from *The Herald and Genealogist*, Aug. 1866. ED.

CCXXV.—In reply to J. F.'s query, the Baillies of Lamington are descended from both the Wallace and the Bruce. Wallace had a daughter. Whether the mother was married or not is uncertain, and who she was is unknown: she may have been the woman who, at the cost of her own life, saved Wallace's life at Lanark; in any case she cannot have been Marion Bradfute, heiress of Lamington. Lamington came to the Baillies in quite another way. Wallace's daughter married Sir William Baillie (I.) of Hoprig. The son of this marriage, Sir William Baillie (II.) of Hoprig, married Isabel Seyton, and the Baillies got both their lands of Lamington (still theirs), and their Bruce descent through this Isabel Seyton. Here are the steps in the process:—

Sir Christopher Seyton (executed in London in 1306 along with Nigel Bruce) had married Christian Bruce, sister of Nigel and of Robert the Bruce. Sir Alexander Seyton, son of Sir Christopher Seyton and Christian Bruce, was, in 1329, entered 'of Lamington.' Sir William Seyton 'of Lamington,' son of this Sir Alexander Seyton, married Catharine Sinclair of Hermandstone. Isabel Seyton, daughter of Sir William Seyton and Catherine Sinclair, and heiress of Lamington, married Sir William Baillie (II.) of Hoprig, and was mother of Sir William Baillie (III.) of Hoprig and Lamington, and ancestress of Charles Alexander *Wallace* Cochrane-Baillie, now second Baron Lamington. J. O. MITCHELL.

CCXXVII.—ABBOT OF MELROSE.—According to family tradition, and to M'Farlane's MSS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, a Robert Bethune was Abbot of Melrose, but he seems to have been a brother, not nephew of James Bethune, Archbishop of St. Andrews. Probably he is the same person as Robert Bethune who, in 1500 (under the designation of 'Presbuterus'), witnessed a charter by Robert Blackadder, Bishop of Glasgow. I have a note that this Abbot died in 1526, but it may be taken from the letter of Dr. Magnus to Cardinal Wolsey.

ST. ANDREWS.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Old and Rare Scottish Tartans, with Historical Introduction and Descriptive Notices, by Donald William Stewart, F.S.A. Scot., 4to. Edinburgh, George P. Johnston, 1893.—This work invites attention and criticism. Forty-five examples of tartans are given, and the letterpress accompanying each illustration must afford attractive matter for the clans concerned. The tartan of the Lord of the Isles, for example, which is that usually worn by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has, according to Mr. Stewart, 'never hitherto been faithfully delineated in any previous work,

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nor properly reproduced in any textile fabric of modern manufacture.' Again he observes, 'It is doubtful if any of the so-called Campbell tartans, as worn at the present time, were in use earlier than the middle of last century, while several are of more recent introduction.' Of two powerful clans he writes, 'The tartan now commonly worn by the Drummonds is likewise claimed by the Grants, the sett of the latter varying only by the shade of a blue line; but there is no proof of the early adoption of either by the families concerned.' Of the Drummond of Strathallan tartan—perhaps the least attractive in the volume, which is now worn by Ogilvy, Earl of Airlie, and has come to be known in consequence as the Ogilvy tartan, it is said 'the appropriation is somewhat extraordinary, because the Ogilvys possess a fine tartan of their own, which can be traced at least as far back as last century.' Statements like these imply the possession of both courage and knowledge, and Mr. Stewart gives abundant evidence throughout the volume that he has both.

The introduction will well repay perusal. In form it is a careful piecing together of the shreds of evidence and of references to original documents which have been preserved imbedded in the works of authors who happened to refer to the subject from the end of the 16th century to the present day.

In essence it is a defence of the antiquity of the highland dress in a form and of a material not differing much from that now in use. Still, Mr. Stewart appears to be endowed with a Scot's gift of caution, and never dogmatises. To those who plead for the antiquity of the kilt he has rendered signal service in unearthing the words of Thomas Kirk, which have hitherto been ignored by writers on the subject. He was a Yorkshireman who visited Scotland in 1677, keeping a journal of his observations, and he writes:—

'Here we may note the habit of a Highlander: their doublets are slashed in the sleeve, and open on the back; their breeches and stockings are either all on a piece, and straight to them plaid colour; or otherwise, a sort of breeches, not unlike a petticoat, that reaches not so low, by far, as their knees, and their stockings are rolled up about the calves of their legs, and tied with a garter, their knee and thigh being naked. On their right side they wear a dagger, about a foot or half-a-yard long, the back filed like a saw, and several kinnes (? skeans) stuck in the sheath of it; in either pocket a case of iron or brass pistols, a sword about a handful broad, and five feet long, on the other side, and perhaps a gun on one shoulder and a sack of luggage on the other. Thus accoutred with a plaid over the left shoulder and under the right arm, and a cap a-cock, he struts like a peacock, and rather prides in than disdains his speckled feet.'

There is an earlier reference to the kilt by Taylor the Water Poet (1618); this will be found at page 15, it is too long for insertion here. A considerable part of the introduction is taken up with a discussion as to the authenticity of *Vestiarium Scoticum*. Here Mr. Stewart takes a line of his own, and he rakes fore and aft the famous articles in the *Quarterly Review* of June 1847, which he states to have been the work of the late Professor George Skean of Glasgow University, which inflicted such deadly injuries on the *Sobieskis*. This he is enabled to do, partly by the fortunate discovery of the original correspondence regarding the authenticity of the *Vestiarium* between Sir Walter Scott and Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, in possession of the latter's daughter, and partly as the result

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of his own researches. Evidently, for all he has yet seen, Mr. Stewart is inclined to regard the *Vestiarium's* claims to authenticity with favour, although, again, he is very careful in expressing an opinion. His remarks will most likely re-open a controversy every one regarded as closed. At the end of the introduction are what Mr. Stewart modestly terms 'Notes on Works treating of Tartans,' which is really a condensed bibliography of the subject, and most valuable as a guide to those intending to form a collection. The work is got up from title-page to finish in admirable taste. One little detail is worth mentioning. The inside paper is a beautiful design representing the arms of the nine dukes connected with Scotland, the spaces between being occupied with female figures engaged in spinning, and the field being strewn with thistles—a highly decorative and allusive bit of workmanship.

The Underground Life, by David MacRitchie, Edinburgh. Privately printed. Mr. MacRitchie has written an exceedingly interesting account of the underground dwellings found in some parts of Scotland. Such dwellings are to be met with in England also, and several notices of them occur in the transactions of Archæological Societies. Their construction and size shows their importance, and also that their builders were possessed of considerable skill. Mr. MacRitchie illustrates his work with a number of plans, elevations, and photographs, which make it a valuable contribution to the study of 'underground life.'

English Topography. Gentleman's Magazine Library. London: Elliot Stock.—We have received the third part, containing the counties of Derby, Devon, and Dorset. Mr. Gomme, the Editor, has collected from the *Gentleman's Magazine* such letters, articles, or notices as refer to old families, buildings, history, etc. It must be allowed that the *Gentleman's Magazine* did much to revive a love for Archæology, but many of its contributors were sadly deficient in acumen, and this collection of their notes contains with what is valuable much that is not worth reproducing. The reader who bears this in mind will find the volume of use as preserving some interesting information.

Holy Wells of England, by Robert Charles Hope, F.S.A., etc. London: Elliot Stock.—This is a charming volume, and shows a considerable amount of research. We trust Mr. Hope will turn his attention to Scotland—where he will find some holy wells, though not of such number and interest as those he has described. The subject is one of interest, for the belief in the curative powers of wells was very ancient and wide-spread, and it would be interesting to see what connection exists between the holy wells found in Europe, and the honour bestowed on wells in the East. Mr. Hope's work is well illustrated.

History and Poetry of the Scottish Border, by John Veitch, LL.D. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons.—The Scottish Borders are interesting to the antiquary, the poet, and the student of history, and Professor Veitch has in two handsome volumes provided much interesting information. His work supplies a want, for he enables the reader to understand the various circumstances which have made Border history and legend so popular. We are carried back to the time

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when 'that great and ancient forest of Caledon—Coit Celidon—stretched across the West of Scotland, including Cadzow, portion of Renfrew and Ayr, and the carses by and beyond the Forth, piercing northwards to the great plain bounded by the Highland mountains' (p. 14). This forest he believes to have been far different from what we now style a 'deer forest.' 'Looking now at the ragged thorns and stunted birks and lowly rowans on the bare hillsides' of the Border district, 'we can hardly fancy that it was once a forest in the ordinary sense of the word. Yet the evidence is clear to this effect.' David I. in his charter to the Abbey of Selkirk, authorised the monk to cut wood for building or fuel as freely as he did himself. . . . It is probable that the higher and more exposed sides and summits were bare of wood in old times as now, but in the valleys and haughs of the waters, and well up the hillsides, was found abundance of native trees' (p. 15). After describing the physical conditions of the district, past and present, he writes on the ancient inhabitants and place-names. The chapter on the Arthurian legends is full of interest. The second volume is chiefly taken up with a history of the poetry of the Borders. The pathos and beauty of the old Border ballads draw their inspiration from the legends of the past and the unique charms of the district. Professor Veitch, as a borderer, regards them with love, and has given a fresh interest to them by the commentaries with which he has enriched them. The volumes, handsome and appropriate in appearance, are full of instruction and of enjoyment.

The Historic Episcopate in the Columban Church and in the Diocese of Moray, by the Rev. John Archibald, M.A. Edinburgh: St. Giles Printing Co.—Of the four hundred pages which make up this book, only thirty contain an account of the Columban Church. Mr. Archibald is, however, doubtless wise in thus prefacing the subject which he more fully deals with, viz. the history of the Diocese of Moray. Many who do not make themselves masters of the works of Skene or Forbes will the better understand the later history of Moray when they have had a short account of what existed before dioceses were established in Scotland. Mr. Archibald gives an interesting account not only of Elgin, the cathedral city, but of Kinloss and Pluscardyn monasteries; fully half of the volume is taken up with the history of the diocese since the Revolution, and in connection with the affairs of the Church in the present century is to be found an account of the Oxford movement, which, it is well to recognise, had a great effect on the Scottish Episcopal Church. Mr. Archibald writes in a spirit of fairness. As the book will be read by many who are not well acquainted with the machinery of the Scottish Episcopal Church, we think that Mr. Archibald might have added a few explanatory foot-notes. Thus to the heading 'The Restoration of the Scottish Metropolitan' (p. 357) is appended a resolution of the Diocesan Synod in favour of it—it should have been explained that it has not been restored by a general Synod of the Church. We trust that other dioceses will find as able historians as Mr. Archibald has proved himself.

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The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR *of 'The Scottish Antiquary,'* The Parsonage, Alloa.

525. THE DIVINING ROD.—The claim made by certain persons to possess the power of finding water by means of the divining rod has been frequently discussed. I do not venture upon an opinion, but knowing the interest the subject has excited, I print a letter, a copy of which was made in 1834 by my uncle, the late Rev. George Hallen, B.A. (Oxon.), in a common-place book he kept. He was a careful observer, and noted whatever interested him.

Mr. Christopher Bancks, to whom the letter was written, was well known as a most upright and intelligent gentleman; he resided at Bewdley, in Worcestershire.

'ORCHARD PORTMAN, *April 6th*, 1834.

'DEAR CHRISTOPHER,—Since I passed a few pleasant days with you at the Heath, I have scarcely been at home more than three days consecu-

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tively; and my rambles are not yet over, as it will be some time before I can sit down to recollect myself. Such a life of care and travel would appear in the eyes of some of the "unco gude" as incompatible with the right ordering of that great journey which the busy and the idle, the careful and the thoughtless are all performing together, however different the light in which they view the objects around them or the nature and end of their pilgrimage. On my return last night I found your letter of the 28th ulto., which gave us to expect dear mother and yourself last week, but a subsequent letter from our young Caledonian informed us of the demurrer that had been put upon your intentions by Mr. J. Banks. We shall be most happy to see you both, and the pleasure will be much enhanced by seeing your companion so much restored as our information gives us to expect. You ask for a written repetition of the phenomena exhibited by the 'divining rod,' as it is called. What I saw was the effect of some mysterious agent upon a small fork, formed by the *last annual* shoot of any green wood, the two extremities of which are made to pass between the two middle fingers of each hand and held by the fingers and thumb in such a manner as that the fork at the junction of the twigs shall project before the holder in an horizontal position. The twig will present the form and proportion of the separate shoots and the joint that connects them 14 in. or thereabouts. I saw the operation of the twig in the hands of a farmer whose name is Martin, living at Pennard, near Shepton Mallet. He is a perfectly honest man, who despises deception and makes no secret of his gift, but, on the contrary, requests of the observers the most minute inspection. Holding the twig in the manner I have described, he walks over the ground to be examined. And when he comes to a part which contains beneath a natural channel, or, as it is called, a spring, the twig twists violently in his hand, so as to render it impossible for him to keep it in the horizontal position. When I placed him on a board supported on glass bottles, no effect was produced on the twig, which was also the case when I made him stand on *one* leg: I made him hold one end in his left hand while I took the other shoot in my right; under this arrangement the effect was not produced. I then took his *right* hand in my *left*, thereby forming a circle; upon this being done the twig immediately twisted, so that I had by this means the vouch both of touch and sight. I then formed a circle of all the persons present. No effect was produced until the last person took hold of the *right* hand of the gifted man; the circle then being complete the same effect took place. These experiments were made by me upon the assumption that the secret agent was of an electrical or Galvanic nature, an opinion which was confirmed by the result. Martin was ignorant of the object of my experiments, and was quite surprised that I could suspend his *Divinity*. My object, of course, was to remove as much as possible the mystery which hung over the subject, and to shew its connection with certain known agencies and laws of nature. A watch spring bent the contrary way of the coil, and held over the underground watercourse in the same manner as the twig, twists so violently as to break if firmly grasped. I saw the spring twist about, and upon asking Martin to hold it firmly he declined doing so, assuring me that it would break if he did so. A neighbour a few days before allowed him to try the effect upon a spring of his own, when it broke in his hand. The same effect is produced both upon the spring and twig when held over a piece of metal such as half a crown, etc., as I witnessed,

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and the diviner immediately detected the piece of money under one of a number of hats, but when the operator held the twig or spring with *silk* between his fingers the *charm* was suspended, both with regard to water and metal. Also when I threw a piece of silk over the money. I think I told you that the professors of the London University, to whom my experiments were communicated, pronounced Martin an impostor, and that I had been deceived. These wise men of the East have since learnt better, and must now turn their wits to elucidate what they can no longer deny. The celebrated Hutton wrote against the supposed juggle, but afterwards witnessed the phenomenon in the hands of a lady of distinction, and wrote his recantation. So much for *divining*, now for a little *Divinity*. Seeing there are so many things in physical nature which we with our poor and limited senses are incapable of comprehending, how can we expect to bring within the scope of our understanding the nature of those things which we cannot see or feel or hear. We may be connected, and, in my mind, doubtless are, with things and circumstances "beyond the limits of our frame," and when God has seen proper to speak to man upon these hidden subjects, He has required his *faith*, and has often given ground by the performance of miracles for believing that He who condescends to speak knoweth all things and has power over all. I draw the following conclusion for the purpose of meeting some observations which you and many others have made upon certain passages in the Old Testament which appear to our finite conceptions as unjust, but which are there alleged to be the commands of God. May not the hard commands alluded to have such a connection with things unseen as totally to alter their nature, and what may at some future stage of our existence be made to appear just and good and merciful when it shall please the Almighty to reveal to us His divine councils? Ponder these things in your mind. We know nothing of the hidden things of God, we *can* know nothing in our present state but what He sees proper to impart. He requires our faith, knowing that we cannot understand His councils "whose thoughts are not as our thoughts," verbum sat.—Ever, dear Christopher, your faithful friend, T. FALKNER.

'Kind love to mother and Annie. Kind love to my Aunt Margaret, and my little Caledonia.

'Mr. C. P. Bancks, Bewdley, Worcestershire.

'My father,[1] who lives near Mr. Bancks, says he knows something of Mr. Falkner, the writer of the above letter.—G. H.'

526. THE GROAT TOMBSTONE.—The tombstone of which an illustration is herewith given was found a few months ago under the floor of the Church of Canisbay, near John o' Groat's House, and by the care of Rev. James M'Pherson, minister of the parish, it was successfully photographed by Mr. Humphrey, photographer, Wick, and is now built into the wall of the church. The stone is of red sandstone and is six feet four inches in length, by two feet seven inches in breadth, and four inches in thickness. The following copy—liable to correction—of the inscription has been given: 'Donald Grot sone to Jhone Grot laid me heir Aprll xiii

[1] The late George Hallen, Esq., J.P., Town Clerk of Kidderminster.

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day 1568 M.D.L. Lewys and Donolald Grot Jhone Grot and his Donaield lad and thaar faorbrs. of Donald. Whouse God cald me the xiii day of Aprll anno Domini M.D.L. 1568.' The inscription is in raised letters. It would be very interesting could it be proved that the John referred to on this tombstone is the far-famed John o' Groat. 'John o' Groat's Hotel' now occupies the site of the famous house. The guide-books tell the mythical story that John o' Groat was a Dutchman who settled here in 1509, and who by his contrivance in forming an octagonal room preserved peace among his eight sons. The following reliable information as to the family is not so generally known, and is furnished from *Orig. Par. Scot.* In 1525 John Grot in Dungasby, chamberlain and bailie of the Earl of Caithness, gave seisin to the Trinity Friars in Aberdeen in an annuity of ten marks from the island of Stroma. In 1530 Hugh Grot, chaplain, was mixed up in the slaughter of William Sutherland and others, at Thurso. In 1546 Donald Grot witnessed the seisins of certain lands in Sutherland. In 1547 John and Hugh Grot had a remission from Queen Mary for certain crimes. In 1549 the non-entry of the lands of Duncasby, said to have been possessed by the Grots, was granted by Queen Mary to Laurence Oliphant. In 1630 we read of David Rany, husband of Issobell Groit, sister of Hugh Groit of Brabusterdoran. In 1644 all the lands held by the Grots appear to have been included in the Earldom of Caithness. A writer in 1726 says, 'Here (at Duncansbay) is the dwelling-house of Grott of Wares.' The writer of the old *Stat. Acct.* states that the remains of the oak table had been seen by many then living. Dr. Macculloch observes that no foundations are visible, only a piece of green turf as flat and as bare as the back of one's hand. The same idea was expressed in somewhat different language by a tourist:

I went in a boat
To see John o' Groat
The place where his house doth lie;
But when I got there
The hill was bare
And the devil a stone saw I.

W. CRAMOND.

CULLEN.

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527. THE PLAY O' DE LATHIE ODIVERE.—*Introductory Note.*—In the olden times, Orcadians at their convivial meetings amused themselves by rude dramatical representations, in which lower animals often appeared on the scene. In these performances the menye-singers acted the principal part. They were professionals hired to sing, recite, or act for the entertainment of the company.

This ballad was at one time represented as a drama by the menye-singers. This fact influenced me in adopting one of its old names, namely, play, in preference to other names by which the ballad was known—such as rhyme, ballan, teel. The ballad was always divided into fits, but I have been told that its divisions were once called by another name, which I have been unable to discover.

A few stanzas of the ballad appeared in the Transactions of the Scottish Antiquarian Society, communicated by Captain Thomas, R.N., and heard by him in Shetland.

It is now well-nigh fifty years since I first heard parts of this ballad, and for forty years I have been gathering up fragmentary scraps of it from many old people in different parts of Orkney. But of all my informants, I owe most to my late accomplished friend Mrs. Hiddleston, a lady who, while fully appreciating the beauties of modern literature, never forgot the old tales and scraps of verse heard in the days of her childhood. We were both much puzzled by the name 'Milliegare,' occurring in a line of her oral version. Both of us at length came to the conclusion that it was a corruption of Micklegarth, that being the old Norse name of Constantinople. It is right to say, that while the utmost care has been taken to preserve the original, and to select the best from the versions recited to me, I have often had to fill in a word, sometimes a line, in order to make the sense clear or to complete the stanza.

Probably most of the oral verse in Orkney would be lost when the Norse language was forgotten by the people; and the fragments that remained in the newly adopted language must have been rude translations by native bards or menye-singers. While it is therefore unlikely that we should meet with anything very old in our oral verse; yet it should not be forgotten that the Norse and the Scotch languages existed together for a considerable time in these islands; and to a considerable extent the two languages became amalgamated. So that the dialect used by the peasantry during the eighteenth century may be regarded as Scoto-Norse, gradually fading into oblivion before the English of the elementary schools. Without dwelling on this subject, it may be said, that every word in the ballad added by me has been carefully chosen as the most suitable and oldest Orkney word I know. If the ballad contains any moral, it is probably the enforcement of an old belief once current here. The belief that to swear the Odin oath was sure to bring success to the swearer in the first place, and was most certain to bring on him bitter disappointment in the end.

I may say here, it is not likely that Christ is meant by the phrase, 'him that hung on tree'; but rather that Odin is intended.

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THE PLAY OF DE LATHIE ODIVERE.

In Norawa a lathie bed,
A bonnie lass wi muckle gare;
An' hid wus soothly sung an' said,
Shü wus a lathie sweet an' fair.

They cam fae aest an' wast i' pride,
An' some cam sailan ower de sea;
An' a' tae win her for a bride;
Bit never a bride wad de lathie be.

Shü bad dem gang heeme an' mend deir clais,
Dat dey had worn in comin' sae far;
Shü ca'd dem füls, shü ca'd dem flaes,
Set stooks on dem, an' gae dem a skar.

Der wis a man baith stoor an' strang,
An' he wüs neemed Odivere;
He lo'ed de sword, he lo'ed de sang,
Bit aye he lo'ed de lasses mair.

Dis Odivere fell on his knee,
An' vooed a voo apo' his life,
An' swore bae Him dat hang on tree,
Tae mak dis lathie fair his wife.

He 's coorted her, he 's waded her;
An' dey wür blyth an' blissfu' baith;
An' aye he bragged near an' far,
He wan his wife bae Odin's aith.

He 's left her i' his boorly ha',
A greetan sare dat dolefu' day;
Tae Guthaland he 's geen awa',
Dae muckle pagan loons tae slay.

As he cam back fae Guthaland
I' Muckle Gerth he bed a while;
An' foys an' fiechtins hed tae hand
For lathies fair düd him beguile.

At Muckle Gerth he terried lang,—
Black sight on him, for biddan dare!
While sat i' dool her maids amang
Wi' tearfu' ee his lathie fair.

An' aft shü boonied hersel sae bra',
An' aft her gouden hair wad keem,
An' dan luk ower de castle wa'
Tae see her ain gude-man co' heem.

An' aye shü looked an' lipened lang,
For minay a dowie day an' year;
Bit Odivere, he düd no come,
Nor word o' Oddie could shü hear.

Second Fit.

Ae enen i' the mirkin o'd,
A stately knight cam tae her ha';
Fu lood he chapped on de yet,
An' loodly at de yet dud ca'.

'A boon, a boon! ye porter loon,
Bed me dis nicht within your ha',
Me vista's lang, the nicht is mirk,
An' heem an' haudin far awa'.'

'Begone, begone, awa, awa!
Tae bed ye here, that may no' be;
Nae stranger sleeps within dis ha',
While me gude lord's ayont de sea.'

'Gin ye wad no find de weight o' me hand,
Gae tell your lathie mistress fair,
Dat I hae come fae Guthaland,
An' bare her word o' Odivere.'

De yet wus apened at his word;
An' baldly strode he i' de ha';
An' de women roon him said,
A stoorer knight dey never saw.

An' he 's taen aff his silken cap,
An' he 's geen doon apo his knee,
An' he 's laid a goud ring on de lathie's lap,
Dat shü was unco fain tae see.

'A token fae dee husband dear,
I bring tae dee mae lathie fair;
I left him weel, i' jolly cheer;
Dey ca him noo, Sir Odivere.

'An' weel he 's win his knight's degree,
Bae slaying miny a soldier stoor,
An' mackan hosts o' pagans flee,
Afore his sword sae sharp an' door.'

Whin shü de gouden ring hed seen,
Shü tük nae tent o' what he said;
Bit drew her kerchief ower her een;
An' colour fae her fair face fled.

Bit syne her bonnie face grew bright,
An blithely blinked her bonnie ee.
'Rise up, rise up, ye valyent knight,
For uncons gude ye bring tae me.

'A stately bülie i' de ha',
Poo oot de best o' blude reed wine,
Wi' futh o' a' dats gude an bra',
Dat dis brave knight fu weel may dine.'

An' miny a teel he tald dat nicht,
O' tulyes foucht for lathies fair;
An' a' aboot dat worthy wight,
I' Guthaland, Sir Odivere.

He minted aye, to he never said,
An skeeted aye i' ilka teel,
Dat Odivere wus a rovin bled,
An liked de lasses ower weel.

An' whin de bülie wus fairly dün,
An' a' de servents gaen tae bed,
An' de twa dem sels wur left alane,
De lathie tae de stranger said:

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'Why bring ye back dat gouden ring,
Dat brings tae me sare dool an' pain,
Dat minds me o' de blithsam days,
Whin I o' dee wus ower fain?'

'Ye ken, fair dame, tae me aye dear,
Lang syne ye gae dat ring tae me;
An' on dis ring i' de mün licht clear,
Ye swüre forever mine tae be.

'An' I i' dool hae geen sin syne,
A lanely man on land an' sea;
An' never a face hae seen bit dine,
Dat I could speer me wife tae be.'

'Noo wheesht, noo wheesht, ye faus tongued knight,
Your words will wark me muckle skaith,
Tu' weel ken ye, what sindered is;
Hid wus de dowie Odin's aith.'

He's taen her white hand i' his stately nave;
An' fain was shü an' fain was he;
What happened neest, ye need no speer;
In sooth I wus no dare tae see.

The knight's awa i' de mornin' gray,
He bed no for a fare weel foy,—
What nae bothie kens nae bothie can say;
Bit de lathies left i' peerie joy.

Her bonnie een blinked no sae bright,
Her reed an' white grew white an' gray;
An' ilka day shü wised for nicht,
An' ilka nicht shü wised for day.

Third Fit.

I heard a lathie ba'an her bairn;
An' aye shü rockit, an' aye shü sang,
An' teuk sae hard apo' de verse,
Till de hert within her bothie rang.

'Ba loo, ba loo, me bonnie bairn,
Ba lo lillie, ba loo lay,
Sleep do, me peerie bonnie budo!
Doo little kens dee mither's wae.

'Aloor! I dinno ken dee faither,
Aloor, aloor! me waefu' sin!
I dinno ken me bairn's faither,
Nor yet de land dat he lives in.

'Aloor! aloor! ca'd sall I be
A wicked woman bae a' men,
Dat I, a married wife, soud hae
A bairn tae him I dünno ken.'

Dan ap an' spak a grimly gest,
Dat stüd sae lech at her bed feet,
'O here am I, dee bairn's faither,
Alto I'm no' dee husband sweet.'

'Me bairn's faither I ken do are,
Na luve sae sweet I'll ever hae;
An' yet I hae a gude, gude man,
Dats far awa fae me dis day.'

'I care no for dee wadded carl,
I wus his face I'll never see,
Bit whin sax munt is come an' gaen,
I'll come an' pay de noris fee.

'Hids no' be said doo tint bae me,
A bodle wirt o' warly gare,
Sae whin I come, doos get dee fee,
An' I me bairn tae be me heir.'

'Noo, for de luve I bür tae dee,
A luve dats brought me muckle sheem,
O tell me whar dee heem may be,
An' tell me true dee vera neem?'

'San Imravoe hid is me neem;
I gong on land; an' sweem on sea;
Amang de ranks o' selkie folk
I am a yarl o' hich degree.

'I am a man apo' de land,
I am a selkie i' de sea;
Me heem it is de Soola-Skerry,
An' a' dats dare is under me.

'Mair or a thoosan selkie folk,
Tae me a willan sarvice gae;
An' I am king o' a' de folk,
An' la' tae dem is what I say.'

'O who can doo de bairn tak,
An' who can doo de bairn save?
I' dee cald heem doo'l only mak
De grimby sea me bairn's grave.'

'Me peerie bairn I'll safely ferry,
To I hae nather ship or skift,
Wi' muckle care tae Soolis-Skerry,
Afore de sin's hich i' de lift.'

'Bit who sall I me young son ken,—
An' who sall I me bairn know?'
O' a' de selkies i' Soolis-Skerry
He's be de middlemist o' dem a'.

'His megs sall a' be black as seut,
His croopan white as driven snaw,
An' I beside him, like the sam'
I wus tae dee i' times awa'.'

'Me ain gudeman a warrior prood,
An' aye a stival nave his he;
An' he may prick or club me bairn,
When he's a selkie i' de sea.'

'I fear no dat, I fear bit dis,
Dat cockra comes an' fiands me here;
Bit come what may, I come agen,
An' fetch me bairn i' ae half year.

'For dan he'll be a seeveneth stream,
An' dan a man agen I'll be,
An' tak me bonnie peerie bairn
A' tae de boons o' Soolis-Skerrie.

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Whin de sax munts were come an' geen,
He cam' tae pay de noris fee;
The tane o' his hands wus fu' o' gowd,
De tither fu' o' white monie.

De lathie's taen a gowden chain,
Her wadin boon fae Odivere,
Shü tied hid roon her bairn's hars,
Hid for her sake shü bade him wear.

'I'm come tae fetch me bairn awa;
Fare weel, for doo'r anithers wife.'
'I wad dee wi' a gowden ring,
An' bide beside dee a' me life.'

'Doo wad no', whin I wad gude wife;
I winno, whin doo'r willan noo,
Dat day doo tint doo'l never fiand;
He 's late, he 's ower late tae rue.'

De lathie lived a lanely life,
An' aften looks apo de sea,
Still lipenan her first luve tae fiand,
Bit jubish dat can never be.

THE FOURTH FIT.

Sae Odivere's come heem ageen,
Wi' muckle store o' warly gare;
An' he, his lathie, an' his men,
Mak helliedays wi' bülies rare.

Dey danced an' sang, dey tald deir teels;
An' syne sat doon tae drink an' dine,
Wi' joles o' flesh, fuman cogs,
An' wallie horns o' blüd reed wine.

Ae day says Oddy tae his men,
'I doobt gin here we langer link,
We 'll a' grow fat as butter bas;
An dee wi' fouth o' maet an' drink.

'Hid 's weel enouch a peerie while;
I kinno thole it lang ava,
Lets hunt de otters on de shore,
An' start de morn at blink o' da.'

Dey hunted otters on de shore,
A selkie ran oot o' a geo;
An' Odivere he teuk no lang
Tae fell him wi' a mester blow,

Den oot an' spak, een o' his men,
'Far hae I sailed an' muckle seen,
Bit never gowd on selkie's hars,
Till noo I see 'd wi' baith me een.'

Dae bür de selkie tae de ha;
An' never a word said Odivare,
His face wis bleck an' lowed his een,
To he düd nather ban or sware.

'Co' doon, co' doon! Lathie Odivare
Co' doon, an' see me farly fang,
Ye 's read tae me dis riddle rae,
By a' de sants dat ever sang!'

De lathie shü cam doon tae see,
Dey meed sae muckle steer,
'Here 's de gowd chain ye got fae me,
Tell me gude wife, whoo cam hid here?'

'Aloor, aloor! me bonnie bairn,
Me bairn! what am I born tae see?
Me malisen be on de hand
Dats wroucht dis deed o' blüd on dee!'

Dat lathie wi' her torn hair,
Shü wüs a dolefu' sicht tae see,
Her greetin' lood an' saban sair,
Her erms aroond de deed selkee.

'Your bairn! gudewife, nae bairn o' mine,
An' yet ye wur me wedded wife,
I doobt, whin I 've been far fae heem,
Ye 'r led a wicked woman's life.'

'An' gin I be dee wedded wife,
A wedded man wur doo tae me;
Ye left me tae a lanely life,
An' bed lang years ayont de see.'

'I left dee wi' baith lands an' gare,
An' meed dee mistress o' deem a',
An' toucht doo wad be true tae me,
As I tae dee whin far awa.'

'Black sight apo' dee lands an' gare!
Doo little kens a woman's hert,
Tae tink de gift o' warldy gare,
Is a' de lovin' husband's pert.'

'Whin doughty deeds wur tae be dün,
Hid wad hae been a bonnie pass,
Hed I line heem to culye dee,
An' bore me fingers i' dee ass!

'I could no' thole a slugerd life,
An' lathie I would hae dee ken,
Whin I tük dee tae be me wife,
I düd no' want a cluckan hen.'

'Gin I can cluck, saul doo can craw,
Ower a' dee deeds wi' women dün;
Hoo ilka bonilie winch doo saw,
Doo coorted her an' ca'd hid fun.

'Bit ae deed bairn, aloon hae I!
An' gif dis deed wüs wrang i' me,
Hoo miny bairns his doo tae sha,
Hoo true a man doo 's been tae me?

'Could I no' tak what cam tae me,
Tae temp me i' me langsam life,
While doo wür skalan frank an' free
De dearest tocher o' a wife?'

'Ye lee, ye lee, ye leean limmer!
Whar er we drank abüne dem a',
Dee weel fard face I tosted aye
An' foucht wi' him dat said me na.

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'An' whin i' battle's sairest pall,
Me hert grew strang, whin mest outmoucht
Bae tinkin' on me loavin' wife—
Dat shü wüs faus I little toucht.

'Wi' selkie folk do 's led a life!
Awa ye limmer slut fae me!
I wad no hae dee for a wife,
For a' de gowd i' Christindee!'

Shü's whiped de chain fae de selkie's hars,
An' waped hid on Odie's croon,
'Gae tak ye that, ye ill-tongued tike,
An' keep hid for a pertin boon!'

De lathie dey pat i' a hich, hich toor,
Wi' nae sweet licht, trow hole or bore;
Dey hae geen her meal an' water dare,
An' steeked fest de iron door.

THE FIFTH FIT.

The Ting has passed her awfu' doom,
Dat for her fats an' sinfu' deed,
Shü s'ud be taen an' brunt tae ass',
Withoot or mercy or remeed.

'Aloor, aloor! de doolfu' day!
Aloor! what am I born tae see?
I' de reed haet fire I man be brunt!
O waes me hert an' wais me.

'O gin me faither been i' life,
He wad hae doorly foucht for me!
Deid mither's ghest wul doo no come
An' set thee doolfu' douchter free?

'Whin I lay on dee cother breest
An' doo dee peerie bairn düd rüs,
Doo little toucht dee bonnie bairn
Wad be a cinder i' de ass'!'

Than up an' spak San Imravoe,
An' a lood an' wallie cry gae he;
'Ye selkie folk, tae Norawa
Ca a' de whals i' de Nort Sea!'

De day afore dat lathie fair
Wus tae be brunt wi' muckle woe,
A cry wus raised aroond de ha':
'Whals, whals! i' ilka bey an' voe.'

Dan Oddivere an' a' his men
Ran tae de ca' wi' muckle speed;
An' dare wus rowin', rootin', yowlin',
An' noise dat micht hae raised de deed.

Dey rowed an' rooted a' de day,
Bit never a whal got for der pains,
An' i' de mirkin', heem dey geed
Wi' sweean laevs an' tiftan banes.

An' whin dat dae cam tae de ha',
Dey got a gluf ye may be sür,
For ilka door stüd apen wide,
An' de door o' de toor lay on de flür.

An' dey ran ap, an' dey ran doon,
An' glowered aboot wi' a' deir een;
De lathie fair wüs clean awa',
An' never mair bae mortal seen.

An' Oddivere 's a lanely man
An' weary o' his sicker skathe;
An' aye an' sare he rues de day
He ever tük de Odin aith.

Tae menye-singers tanks we gae,
Tae menye-singers drink we a';
Wür foys dey wür no wirt a strae,
Withoot der sangs an' ballans bra.

W. T. D.

GLOSSARY OF OLD WORDS IN PRECEDING LINES.

A

Aloor, alas! an exclamation of sorrow.
Ato, although.
Atae, unto.

B

Bae, by.
Bain (*a* as in last syllable of *papa*), singing a lullaby.
Ballin (*a* as in *shall*), throwing stones at anything.
Bed, abode, lived.
Bit, but.
Boorly, large, stately, applied to a house.
Boonie, to prepare, to fit out, to dress, to tidy up.
Bothie, body.
Büllie, a banquet.
Bür, bore.

C

Croopan, the trunk of the body of man or lower animal.
Çock-cra, cock-crow.
Culye, to cuddle.

D

De, the.
Dae, they; sometimes in text *dey*.
Deir, their.
Der, there.
Dat, that.
Dem, them.
Dis, this.
Düd, did.
Doo, thou.

E

Eenin, evening.

F

Foy, a feast.
Fats, faults.
Fae, from.
Footh, a large quantity.
Fooths, a great many.
Fain, fond.
Fuman, foaming as in text; also streaming.
Farlie, a wonder, anything strange.
Fang, anything taken in hunting or fishing.

G

Guthaland, the Holy Land, literally God's land.
Geo, a cave or small creek on the sea-shore.
Gluf, a sudden fright, a surprise causing fear.

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H

Hid, it.
Hed, had.
He, he or she was often used instead of it, there being of old no neuter gender.
Heliedays, holidays.

I

Is, us; also used as in English.

J

Jubish, to be doubtful of, and yet to suspect the occurrence of an event.
Joles or *jules*, large pieces of meat; figuratively large and clumsy.

L

Lathie, lady.

M

Mickel-Gerth, Constantinople.
Me, my; also the same as in English.
Minted, meant, insinuated.
Mün, the moon.
Megs, the fore paws or fins of a seal.
Maet, meat.
Menye-singers, men or women who sung or recited at convivial meetings. *Menye* means a company or party.

N

Nave, the fist or hand.
Noris fee, nurse's fee.
Nether, neither.

O

Ootmoucht, exhausted by hunger or hard labour, or, as in text, by hard fighting.

P

Peerie, little.
Pall, a great difficulty not easily overcome. The word is still used in the verbal form, as 'I am fairly palled.'

R

Reed, red.
Rootin, roaring.

S

Shü, she.
Skar, a fright.
Stooks, frowns, stern looks.
Sun, soon.
Skeeted, insinuated; threw out covered hints against the party spoken of.
Sindered, sundered.
Selkie, a seal.
Sin, the sun. Sun and son always pronounced the same.
Stival, stiff; in a loose way, strong.
Sae, so.
Sall, the soul; the word is used in text as was common in form of an oath, and means, 'upon my soul'.
Skailan, scattering.
Sweean, smarting.
Sicker, severe; not secure as in Scotch.

T

Tae, to.
Teel, tale.
Tullye, *v.* to fight, *n.* a fight.
Toe, though.
Tint, lost.
Ting, Thing; that is, the law-court.
Tiftan, aching.

V

Vistie (sometimes *vista*), a journey.

W

Wus, was.
Wur, were, also our.
Whin, when.
Wad, would, also *wade* and *wed*.
Whoo, how.
Weelfard, well-favoured.
Whiped, snatched.
Waped, flung with violence.

Y

Yet, gate.

W. Traill Dennison.

528. Foreigners made Denizens (*continued from vol.* viii., *page* 14).—

Nicholson, John, from Scotland, 10th Feb. 1567. (*Pat.* 9 Eliz., p. 3, m. 39.)

Nicholson, John, from Scotland, 1st May 1585. (*Pat.* 27 Eliz., p. 16, m. 1.)

Norrey, Richard, from Scotland, married to an English woman. In England 32 years, 14th April 1541. (*Denis. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)

Parker, (?) John, from Scotland, having an English wife. In England 15 years, 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)

Paterson, John, a Scotchman, 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)

Patisen, Davye, 'borne in Orkeney, and hath wyff and children Englysshe,' 18th April 1542. (*Pat.* 33 Hen. 8, p. 9, m. 44.)

Peerson, *alias* Pereson, Robert, from Scotland, 4th March 1514. (*Pat.* 5 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 23.)

Penven, John, clerk, Master of Arts from Scotland, 33 (*sic*) Oct. 1539. *Pat.* 31 Hen. 8, p. 6, m. 36. 23rd Oct. 1589 (*sic*). (*Pat.* 31 Hen. 8, p. 4, m. 41.)

Pierson, Peter, 'Scott, havying wyff and children Englysshe,' 18th April 1542. (*Pat.* 33 Hen. 8, p. 9, m. 44.) Peter Person, fisher, age

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52, has 2 children. Suitor for letters of denization. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 297.)

Pierson, Rowland, from Scotland, 15th Jan. 1565. (*Pat.* 7 Eliz., p. 8, m. 13.)

Ramsey, Andrew, from Scotland, 27th Jan. 1579. (*Pat.* 21 Eliz., p. 7, m. 26.)

Ramsey, John, gentleman, from Scotland, 18th Nov. 1574. (*Pat.* 17 Eliz., p. 4, m. 3.)

Ramsey, Richard, labourer, a 'northern man, born in Inglond as he thinketh and beleivith, but by cause some layeth to his charge to be a Scott desireth to be a denyson,' 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8), 11th July 1544. (*Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)

Ramsey, William, singleman, aged 30 years. 'Knowlegyth that he ys an Inglyshman, yet for as muche as he notyd to be a Scot he prayeth to be denyzen,' 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Rolls*, 36 Hen. 8.) 11th July 1544. (*Deniz. Rolls*, 36 Hen. 8.)

Redde, James, from Scotland, 31st Oct. 1534. (*Pat.* 26, Hen. 8, p. 1, m. 22.)

Robertson, Mathew, clerk, from Scotland, 1st May 1565. (*Pat.* 7 Eliz., p. 9, m. 41.)

Robinson, Barnard, from Scotland, unmarried. In England 20 years, 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)

Robinson, John, from Scotland. Married to an Englishwoman. In England 30 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)

Robynson, Michael, Scotsman, 20th Oct. 1557. (*Pat.* 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary, p. 11, m. 35.)

Rosse, Andrew, from Scotland, 3d June 1586. (*Pat.* 28 Eliz., p. 4, m. 36.)

Russell, John, from Scotland, 21st May 1565. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 8, m. 13.)

Sampson, James, borne in Orkeney, having [a wife] and children Englysshe, 18th April 1542. (*Pat.* 33 Hen. 8, p. 9, m. 44.) James Sampson, a fisherman, aged 62 years. In England 38 years. Has 3 children. Suitor for Letters of Denization. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 297.)

Saunders, Nicholas, 'fissher Scott, havynge a wyff and children Englysshe,' 18th April 1542. (*Pat.* 33 Hen. 8, p. 9, m. 44.) Nicholas Saunders, aged 42 years. In England 33 years. Has 5 children. Suitor for Letters of Denization. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 297.)

Saunderson, James, fisherman, aged 56 years. Born in Scotland, married to an English woman, has 4 children. In England 39 years. Suitor for Letter of Deniz. 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, 297.)

Saunderson, Peter, from Scotland, 6th June 1586. (*Pat.* 28 Eliz., p. 1, m. 35.)

Scott, Frauncys, born in Edinborough in Scotland, now in service with the Bishop of Worcester. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)

Scott, William, from Scotland, 29th Jan. 1584. (*Pat.* 26 Eliz., p. 12, m. 39.)

Sincler, John, from Scotland, 26th May 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 30.)

Smythe, George, from Scotland, 6th March 1577. *Pat.* 19 Eliz., p. 3, m. 39.)

Smyth, John, fisherman, born in Scotland, aged 39 years. In England 23 years. Married to an Englishwoman, has 5 children. Suitor for Letter of Deniz. 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 279 [?].)

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Smyth, Nicholas, from Scotland, had lived 50 years at Canterbury and elsewhere in England, 12th Jan. 1514. (*Pat.* 5 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 10.)

Smythe, Robert, from Scotland, 1st June 1570. (*Pat.* 12 Eliz., p. 4, m. 34.)

Smyth, Robert, from Scotland, 6th Feb. 1574. (*Pat.* 16 Eliz., p. 13, m. 8.)

Smyth, William, from Scotland, 11th June 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 30.)

Snype, Roland, from Scotland, 28th Aug. 1562. (*Pat.* 4 Eliz., p. 11, m. 9.)

Stephanson, Thomas, of the city of London, 'loke' from Scotland, 6th Dec. 1518. (*Pat.* 10 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 23.)

Stephyson, William, from Scotland, 27th March 1514. (*Pat.* 5 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 25.)

Steward, James, of 'Lowike,' otherwise Rector of Wilton, from Scotland, 3d Nov. 1523. (*Pat.* 15 Hen. p. 1, m. 5.)

Storye, John, from Scotland, 13th Jan. 1567. (*Pat.* 9 Eliz., p. 3. m. 41.)

Storye, Roger, from Scotland, 20th June 1672. (*Pat.* 14 Eliz., p. 8, m. 4.)

Sutherland, John, from Scotland, 6th May 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 30.)

Sympson, John, from Scotland, 2nd Sept. 1517. (*Pat.* 9 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 9.)

Tate, James, from Scotland, 8th May 1564. (*Pat.* 6 Eliz., p. 11, m. 19.)

Thompson, Henry, from Scotland, 29th March 1566. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 6. m. 36.)

Thomson, Thomas, from Scotland, 7th May 1513. (*Pat.* 5 Hen. 8, p. 1, m. 10.)

Thompson, Thomas, from Scotland, 13th Jan. 1567. (*Pat.* 9 Eliz., p. 3, m. 40.)

Thompson, William, from Scotland, 1574. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 13, m. 7.)

Thorneton, Alexander, from Scotland, 18th June 1571. (*Pat.* 13 Eliz., p. 2, m. 38.)

Troynam, Edward, a Scot. In England 26 years. Married to an Englishwoman, 9 children, 4 alive. One of 'your grace's servants which desire to be denizens without paying anything therefor,' 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, 279.)

Twythy, James, from Scotland, 28th May 1566. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 6, m. 37.)

Tyndall, Robert, from Scotland, 29th June 1572. (*Pat.* 14 Eliz., p. 8, m. 13.)

Walker, Alexander, of the Parish of St. Andrews, London, tailor, born in the County of 'Athay' in Scotland, 13th April 1541. (*Signet Bills*, April 1541, No. 20.)

Walker, Alexander, of the parish of St. Martins within Ludgate, in the city of London. From Scotland, 16th Dec. 1560. (*Pat.* 3 Eliz., p. 4, m. 5.)

Walker, Henry, from Scotland, 3d July 1568. (*Pat.* 10 Eliz., p. 5, m. 33.)

Whittell, James, a Scotchman. In England 20 years. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.) 11th July 1544 (*Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen 8.).

Williamson, Adam, priest and Bachelor in Sacred Theology in the Diocese of Glasgow, from Scotland, 16th Feb. 1517. (*Pat.* 8 Hen. 8, p. 2.)

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Williamson, Gilbert, from Scotland. In England 20 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
Williamson, John, from Scotland, married to an English woman. In England 10 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
Williamson, John, from Scotland, 3d May 1564. (*Pat.* 6 Eliz., p. 11, m. 19.)
Willoch, John, from Scotland, 7th Dec. 1586. (*Pat.* 29 Eliz., p. 12, m. 28.)
Wylson, Alexander, from Scotland, 23d June 1572. (*Pat.* 14 Eliz., p. 8, m. 4.)
Wilson, John, from Scotland, having an English wife. In England 20 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
Wilson, Robert, from Scotland, not married. In England 10 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
Wilson, Thomas, from Scotland, 2nd Oct. 1596. (*Pat.* 38 Eliz., p. 10, m. 30.)
Wodirspone, John, from Scotland, 30th Dec. 1561. (*Pat.* 3 Eliz., p. 13, m. 32.)
Younge, Gilbert, from Scotland, 24th April 1567. (*Pat.* 9 Eliz., p. 3, m. 40.)

Probably Scotsmen.

Conyngham, David, 29th Oct. 1550. (*Pat.* 4 Edw. 6, p. 4, m. 3.)
Duglas, John, 29th Oct. 1550. (*Pat.* 4 Edw. 6, p. 4, m. 6.)
Edger, Peter, 29th Oct. 1550. (*Pat.* 4 Edw. 6, p. 4, m. 5.
Logye, Robert, Master of Arts, priest. A Frenchman, and a preacher here 4 years, 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.) [See Logye, Rob., above.)
Rosse, Peter, 11th July 1544. (*Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)
Steward, James, 10th March 1552. (*Pat.* 6 Edw. 6, p. 4, m. 1.)
Steward, John, 11th July 1544. (*Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)
Story, James, 29th Jan. 1551. (*Pat.* 5 Edw. 6, p. 6, m. 2.)

529. CAMELODUNE.—In his *History of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 98, Burton says, 'The great glory of the Roman remains in Scotland was, however, Arthur's oon or oven in Stirlingshire, on the banks of the small river Carron, near the present town of Falkirk.' After a description of it, he states that Nennius, who has little else to say about Scotland, identifies it clearly, saying that it was built by Carrausius when he established an empire in Britain. In a note, the building stood north of the Roman Wall of Antonine, also the considerable town of Camelon close beside it. He states that Hector Boece enlarges on it, and preposterously attributes it to Julius Caesar! This may be true of the original edition of Boece in the Latin language, but it certainly is not so stated in the metrical version, where we find it described as a 'Temple biggit by Vespasian in Claudius' day.' This statement may be equally ridiculous; very probably both are wrong. Boece says that there was an image and inscription on the Temple, both destroyed by Edward I., and the words Arthur's Houfe or Hall written instead, the object of the English king in this and other like instances being to throw the ancient history of the kingdom into confusion. This seems quite credible conduct of him on whose tomb in Westminster Abbey is inscribed the epitaph 'Malleus Scotorum.'

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Camelodune, variously spelled in the metrical version, is frequently mentioned: first in the legendary narrative during the Roman rule at the time of Agricola, also in A.D. 351, when Melan, king of the Picts, having been defeated by Angus, king of the Scots, took refuge in it. Also 843, at the defeat of the Picts by Kenneth MacAlpine, Camelodune was taken and destroyed, the Picts and Queen taking refuge in the Maiden Castle built on a crag in the Lothians.

The editor of the metrical version finds fault with Boece for placing Camelodune in Scotland, stating that it was in England, now the modern town of Doncaster. The author of the lately published work *Early Britain* on the other hand, says that Camelodunum was the chief place of Cuenobolin, afterwards a Roman station, a colony being established there, and that Colchester in Essex now occupies the situation. This is the common opinion, but in rather a rare book, *England Displayed*, first published 1626 and again 1769, it is stated: 'In the county of Essex there was a station founded by Ostorius the Roman general about A.D. 50, where now stands Maldon. Thus Maldon in England and Camelon in Scotland may both be traced from the old name Camelodune. The explanation of why two places of the same name should be found in two different kingdoms, and in places so far apart, is given in the work, *Early Culture in Scotland*, by D. Mackinnon, lately published, p. 55. The gods whom the Druids worshipped were identified by Caesar with their own divinities, Mercury, Apollo, Mars, Jupiter and Minerva.

Mars as Caturix the battle king, and as Camulos, to whom Camulodunum, the capital of the Trinobantes, and other places were dedicated, and who is recognisable in an inscription to Mars Camulus, which has been found along the Roman Wall, between the Forth and the Clyde.

The moral to be drawn from this story seems to be, What is truth in history? It seems very unkind the way some of our old historians are treated, especially Boece; he is ridiculed and accused of invention, as for instance the battle of Lancarty by Burton, and the various Danish invasions of Scotland before Malcolm Caenmore. By Lord Hailes he is blamed for fabricating ridiculous stories regarding the descent of the Stewarts from Fleance and the Welsh princess. The same account is given by Buchanan. As to the truth, that is a matter of opinion; but it is given as a matter of fact without any embellishment by them, as any one may read and judge for themselves. SENEX.

530. BRASS BRANCH LIGHTS IN CHURCHES.—A letter on this subject by a writer who did not give his name lately appeared in the *Scotsman*. In this the brass hanging chandeliers in the restored Cathedral of Dunblane were attacked as vulgar in design and unsuitable to the building and standard chandeliers, or more correctly gasaliers, were declared to be far superior. I need not defend the design of these branches. The architect who has so admirably converted the long roofless ruin once more into a house of prayer is well known, not only for his careful and loving handling of the relics of the past, but for his excellent taste which cares for the fittings of the fabrics he takes in hand. I would write, however, a few words on the antiquity and propriety of hanging brass branches. Church restorers in England in the middle of this century destroyed in their mistaken zeal much that has now to be deplored. Hanging brass branches were ruthlessly taken down and sold for old metal, and were replaced by standard coronæ, many of which

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were of exceedingly feeble design. As these were and are supplied ready made by church decorators, they are often utterly out of harmony with the architecture and fittings of the churches they give light to, and have a mean and tawdry appearance, contrasting with the massive and often graceful hanging branches they displaced. Probably few of these were of very great age, for the greed and ignorance of many of the churchwardens of the last century were as destructive as the zeal and ignorance of church 'restorers (?)' of our own day. But though but few old specimens may have survived the consecutive attacks of greedy ignorance and ignorant zeal, it is certain that brass hanging branches were in use at an early period, and became common when the Reformation provided services for the people, in which they, with the help of prayer-books, could take part. Before the Reformation, altar lights, either standards before the altars, or candlesticks placed on them, were sufficient. After the Reformation it became necessary to light the body of the church, and so we find from the Churchwardens' accounts of the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, London, that a lanthorn was provided, evidently fitted with horn instead of glass, to protect the candles from the draughts which abounded.

'1564. Paide for skoring and making cleane of the greate lantern for the church, ... iiijd.
Paid for skoring and making cleane of the lantern hornes, ... ijd.
Paid for a rope of xxx^ti yards long to hange the greate lanterne in ye myddeste of ye church, . . xijd.'

Sixteen years later this primitive chandelier gave place to one more artistic:—

'1580. Paide for a latten (brass) braunche and a poolye for the church, ... xxs.'

—equal to about fifteen pounds of our present money. Entries for the repair and cleaning of brass 'branches' are common in the old accounts of churchwardens in England. Nor were they unknown in Scotland. An article on 'Kirk candlesticks at Montrose and Brechin,' in Willis's Current Notes for October 1854, states: 'The earliest were made of wood; and when metal came into use, they were made of various and elegant designs, of which those now suspended from the roofs of the parish churches of Montrose and Brechin are very good specimens. These are both made of brass, and that at Montrose is about four feet in height. It consists of a large globe and shaft surmounted by an elegant moulding of an angel with outstretched wings resting on a dolphin. It has sixteen branches, divided into two rows of eight each, the lower row about twenty-four inches from the shaft, the upper about eighteen inches.' An inscription round the globe states that it was given in 1623 by Richard Clark, a native of Montrose, and at the time Vice-Admiral to the King of Sweden. The Brechin chandelier is described as being somewhat smaller. It may be said that the Dunblane gasaliers are not highly decorated—perhaps the funds available did not permit any great outlay. I have myself seen them, and I am not alone in admiring them as of good design and dimensions, and vastly superior to many cheap and tawdry articles which would be out of place in a building so judiciously and harmoniously restored by one who is well aware of the importance of minor details in producing a pleasing general effect. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

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531. CAMPBELL OF ARDCHATTAN (vol. viii. p. 7).—A correspondent has pointed out that Isabella Wellwood, wife of Robert Clarke of Comrie, was not 'sole heiress' of her father, Robert Wellwood, though she was the sole child, and therefore sole lineal representative. By the terms of an entail made by her grandfather, Robert Wellwood, the estate went, on her father's death, to her uncle, Andrew Wellwood, and then to her cousin, Robert Scott Moncrieff; after him they went (in 1854) to her cousin, Alexander Maconochie, whose grandson is now in possession. ED.

532. DENHAM OF WESTSHIELDS (vol. v. p. 83).—The following annotations to the Notes on this family should be recorded:—

2. See Stodart, *Scottish Arms*, vol. ii. p. 301.

3. *For* 1533 *read* 1563.

12. A baronetcy was conferred on Sir William Denham, 31st January 1693, with remainder to his heirs and assigns (see Great Seal Register, and *Notes and Queries* of 14th November 1891). The title of Baronet was therefore properly assumed by Sir William's nephews.

16. The following additional notices of the name may be inserted:—

(12.) Lieut.-Col. Dixon Denham died at Sierra Leone in June 1828 (see *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xxiv. p. 807).

(13.) Died at Queenstown, Upper Canada, 31st January 1825, Wilhelmina Denham, wife of Francis Hall, Civil Engineer (see *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xix. p. 628).

(14.) Died at her house, Arniston Place, 28th July 1829, the widow of James Denholm, Esq., Treasurer to George Heriot's Hospital (see *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xxvi. p. 843).

(15.) At 7 Leith Street, 29th September 1829, Mrs. Denham of a still-born son (see *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xxvi. p. 132).

(16.) At 3 Lothian Road, 1st December 1829, Mrs. James Denham of a son (see *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xxvii. p. 547).

(17.) Died at Bathwood, 2d January 1831, John Denham, late of Quebec (see *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xxix. p. 576).

* * * *

533. WILLIAM HAMILTON OF BANGOUR, THE POET (vol. v. p. 86).—It is stated that James Hamilton of Bangour, son of the poet, had one son and three daughters, and the marriage of one of the daughters, Agnes, Mrs. Chichester, is mentioned. Another daughter is referred to in the following notice from *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. vii. p. 583:—'Married at London, 1st July 1820, Henry Warren, Esq. of the Grove, Dedham, near Colchester, to Elizabeth Bruce, youngest daughter of late James Hamilton, Esq. of Bangour.'

* * * *

534. BLAW OR BLOW FAMILY.—This family, which has been resident for several generations in Belfast, is first met with in Britain at Culross in the year 1573. Culross was celebrated for the making of iron girdles, *i.e.* circular plates on which oatmeal cakes were baked. The Guild of the Hammermen was wealthy and influential, and amongst the brethren were many whose names showed they were of Dutch origin: amongst these may be instanced the Blaws or Blaeus—probably of the same family as Blaeu whose atlas is well known. If so, it is not a little singular that his partner Pont had a namesake who owned Shires' Mill in the parish of Culross in the sixteenth century, and who was father to the Ponts who were dis-

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tinguished presbyterian ministers in the reign of James VI. The following is an account of the Blaw family :—

John Blaw, 'the younger,' was son of John Blaw of Culross, 1573.

James Blaw was burgess of Culross in 1600.

I. John Blaw, probably son of James, was burgess in 1607.[1] His son,

II. Allan Blaw, owned Castlehill (now Dunimarle); he was born 1600, and died 1670. His son,

III. John Blaw of Castlehill, served heir 1672, married, 1654, Elizabeth, daughter of George Wilson. They had issue,

IV. George Blaw of Castlehill, born 1656, married his cousin Jonet (born 1661), daughter of Robert Blaw, 'girdle smith.' They had issue—

1. John. (See below as John Blaw V.)
2. James. (See below as James Blaw VI.)

V. John Blaw of Castlehill (elder son of George No. IV.), married . . . and had issue—

1. John, died *vita patris*, unmarried.
2. Jean, married Patrick Begbie, and had issue—
    i. Patrick Begbie, died *vita patris*, about 1791 ; unmarried.

VI. James Blaw (second son of George IV.) settled as a printer in Belfast and spelt his name Blow. He was the first printer of the Bible in Ireland ; he married Abigail Neill, whose brother Patrick Neill came from Glasgow with him and was his partner as printer. James died at Belfast in 1759 ; he left issue—

1. Daniel Blow. (See below as Daniel VII.)
2. Jean, married, first, in 1723, Francis Cromie, and second, in 1734, George Grierson (born 1679, died 1753), who had in 1726 a patent for printing Bibles.

VII. Daniel Blow (son of James VI.), was in 1804 served heir to his cousin John Blaw. He married Catherine Saunders and had issue—

1. James Blow. (See below as James VIII.)
2. Daniel Blow, married Mary Moor and had issue—
    i. Mary.
    ii. Catherine.
3. Mary Blow, married Dr. Armstrong, she died *s.p.*
4. Charlotte Blow, married John Barden, and had issue—
    i. Daniela Blow Barden, died unmarried.
    ii. Mary Ann Barden, who married Captain Alexander Sinclair of Thurso. She sold the estate of Castlehill. They had issue—
        (1.) Mary Ann Sinclair, married Major Grove, and had issue—

[1] The Alloa Register of Baptisms contains the following names :—

1627. Jan. 7. Mr. Edward Blaw and John Blaw, witnesses to baptism of Janet, daughter of William Buchan and Issobell Blaw.

1631. Aug. 24. John Blaw in Culross, witness to baptism of a son of the same parents.

1634. . . . George and James Blaw, witnesses to baptism of a daughter of the same parents.

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(i.) daughter, married —— White; (ii.) daughter, married —— Speechly; (iii.) Robert Grove; (iv.) Colvine Sinclair Grove.
(2.) Daniel Sinclair, died young.
(3.) Charlotte Sinclair, married Rev. Thomas May and had issue—
(i.) Charlotte May, residing at Belfast.

VIII. James Blow (eldest son of Daniel VII.), married, 1786, Mary Reid, and had issue—

1. Daniel Mussenden Blow, married . . . and had issue—
   i. John Reid Blow, in Australia, where, it is believed, he left a family.
   ii. James Blow, also in Australia, where, it is believed, he left a family.
2. John Blow, died young.
3. William N. Blow, married Mary M'Kibbin, and had issue four sons, who all died without issue—(i.) Alexander; (ii.) James; (iii.) Henry; (iv.) William.
4. Edwin Blow. (See below as No. IX.)

IX. Edwin Blow (youngest son of James No. VIII.), married Margaret, daughter of —— Miller; he left issue—

1. John Blow, died young.
2. William Blow, died young.
3. Elizabeth Blow, married Thomas Wallace.
4. James Blow. (See below as No. X.)

X. James Blow, married Annie, daughter of —— Wylie, and has issue—

1. Edwin Blow.
2. Martha Blow.
3. John C. Blow.
4. James Blow.
5. James Blow.
6. Margaret Blow, died young.

535. FAMILY DESIGNATIONS.—Readers of old Scottish literature are aware that writers both of prose and verse conferred on the great Scottish families designations which, often in an alliterative form, portray the special hereditary temperament; in some cases the gingle is complimentary, in others quite the reverse. We do not attempt to exhaust the list, and shall be glad if our readers will send us any well authenticated additions. The handsome Hays, gallant Grahams, gay Gordons, gentle Johnstones are complimentary and alliterative. Trusty Boyds, bauld Frasers, and also bauld Rutherfords, brave Macdonalds, are complimentary without being alliterative. The haughty Hamiltons, saucy Scotts, proud Macneills, and light Lindsays could hardly be considered offensive titles. But the following would be used when a careful observation had assured the speakers none of the maligned family was present: Greedy Campbells, or, Campbell 'fair and fause,' dirty Dalrymples, fause Monteiths, cappit (or irritable) Scotts, windy (or boastful) Murrays. A story is told of Maxton,

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laird of Cultoquey, Perthshire. His property was surrounded by the estates of four powerful families, and often inconvenienced by such high-handed neighbours, he composed a litany in which his sorrows were thus expressed :—

From the greed of the Campbells,
From the ire of the Drummonds,
From the pride of the Grahams,
From the wind of the Murrays,
Good Lord, deliver us.

The Duke of Athol, the head of the Murrays, hearing of this, called on him and threatened to cut off his ears. 'Ah!' exclaimed Maxton, 'that's the wind of the Murrays.' Another occasion, when some Murrays were boasting in his presence, he rang the bell and told the servant to leave the room door open to let the wind out.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

536. 'ERTH UPPON ERTH.'—The following letter by the Rev. Rob Saunders, Free Church, Melrose, which appeared in the *Scotsman*, may interest our readers.—ED.

'ERTH UPPON ERTH.'

Most of the visitors to Melrose Abbey are shown in the graveyard a tombstone of last century with the quaint inscription :—

'Earth goeth on the earth glist'ring like gold,
Earth goes to the earth sooner than it wold,
Earth builds on the earth castles and towers,
Earth says to the earth, All shall be ours.'

I have been frequently asked if anything was known of the age and authorship of the lines. Perhaps the following verses, which I came upon accidentally some time ago, may help to answer the question—or, at least, have an interest in this connection. They are entitled :—

'ERTH UPPON ERTH.'

'Erth oute of erth is wondyrlye wrought,
For erth hath gotten of erth a nobul thyng of noght ;
Erth uppon erth hath set alle hys thoght,
How erth uppon earth may qe hygh broght.
Erth uppon erth yet wolde be a kynge,
But how erth shall to erth thynketh he nothyng ;
But when erth byddeth erth hys dute hom bryng,
Then shall erth fro erth have a peteus partyng,
Erth wynneth uppon erth both castellys and towris,
Then sayth erth unto erth—"*This is alle owres*' ;
But when erth uppon erth hath bylded all hys bowrys,
Then shall erth for erth suffer sharpe showres.
Erte byldeth uppon erth as molde upon molde.
And erth goeth uppon erth glyttering alle golde,
Like as erth unto erth never goe sholde,
And justly then shalle erth go to erth rather than he wolde.
Memento hoc, quod cinis es, et in cinerem reverteris ;
Fac bene dum vivis, post mortem vivere si vis.
Whan lyffe is most lovyd, and deth most hated,
Than deth drawyth hys drawght, and makyth man ful naked.'

I have given the above in its original form and spelling, as found in *The Christian Poet*, edited by James Montgomery, only correcting two or three obvious misprints. It follows upon specimens from Gower, and two anonymous authors quoted by Ellis in his *Ancient English Poetry*. Under

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the name of William Billyng, a writer whose age is unknown, Montgomery publishes certain extracts from a poem on 'The Five Wounds of Christ,' lately printed by R. & W. Dean, Manchester, 'from a manuscript on parchment of great antiquity, in the possession of Wm. Bateman, Esqre.'; and from the same manuscript is taken 'Erth uppon Erth,' which is illustrated, in a curious but characteristic fashion, with a naked body as if newly risen from the grave, 'having a mattock on the right hand, and a spade at the feet.' The inscription on the tombstone may, I think, be reasonably traced back to the poem, but beyond that I have been unable to go. Perhaps some one of your readers, with access to more recondite sources of information, may be able to tell us something of William Billyng, and thereby help to settle the matter.

537. OLD BURGESS TICKETS.—The following, from the originals in my possession, illustrate the forms used for burgess tickets in the burghs of Kirkcaldy, Aberdeen, and Elgin in the years 1646 and 1654:—

(1) 'At the Burghe of Kirkcaldie the nynt day of August I^m. VI^c. and fyftie four yeirs.

'The quhilk day James Boiswill ane of the present baillies of the said burghe sittand in Judgement in ane fenssed court *Alexander Abernethie* agent in Edinbur^t was admitted and resseaved frieman and burges of the said burghe off Kirkcaldie and to the haill liberties friedomes and priviledges thairoff Be his oath sworne as vse is. Ea Gratia. Quhilk was acted. Extracted furthe off the burrow court buikes of the said burghe Be me J. Cunynghame, Cls.'

(2) 'Apud Abirdein primo die mensis Octobris anno dñi millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo sexto In pñtia Magistri Thomae Gray prepositi burgi de Abirdein Ballivorum prefati burgi et diversorum consulum eiusdem.

'Quo die *Alexander Abernethie* servus Jacobi Gibsone de Muldair Receptus et admissus fuit in liberum burgensem et fratrem gilde burgi de Abirdein gratiae gratia magistratuum solutis dicto preposito quinque solidis in alba bursa vt moris est Et prestito per eundem juramento solito. Extractum etc. M^r A. Chalmer.'

(3) 'Apud Elgine quinto die mensis Novembris anno dñi millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo sexto.

'Quo die *Alexander Abernethie* servus Jacobi Gibsone de Muldarie et advocati in Ed^r. receptus et admissus fuit in liberum burgensem dicti burgi de Elgin et inter fratres gildi ejusdem (gratis) prestito per eundem juramento solito et consueto. Extractum de libro actorum dicti burgi de Elgin per me Jacobus Douglas notarium publicum ac scribam dicti burgi pro tempore subscriptum J. Douglas cls.' W. CRAMOND.

CULLEN.

538. DR. WISHART'S WILL.—The following is the abbreviate of the Last Will and Testament of William Wishart, D.D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh, dated at Edinburgh the 22nd of August 1752, and registered in the Commissary Court Books of Edinburgh the 19th of June 1753. It is holograph of the testator, and is said to be written on three pages of stamped paper, and bears to be witnessed by Mr. David Young and Mr. John Young, both Professors of Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews.

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The will proceeds on the narrative of the testator's being resolved to settle his worldly affairs, and goes on, in the first place, to ratify and confirm his contract of marriage with his beloved [second] wife, Frances, dated the 16th of March 1747, in all its parts, and the provisions thereby made both for his said wife and children [of his former marriage]. Then for the love and favour he bears to his said wife, and to his children afterwards mentioned, and considering that his son, William Thomas, inherits a good estate by the last will of the testator's uncle, Sir James Wishart, therefore he assigns, etc., to Janet, Ann, Jean, and Margaret, his daughters, equally among them, and, failing any of them, to the survivor or survivors, in equal portions, and failing all of them by decease without issue of any of their bodies, to his dear son, William Thomas, and heirs of his body, whom failing, to his beloved wife, Frances, his dear brother, Mr. George Wishart, and his dear sister, Cordelia Wishart *alias* Moncreiff, and their heirs and assignees, by equal portions, all his moveable goods and gear of whatever kind and denomination (heirship moveables included), that should belong to him at his death, together with all debts and sums of money that should be due or addebted to him by any person at his death. The testator next nominates his said daughters to be his sole executors and universal legatories; but subject to a power to him to alter, etc., and he at present burdens them 'to give and deliver to my beloved wife, Frances (besides the sums and other things disponed to her by the contract of marriage above mentioned), her gold watch, her diamond rings, with all her wearing jewels and ornaments, and all her wearing apparel; the two pictures of herself, and the large and small pictures of me; the new sewed bed and window curtains, partly her own work; six silver spoons; with all the money or bank-notes, and all the pieces of gold that shall be in her or my custody at my death; together with her own collection of books contained in a catalogue or catalogues, numbered and signed by me: Item, to give and deliver to my said son, William Thomas, the old sewed bed, window curtains, and chair slips, partly his mother's work; the walnut-tree bureau, with the model of a ship in the upper part of it, that stands in my closet; the picture of the late Emperor of Germany, set with brilliants; the pictures of my father and mother; the oval picture of Sir James Wishart; the square picture of Sir George Rook, his friend; the two large pictures of Sir James, and my Lady Wishart; the family picture done by Mr. Alexander; my gold watch, chain, and seal; my ring, with a green emerald in it; my amber-headed cane; and my Bayle's Dictionary, in French, left to me by Sir James White, all these to be kept for him by my beloved wife, Frances, who is to have the use of them till he comes to the years of majority, or marries; and in case of his decease before any of these times, I appoint the bureau in my bed-chamber to be given to my said beloved wife; the bureau in my closet, the late Emperor's picture, my gold watch, chain, and seal, my emerald ring, and my amber-headed cane, to be given to my dear brother, Mr. George Wishart, and the rest of the things above left to my son to be given to my eldest daughter, Janet: Item, my saids executors are to give to my said eldest daughter the large picture of my first dear wife, her mother, the coloured print of Sir James Wishart, and the gold watch and chain that belonged to her mother, in the custody of her aunts, Miss Halyburtons: Item, to my second daughter, Ann, the small picture of her mother: Item, the several pieces of gold, and small pieces of plate, rings, and other trinkets, and

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the several pieces of bed and table linen and sewed work in the custody of their said aunts to be divided among my said four daughters, in as equal proportions as can be, at the sight of the saids aunts, or the survivors or survivor of them: Item, my said executors are to deliver to each of my four daughters the books contained in these several catalogues numbered and signed by me: Item, to my dear brother, Mr. George Wishart the manuscripts and books out of my library, contained in a catalogue numbered and signed by me: Item, I hereby oblige my said executors to pay, at the first term after my death, to my sister, Cordelia, twenty pounds sterlin [*sic*]. And I will that the rest of my goods and subjects above assigned and disponed shall be brought into one sum or stock, to be laid out upon annual rent for the use of my said daughters (my dear wife's jointure, according to the above-mentioned contract of marriage, being always first paid) and others in the order above set down.' After some other conditions for the regulation of his property above disponed, the testator continues the settlement of his affairs as follows:—'And in case through the decease of all my saids daughters, without issue of their bodys, my said son shall succeed to my above-mentioned estate, then, and in that case, I hereby oblige him to pay the sums after mentioned to the persons following, viz.: to my beloved wife, or her heirs or assignees, three hundred pounds sterling; to my sister, Cordelia, or failing her, to her son, William Moncreiff, two hundred pounds; to his aunts, Mrs. Emelia, Janet and Magdalene Halyburtons, or the survivors or survivor of them, one hundred pounds sterlin each; and to each of the other tutors and curators after named, fifty pounds sterlin. And for the better guiding of my children and their affairs, I hereby nominate and appoint my beloved wife, Frances, my dear brother, Mr. George Wishart, my worthy friends, Mr. Archibald Murray, advocate, one of the commissaries of Edinburgh, Mr. James Nimo, cashier to the excise in Scotland, Mr. James Grahame of Damside, clerk to the signet, Mr. George Young, doctor of medicine in Edinburgh, Mr. John Stevenson, professor of philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, Benjamin Avery, doctor of laws, treasurer to Guy's Hospital in Southwark, and Daniel Scott, doctor of laws, now living at or near Colchester, in the county of Essex, to be tutors and curators to my said son and daughters during their respective pupillarities and minorities,' etc., etc. 'And as my son during the course of his education here will certainly want a governour, and a servant to attend him, my will is, and I hereby appoint that, while he stays in Scotland, he and they be boarded with my dear wife, who has been a most tender mother to him, and of whose care of him I have the utmost confidence.' A holograph codicil is annexed to the will, brief in its terms, but containing nothing of any great importance.

J. A. R. LYALL.

539. ARTIFICIAL CAVES AT NEWBATTLE AND HAWTHORNDEN.—The following very interesting papers by J. W., which appeared in the *Scotsman*, is reprinted by kind permission. ED.

Persons with a feeling for archæological pursuits have 'to dree their weird' like other fanatics. One of their necessities is to pester others with anything new, or considered specially interesting, which comes under their observation. On Saturday last I had the pleasure of exploring a cave within the private policy of Newbattle Abbey, and the well-known

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caves in the rock upon which Hawthornden mansion is picturesquely posed. Not being aware of any existing description of the Newbattle specimen, and having noted some hitherto unpublished facts connected with the famous group of excavations under the mansion of the Drummonds on the North Esk, I have to crave space in your columns for an observation or two that may be of some interest to readers who find the politics of the day a dreary walk through corrupted sewage. The Newbattle cave is in a low cliff on the right bank of the South Esk, about 200 yards or so above the family residence of the Marquis of Lothian, which is on the left bank of the small river. The work consists of an outer and inner excavation, connected by a passage. The outer cave is entered by a doorway 2 feet 9 inches in width and 6 feet 9 inches in height. Getting through this, the explorer is in the outer cave, 20 feet 9 inches in length, 5 feet 9 inches in width, and with the roof 8 feet 7 inches above the level of the floor. Its longer axis is approximately north and south, and from the inner end an opening, 7 feet 2 inches in length, 3 feet 3 inches in width, and 8 feet high, in the roof leads to the second cave. The longer axis of this one is east and west, and it is—though very rudely—quadrangular in form. The length is 16 feet, the width at the east end 9 feet 3 inches, and at the western end 8 feet 3 inches, the roof 8 feet above the floor level. This ground-plan is quite enough to prove that the double cave was never made by any natural force, and the whole interior, excepting small portions of the roofing here and there, from which thin flakes have fallen by natural weathering, is strongly marked by the scars of some excavating tool, showing that the cavities have been dug out in the solid sandstone beds, which are of the carboniferous formation of the geologist. In this respect it agrees in type of workmanship with upwards of thirty artificial caves on the Ale, the Kale, the Oxnam, the Jed, and the Teviot in Roxburghshire, and with 'Wallace Cave' at Gorton, and the Hawthornden caves on the North Esk. In none of these latter do the side walls join the end walls nor the floors on a right angle, the junction always being rudely rounded, and this is also the case in the Newbattle excavation. In many of the South of Scotland specimens there are openings from one cave into a connected one, sometimes at the side, sometimes at one end, as we have it in the Newbattle specimen. The length and boldness of the scars—sometimes up to eight inches in length—is a striking feature of the south country caves, and so it is in this South Esk example. Of the remaining doorways in the southern area—for most of them have disappeared owing to natural denudation of the cliffs—2 feet 8 inches and 2 feet 9 inches is the width, and this one on the South Esk is 2 feet 9 inches, and that at Gorton, at the narrowest portion of the weathered margin, is also 2 feet 9 inches. One still perfect doorway at Sunlaws is 2 feet 8 inches in width. This may be no more than coincidence, but I should say it is more likely to have arisen from the various excavators working on a common rule. The analogies mentioned between the caves of the south and this one on the South Esk convince me that all have been made by the same tribe or people, probably at some prehistoric period.

From the west side wall of the outer Newbattle cave an opening, 4 feet 6 inches in height and 3 feet 6 inches in width, has been carried on a gentle curve and horizontally into the walls to a length of 300 feet. The tool-markings all round the excavation are bold, but the scars are not half

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the length of those in the caves, and their general aspect is at once seen to differ decidedly in the two works. A bed, 18 inches thick, of highly carbonaceous shale, crops out along one side of the long tunnel, suggesting that it was a drift in search of coal. By whom made I have no idea, but as the Newbattle monks where the first men who mined coal in Scotland, on their estate of Preston Grange, it is not unlikely they might have sought coal by this drift when they noticed the black band in the side of the cave, almost close to their abbey. A confirmation of the formation of the side drift subsequently to the existence of the cave is furnished by the fact that a portion of the original cave floor, to the depth of 18 inches, has been torn up to lower it to the level of the drift, probably to admit the outward flow of water from it. Besides, about ten or twelve feet of the surface of the ground outside the entrance to the cave proper has been rudely paved, and built walls carry a stone and lime arch over the pavement—a bridge, in short, now joined by one of its sides to the cliff out of which the cave has been cut, but all outside the cave and foreign to it.

A few hundred yards down the river from this point is a now disused ice-house, into which I could not obtain access. It is cut into a cliff, and examination of its interior, I expect, would show that it is also a cave of the ancient kind.

The caves of Hawthornden have been described by the Rev. John Thompson, F.S.A., in his excellent *Guide to Rosslyn Chapel and Castle* (J. Menzies & Co., Edinburgh, 1892). It is enough to say here that what he calls the upper tier consists of three distinct apartments, united by a gallery 75 feet in length, 6 feet 6 inches in width, of which the roof is 5 feet 8 inches above the level of the floor. These have all been excavated from the solid, and the abundant tool-markings on walls and roofs are precisely similar to those in the Gorton, the Newbattle, and the south country caves. The combination of several caves into a series seen here is not exactly paralleled by any existing representative in the south, but many of these are very ruinous owing to large portions of the cliffs having fallen. There is one remarkable combination of united works of the kind at Crailing, but more than a third of the original work has been denuded, and it is impossible to reproduce the original ground-plan. So that the complication of the Hawthornden specimen should not be held a good reason for throwing it out of the system linked together by many common resemblances that the eye recognises at a glance. These are that the entrance is always narrow, the junctions of the floor with the sides, and of the sides with each other are never a perfect angle, but always rudely rounded, as if the excavators had no artistic conception of form or line of beauty. They were all entered from the face of the cliff, and by descending from its summit. There is no appearance of anything to suggest that fire was used in them. In about one out of four in the forty or more I have examined, the main cave has smaller ones attached to it by narrow apertures in the main work. Three at least of the south country cave villages (if one may call them so) are made up of two tiers, or, as a modern would say, the works are two-storied. In each of these particulars the Hawthornden series is in perfect harmony with the system as a style of human work. From the historic notes Mr. Thompson supplies in his *Guide*, it is easy to prove that the original and sole entrance to the long 'gallery' at Hawthornden was the existing opening in the north face of the cliff. Bishop Pocock, he tells us, who described the caves in 1760, left on record, 'There is no

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other passage to them but by boards laid from a shelf of the rock to the entrance of the cave.' Grose, Mr. Thompson adds, 'mentions an entrance in the side of the perpendicular rock, of great height above the river, by an ascent of twenty-seven steps . . . which leads into a long narrow passage of 75 feet, called the King's gallery.' This is clearly the existing opening in the north end of the gallery overlooking the river, and, I should say, the only entrance to the caves when they were first finished. At present this entrance is entirely inaccessible, and the interior is reached through an opening in the south side of the cliff—cut, no doubt, by some one when the way to the original entrance had become too dangerous to be used. The general plane of this tier is, according to Mr. Thompson's notes, 23 feet below the level of the courtyard of the old castle. Beneath the ruined tower of the old castle is a small cave, to which the only entrance at present is through the courtyard pavement, and the descent is by an iron ladder placed there last year, when, according to the *Evening Dispatch*, this cave was discovered. This, however, is a mistake, for Mr. Thompson tells us (*vide Guide*, page 67) that the late General Drummond informed him of its existence, and called it 'a chapel cut in the rock, about 6 or 7 feet high, the entrance to which is under a large flagstone below the gravel.' This cave I intended to measure on Saturday, but was denied admittance to it. I saw it this spring and noted its main features. One of its sides, the northerly one, and its east end, are those of an excavated cave of the same type as the others in the rock, viz. all over with scars of a tool, and rough and irregular on the surface. The opposite side, the southern one, is lined with building of well-dressed stone which supports half of an arch, of which the northern margin rests on the native rock forming the north side of the cave. The semi-arch is ribbed, and, if I remember aright, is of the pointed form—quite ecclesiastical in aspect. The western end is a perpendicular ordinary stone and lime wall, built straight across the original cave—which most probably was continued further into the rock. My impression was that probably after the time of the Reformation, when it was illegal to say mass, and death was the penalty for saying it a third time, the proprietor of the castle had transformed this, originally one of the ancient caves, into a chapel, to be entered only by raising a flag in the courtyard, and in which he and his family could worship in peace and security. Now that we have seen General Drummond's statement—which was more likely to be historical than from personal observation—there can be little doubt of the correctness of this view. In addition to the building inside this cave, a small opening has been pierced to the outside of the rock to give light within the chapel, but far too small to give access to it, and the original entrance must be somewhere behind the built wall now closing the west end of the cave.

But the reason why reference has been made to this chapel is that its floor is only about 10 feet below the level of the courtyard, while those mentioned above are 24 feet below that level. The chapel, then, and others that may be under the courtyard about the same level, is tier number one; and those of which Mr. Thompson gives the ground-plan and measurements—the suite open to visitors—are really tier number two. Mr. Thompson describes one on a third and still lower plane—the number two of his plans. It is 24 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 7 feet 6 inches in height of roof. In its interior about 317 square apertures have been cut out with the chisel—he is inclined to think for pigeon-breeding. 'Bruce's

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library,' one of the tier above—viz. tier number two—has been treated in a similar manner, very suggestive of caves in Italy, both Etrurian and Roman, to which the name 'columbaria' has been given, and which some archæologists think were used as receptacles for urns containing the ashes of bodies that had been burned—'cremated,' as we now call it. One of the set of artificial caves at Sunlaws Mill, on the lower Teviot, has its walls pierced round and round with similar squares. Whether made for keeping doves, or applied to this purpose because the caves fitted it, it is impossible to say; but in the Hawthorden case, the exit from the cave is made of regularly dressed and squared stones, and the space they enclose is too low in the lintel to pass for the original entrance to a cave of the ancient excavated type. If it was used as a dovecot in the middle ages, the building may have been inserted to contract the opening. Measurement of the interior end of the passage, which on the plan is five feet in length, would determine this. 'Bruce's library'—in tier number two, as I have called it—has a very small aperture pierced through its original south wall, which must have been made for some other purpose than human entrance, possibly for the egress and ingress of pigeons. In the Sunlaws example there is no entrance but by the original doorway, still in almost perfect preservation.

But three tiers do not exhaust the series at Hawthornden. Passing round the western exterior of the cliff, and having reached its absolutely precipitous face, that to the river—a space which we did not measure, but which is about 5 or 6 feet in height, and double that in length—is seen all distinctly marked and scarred in precisely the same manner as the interior of all the caves in the rock at higher levels. This is all that is left of the side of a cave of a fourth tier, the other side and ends having been carried away by denudation of the cliff. What I have called the original but now inaccessible entrance to the long 'gallery' is right up the precipice from this point, and, of course, the rock over which the original pathway to it lay has fallen, along with the eight or ten feet removed at the base of the precipice in which this now wrecked cave was excavated. This is quite in keeping with what one sees in the southern cave colonies. At Lintalee, on the Jed, all that is left of one cave is the interior end and 6 inches of the side walls. At Sunlaws three feet of the inner end only remains of one; at Crailing it is the same, and so it is at Grahamslaw, all distinctly proving that these works must be of a high antiquity to have suffered so severely from ordinary denudation.

But another fact must be stated regarding Hawthornden. The reader has seen that three tiers or stories of caves are yet preserved in the rock, and that one wall of a still lower fourth series is plainly traceable on the exterior of the great cliff. A few feet still lower, just where the top of the soil touches the foot of the precipice, a large portion of the interior of another cave is seen through an opening that has been torn out of its northern side, and this makes a fifth tier of caves in the cliff. A thorough examination of the rock would no doubt reveal more, but this needs investigation by some one with plenty of leisure and unlimited access to the rock.

A few feet above its base and on the north-west angle of the cliff is carved in relief the face of a woman, which is much weathered, and suggests something of a Mongolian type. Whether it was originally on the interior of a now removed cave or has anything to do with the caves I cannot say.

J. W.

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The following letter appeared in the *Scotsman* on the above subject:—

THE PARSONAGE, ROSSLYN, *September* 8, 1893.

SIR,—I have been much interested by the article in Monday's *Scotsman* on the 'Artificial Caves at Newbattle and Hawthornden,' signed by 'J. W.' As the writer has kindly referred to me and my *Illustrated Guide*, perhaps you will kindly give me space for a few remarks in reply.

With regard to the 'supposed chapel,' I may briefly say that the second edition of my *Guide* contains an 'appendix' with a full description of it, and the ground-plan and sections, and also a ground-plan of the whole rocky peninsula on which the castle stands, showing the relative positions of the caves and this new dungeon, or so-called 'chapel.' If 'J. W.' will kindly send his address I will send him a copy of the 'appendix,' for I imagine from his article he has not seen it. The north side and east end of this dungeon are cut out of the rock; the south side containing a window and a niche, and from which the ribs of the arched roof spring, is built of well-dressed stone in blocks from eight to thirteen inches in thickness. The west end, that is, at the shaft-like entrance, is of masonry, apparently of much more modern construction than that on the south side. Through a small hole I was able to insert an iron rod nearly a yard in length. I should not be at all surprised, therefore, if this modern masonry is found to block up the entrance into another dungeon or cave, directly under the court-yard, or perhaps into a cave or long passage similar to what has been called the 'King's Gallery,' and directly above that cave.

Of course it is quite possible that this dungeon may have been used as a chapel after the Reformation, but in the 'appendix' I give my reasons why I think it not very probable.

I wish to point out a small inaccuracy in 'J. W.'s' article. In the lower tier of caves (No. 2 in *Guide*) the pigeon-holes, 317 in number, are built of slabs of stone, and not cut out with tools as the 174 are in 'Bruce's Library.' The entrance to this lower cave is protected all round by well-dressed stone, checked for a door; while on one side are the remains of iron hooks upon which the door was hung. But I do not think this was any part of the original structure. There was an entrance to this cave from the west, but now built up; or, perhaps, I should be more correct in saying an entrance from this into another cave, for as 'J. W.' rightly observes, there are traces of the existence of other caves from the tool-marks and good-sized holes cut in the face of the rock, just as there are in the upper tier of caves (No. 1); and, to my mind, these holes and tool-marks can have no meaning or purpose whatever on the outside—*i.e.* on the face of the rock. But if we suppose them to have once been the inside of caves that have long since disappeared, then they are easily explained. There seems to have been a cave of some dimensions extending round the north and west sides of this lower cave, and possibly at a lower level, and from which the upper one was reached. Of course this is only conjecture. Of one thing we are perfectly certain, both as a recorded fact and from the present appearance of the rock on that side, that large portions of the rock have fallen away, carrying with them doubtless some caves that once existed there. For instance, in Stukeley's plan of 1724 he shows a 'terrass' or terrace leading from the 'Temple' in the direction of the 'King's Gallery.' This 'Temple' I have since discovered to be the 'larder' of Hawthornden House. It is a well-squared room, cut out of the rock, 20 feet by 10½ feet, and 7½ feet in height, but now covered by a

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wooden floor on strong joists, supporting the flagstone floor of the kitchen above. The descent into it is from the kitchen by wooden steps. The 'terrass' shown by Stukeley led from the 'Temple,' about half-way to the entrance of the 'King's Gallery,' on the face of what he marks as a 'precipice.' Then comes a ledge of rock, after which he makes a descent (or it may be an ascent) of some twelve steps round by the end of 'Bruce's Bedroom,' to a level platform in front of the entrance to the 'King's Gallery,' where there is marked an 'iron gate.' Now a great deal of this may be fanciful, and simply a work of the imagination, as undoubtedly the form of the caves is and some other particulars in this plan. But this much, at any rate, seems perfectly clear, that there was a way into the 'King's Gallery,' and the three caves leading out of it from the outside of the cliff northwards; that this way has since 1724 disappeared by the denudation of the rock; and, further, that the present entrance on the south side is of a date subsequent to 1724, at what date I have been hitherto unable to discover. I wish also to observe that at the very bottom of the precipitous rocky peninsula on the north-west, and close to the earthy bank, is a space reaching far back under the rock, probably eight or ten feet, and about six or seven feet wide. It looks almost like the roof of another large cave, but nearly filled up with earth and fallen *débris*. It seems to me to go in the direction of the well (see ground-plan A in Appendix); and if so, may it not be the outlet of an opening which is said to exist in the side of the well (and certainly facing in that direction), but the passage of which, after four or five feet, I am told is choked up with earth and fallen rock? The opening of this passage from the well I mention in my *Guide*, on page 113.

It was popularly supposed that there existed an underground passage from Hawthornden to Rosslyn Castle—a distance of about a mile and a half. Curiously enough, about three years ago, a well was discovered by the ploughshare in the field at the back of Rosebank. It was covered over by two heavy slabs of stone, which at first were supposed to be a stone coffin. On being removed, a well was discovered, 40 feet deep, the upper part well built of stone; but it was perfectly dry. It is in a direct line between Hawthornden and Rosslyn Chapel—not the Castle. But as far as one could see there was no opening from the sides of the well. It looked more like an unfinished well, the work having been given up as hopeless of finding water at a reasonable depth. I have been unable to discover when, by whom, and for what purpose this well was made. It is of such a width as to allow of only one man at a time to be working in it; so that it must have taken a considerable time in sinking. It was shortly afterwards covered up as before. It had no connection whatever either with Rosslyn Chapel, Castle, or Hawthornden.

The existence of openings in the side of the well at Hawthornden may have led to the belief of a passage leading from it to Rosslyn Castle; though, judging from their respective positions, on high rocks and on opposite sides of the river, the idea seems both impossible and absurd.

With reference to the face of a woman (?) of 'Mongolian type' carved in relief on the north-west angle of the cliff, there is little to be said. It is 8 inches long and 6 inches broad across the cheeks (the broadest part), and has a pointed chin. It never appeared to me, however, as ever having been on the interior of a cave now removed; nor do I now think so, after having examined it and the adjacent rock again, though, of course,

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it is just possible. But it always struck me as being the work of some one a century or two ago, who had tried his 'prentice hand at relief carving. I do not think it stands out more than an inch from the surface of the rock. It is fairly distinct, except about the point of the nose and the eyes, which are indicated only by lines. It has doubtless suffered much from exposure to the weather.—I am, etc., J. THOMPSON.

540. OLD ACCOUNTS.—The following accounts, kindly sent us by Victor A. Noël Paton, Esq., Edinburgh, are interesting. It is strange to find boat-building carried on in Galashiels.

'Ane accompt of expences for ye Boat Bought from John Small in Galla Sheils, July 1676.

Imprimis, to John Small, wright, for ye Boat . .	096	00	00
It. ffor ye Drugg that Brought it home . .	013	06	08
It. ffor ane Boll of meall sent to him in ye end of Jully at ij lib ye Boll together with three stone of cheese at 3 shillings ye stone . . .	016	08	00
It. ffor Drink money to his men . . .	001	10	00
It. Given to William Scott, Boatman, for ye Buying of meat and drink to ye tennants, and oyr^{s} y^{t} brought ye Boat Home, and Likewise for buying of dealls for fflooring and lofting ye boat, 24 lib 12 sh. according to his accompt subscribed by himself .	024	12	00
	151	16	08'

'Accompt Laird of Langtons to Robert Reid.

Impr. for a new market whip. . . .	02	08	00
Ittem for a doubel curre combe and brush . .	01	16	00
Ittem for two brydels and bitts . . .	01	16	00
Ittem for a pair of french polling shiers . .	00	14	00
Ittem for two tags	00	04	00
Ittem for a hunting saidle	07	04	00
Ittem for a pair of leathers and Irons . . .	01	04	00
Ittem for a fyn gird	00	14	00
Soume is	16	00	00

Received full sattesfaction for the above written acompt for qlk I grant the recpt and discharges the same for ever, and all acompts qho ever preceding this day, being the twentie day of feber. 1710 years be me. ROT. REID.'

541. OLD DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.—An interesting work has lately appeared styled *Mediæval Lore*, being gleanings from the *Encyclopædia* of Bartholomew Anglicus, who was a Franciscan, and, as his name or rather designation shows, an Englishman. He wrote in Latin in the thirteenth century, probably before 1260. Before the close of the following century his work was translated into French, Spanish, Dutch, and English. After the invention of printing seventeen editions in various languages were published in the fifteenth century. The spread of commerce, and the consequent more accurate knowledge of the world and its contents, proved a death-blow to the popularity of the work, which is now interesting as showing the limited acquaintance even a learned, intelligent, and honest man could have of things not immediately under his own notice. His

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description of Scotland is short, and if it cannot be held to be accurate, it is not worse than some lately given to us by Mr. Hume Brown, written in later years, and when the excuse of lack of personal acquaintance with the country could not be put forward. 'Of Scotia, Cap. clij. The land Scotia hath the name of Scots that dwell therein, and the same nation that was sometime first in Ireland, and all according thereto in tongue, in manners, and in kind. The men are light of heart, fierce and courageous on their enemies. They love nigh as well death as thraldom, and they account it for sloth to die in bed, and a great worship and virtue to die in a field fighting against enemies. The men be of scarce living, and many suffer hunger long time, and eat selde to fore the sun going down, and use flesh, milk meats, fish, and fruits more than Britons: and use to eat the less bread, and though the men be seemly enough of figure and of shape, and fair of face generally by kind, yet their own Scottish clothing disfigure them full much. And Scots be said in their own tongue, of bodies painted, as it were cut and slit. For in old time they were marked with divers figures and shapes on their flesh and skin, made with iron pricks. And by cause of medlyng with Englyshmen, many of them have changed the old manner of Scots into better manners for the more part, but the wild Scots and Irish account great worship to follow their fore fathers in clothing, in tongue, and in living, and in other manner doing. And despise some deal the usages of other men in comparison to their own usage. And so each laboureth to be above, they detract and blame all others, and envy all others; they deride all others, and blame all others manners; they be not ashamed to lie, and they repute no man, of what nation, blood, or puissance so ever he be, to be hardy and valiant, but them selves. They delight in their own; they love not peace. In that land is plenteous ground, merry woods, moist rivers and wells, many flocks of beasts. There be earth tillers for quantity of the place enow.'

ED.

542. Old Chest.—There are few families whose history is so closely bound up with the history of Scotland as the Campbells. Consequently all Scotsmen, and especially Highlanders, must feel an interest in documents which serve to throw light on their genealogy. There is in the possession of James Campbell, Esq., representative of the ancient family of Campbell of Craignish, a most curious and valuable genealogy of that family. It was compiled in the early years of last century, probably about 1715, by Alexander Campbell, Advocate, Governor of Edinburgh Castle and Commissary to the Royal Artillery in Scotland. The compiler tells us that on his return from the study of law on the continent he was employed by John, Duke of Argyll, to set in order the contents of his charter-room. Having so good an opportunity from his access to these papers and to the Craignish charters he, at the request of his elder brother, George Campbell of Craignish, wrote the genealogy referred to. In that portion which at present interests us more particularly he says: 'Sir Paul Oduine, Knight of Lochow, of whom in my introduction, commonly called Paul in Sporran for being Treasurer, as I said before, to Duncan the first and to his son Malcolm the 2d, both before and after M'Beth's usurpation, I have seen his monument in which he is buried at Icolumkell in the North West corner of that Chappel called Relig Oran. This Sir Paul married Marian, daughter to Godfrey or Gorrie, King of Man, by whom he had Evah (King Duncan

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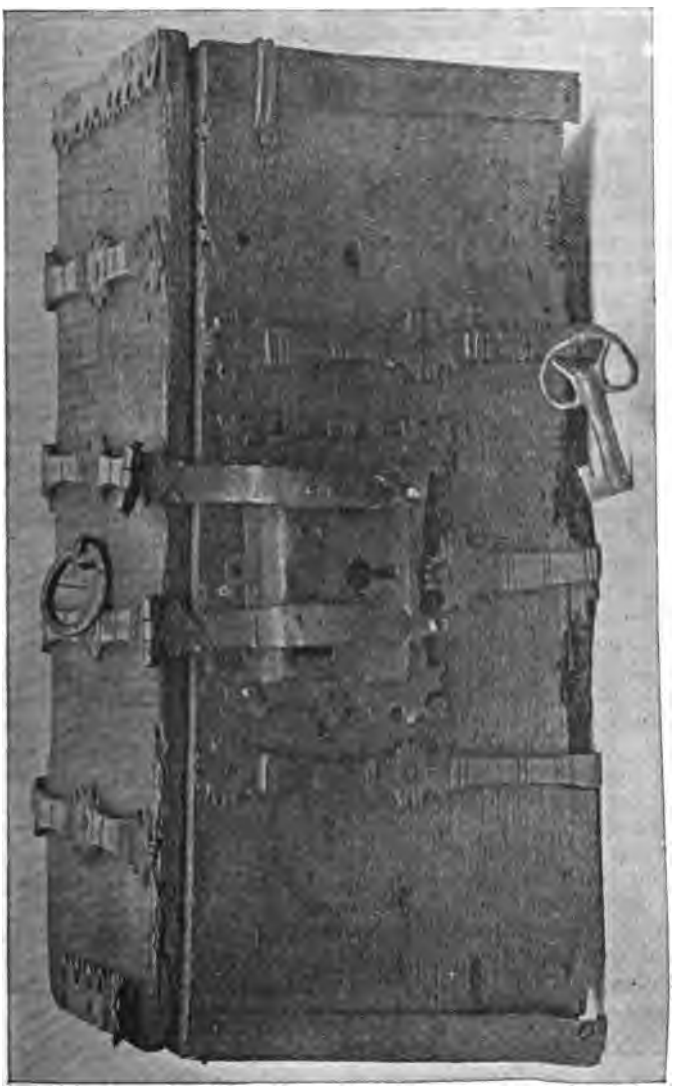
the 1st was crowned anno 1024).' The MS. is in a legal hand, but on the margins are notes believed to be in the handwriting of the compiler. One of these, which occurs opposite to the above extract, reads, 'There is a curious box in Craignishes Charter-chest said to be the strong box of the said Sir Paul.' The box, which is of oak, is ornamented and strengthened



with bands of brass, and evidently at a later period has been repaired with copper wire and copper nails. The key is of iron. The measurements of the box are—length 13 inches, breadth $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches, depth $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches, thickness of wood $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. It has suffered much from the attacks of wood-boring

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insects, but Mr. Campbell has fortunately taken means to check these, and by his kind permission the accompanying illustration of this tiny treasury-chest is given. D. W. STEWART.

543. FORM OF DILIGENCE.—This form, extracted from the Kirk Session Records of Ardlach, may prove of interest. R. H. G.

Form of a Diligence against Witnesses—Mr. A. B., Moderator, etc. Forasmuch as —— Pursuer, etc., having applied to us for a Diligence to cite Witnesses in the said matter, in manner and to the effect underwritten ——: Therefore we require you that upon sight hereof ye pass and lawfully summond —— personally, or at their dwelling-places, to compear before us within the Kirk of —— upon the —— day of ——. In the hour of cause, with continuation of days, to bear Leal and Soothfast witnessing upon the points and articles of the said process, in so far as they know or shall be speared at them, with Certification as Effiers:—And this our precept you are to return duely Execute and Indorsate—Given etc. by warrant of, etc.

544. KIRK SESSION RECORDS, ANSTRUTHER WESTER.—The following extracts are interesting as showing how discipline was exercised. The second extract was made and prefaced by the minister of the parish, and entered on a fly-leaf:— ED.

'1591, March. Because of the great contempt of Magistrates and disobedience to them be ignorant and orderles persones, heirfore it is stated and ordained be the session that whosoever sall be convict in this offence sall be debarrit fra all benefit of the kirk till they have satisfied according to the ordinance of the counsell of the town and session of the kirk.'

After reading over this book, in which are many uncommon sentences and punishments inflicted on delinquents, J. Orphat transcribes the following as a specimen, 1807:—

'True copy of a minute of Session in January 13, 1596.—After incalling of the name of God, etc., Alexr. Waid sent in his bill and suit with John Loghton offering his repentance, and to submit himself to all discipline and punishment of the magistrate for his three-fold fornication committed by him. This Bill and Suit being considered, albeit there was no token of repentance seen in time past, yet to try what the Lord would work with him, it was agreed on that he should enter into the Steeple to abide there the space of 20 days, and if the Lord shall work repentance in him, so that the tokens of it appear, and he be handled accordingly as the act ordains for Terlapse, he shall be suffered to win [come] to the place of publick repentance to testify his sorrow for his fault.'

'May 2. Alexr. Waid compeared before the session, in whom no token of repentance appeared, and therefore could not be admitted to the stool of repentance; and the magistrates are desired to execute the Act of Parliament against him.'

545. CAMPVERE.—We gave (vol. i. p. 73) a copy from the Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland of the regulations made for the management of the 'Conserzerie hous of Campheir' in 1613. Nearly sixty years earlier, namely, in 1565, the Lords of Council made certain regulations for the merchants attending Campvere (*Reg. Priv. Coun.* i. p. 332) which show that the trade with Flanders was then prosperous and important. The late Professor Cosmo Innes, in his Preface to *The Ledger*

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of Andrew Halyburton, describes the growth of trade with Flanders. He tells us that the staple was removed from Bruges to Campvere in 1444, and that it remained there with short interruptions down to the French Revolution. The position and power of the Conservator will be shown in the following 'Actis and Constitutions':—

'In the first, it is ordanit be our Soverane Lady, the Quenis Magestie, and for the weill of the marchandis that passis in Flanderis, that nane of thame sall brek bouk, nor mak marchandice quhill the tyme that thair gudis be housit, and the ship lost, and avysit with the Conservatour how the mercat is, and ask his counsall, in thair selling for thair awin proffeit, under the pane of ane unlaw of fyve schillingis greit to be tane of thame that faillis heirintill.

'Item, that na selleris be oppynit bot thryis in the oulk for selling of thair geir, undir the samyn pane.

'Item, quhen thai by thair geir in the mercat, that nane sal pas bot twa in ilk burch at anis, and gif ony of thair marrowis cummis and findis thame thair, thai sall pas away furth and chaip na geir thai haif done, undir the pane of the samyn unlaw.

'Item, that the symmer mercattis hald fra sex houris in the morning to xi houris at none, and fra ane eftir none to sex houris at evin.

'Item, for the wintir mercattis fra viii houris in the morning to ellevin houris befoir none, and fra ane eftir none to four houris at evin.

'Item, quhen the marchandis hes coft thair marchandice and utheris nychtbouris of this cuntre cummis to thame and speir sic guid coist thame, thai sall schaw thame the dewitie quhat sic gudis cost thame, undir the pane of the samyn unlaw.

'Item, that na marchand, quhen he hes coft his gudis, sall bring thame hame himself, bot he sall cause utheris on his expenssis till turs his geir to his lugeing, or sellar, lyke ane marchand, under the pane foirsaid.

'Item, that na marchand that byis his meit in the marcat turse it hame in his sleif, nor on his knyff point, undir the samyn pane unforgevin.

'Item, that nane saill in marchandice without he be honestlie abelyeit lyk ane marchand; and gif he beis nocht weill cled, that the Conservatour warn him to cleith himself, and failye he and will nocht do the samyn, that the Conservatour tak alsmekill of his gudis and cleith him with, and to tak the samyn unlaw.

'Item, that nae Scottis hoyis nor uther Scottis schippis, nor Flemis that bringis doun geir out of the marcat, be frauchtit in the marcat for thair greit fraud, bot allanerlie befoir the Conservatour, nor na utheris that cumis in Scotland sic lyke, and that Actis be maid thairupon, undir the pane of the same unlaw.

'Item, quhatsumevir marchand that beis chargeit be the Conservatouris officiar till compeir befoir him, and dissobeyis and comperis nocht, sall pay the same unlaw.

'Item, that Scottis skipparis and thair childir sall obey ta the Conservatour, undir the pane, ilk man that dissobeyis, of the samyn unlaw.

'Item, gif thair be ony Scottismen that fechtis, tulyes, or drawis bluid, ane of ane uther, or committis ony thift, that the Conservatour, with avyse of his counsall, sall puneis the faultouris regorouslie, and tak the samyn unlaw.

'Item, gif oney Scottismen deceissis, his gudis sal be deliverit in keping to the Conservatour, quhill his wyfe or barnis send for it, or utheris freindis that hes entres thairintill.

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'Item, that every honest marchand sall pas with the Conservatour till all honorabill and publict actis, as quhen ony Scottisman dois for the honesttie of the realme, under the pane of the said unlaw.

'Item, that na Scottisman sall call ane uther befoir ony juge bot befoir the Conservatour, undir the pane of the samyn unlaw.'

Then follow the regulations affecting the position of the Conservator, his powers, duties, and privileges. As they are of some length it is not advisable to transcribe them here. The reader will find the printed Registers of the Council in any good Public Library. It may be well ere we conclude to draw the attention of the reader to the care taken by the Council that the Scottish merchants should, both by dress and demeanour, uphold the credit of their country, abstaining from uncouth, slovenly, or poverty-stricken habits. No carrying of parcels or of food 'in sleeve or on knife point' was permitted, and the merchant was to be 'honestly' clad, suitable clothes if necessary to be provided for him by the Conservator, the cost being taken from the wares he had to sell. It may also be noted by those interested in the present Eight Hours Movement that the merchant's hours for business were regulated for him—ten hours in summer, six hours in winter, averaging eight hours, with a break of two hours at mid-day. ED.

546. OLD STIRLING REGISTER (*continued from p.* 39).—

1590.

May 31. Marie glen, daughter of Thomas glen, zwngr., and Bessie cadbie. *W.* Thomas Dwgall in cont., Alexr. cadbie in west graden, Jone Maleice.

fors.

„ „ Cathrein M'ba, daughter of Johnne M'ba and Elet lowrie. *W.* Johnne Miln, Nicoll lowrie.

June 4. Alexr. patirsone, son of Duncan patirsone and Jonet Coffur. *W.* Duncan Narne of lokishill, Alexr. Paĩsone, litst., Rot. Paĩsone in barnisdell, Thomas Ewein, not., Jone forest, maltmã.

„ 14. Geills Drummond, daughter of Patrik Drumd. and Elet Stevinsone. *W.* James Stevinsone, cow, David stevinsone in cont., crystie sword in Doun, Thomas cwt.

„ „ Wm. M'gregur, son of Mathew M'gregur and Jane Norwall. *W.* Wm. Aissone, mchand, Wm. Watsone, Johnne Moresone, crop̃, Duncã Moresone.

Adultarars.

„ 18. Johnne Cãpbell, son of Johnne campbell off Lawris and Margaret Donaldsone. *W.* Johnne patirsone, Johnne Norwall, Johnne Donaldsone, Alexr. patirsone.

„ 19. Margaret buchãnã, daughter of Rot. buchãnã and hellein hunt. *W.* george ritchie in livelands.

„ 21. Jonet Neische (*sic*), daughter of James Schort and Anna Neische. *W.* Johnne Andirsone, m., Johnne rob, mchand., Johnne Scherm, m.

„ 25. Patrik sword, son of crystie Sword and Janet Watsone. *W.* Patrik Drũnd (Drummond), Wm. Aissone, m., Alexr. Sword in . . . (*illegible*).

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June 25. in cout. (?) Jonet broun, daughter of Alex. broun and Jonet Wilsone. *W.* Thomas liddell in gray steall, Jone broun, talzr. in Stling.

„ 28. Jonet hog, daughter of Johnne hog and Elit. boyd. *W.* James hog, Servand to ye laird of gden, Wm. hude, not James lore, mchand.

„ 26. (*sic.*) —— (*sic.*) of george harne and —— (*sic.*) layng. *W.* Williame gillaspie.

July 10. borne befoir 12 hors in ye nyt. [written in paler ink] William ducason, son of James duncason and Elit. buchane. *W.* Mr. Wm. Cowper, Mr. Jone Davidsone, Williame prestone.

„ 12. Johnne lamb, son of Walter lamb and Jonet gilmr. *W.* Thomas Andirsone, Jone Stein in greinzairds, Thos. Moderall in cabuskynet, Jone belsche.

„ „ Alleson Stewart, daughter of Jone Stewart and Issobell cristesone. *W.* Rot. Stewart in metayt, Jone crysteson in drip.

„ 14. Jone Reid, son of Thomas reid and Jonet finlasone. *W.* Jone patsone, Jone reid, flescher.

„ 19. Johnnet gray, daughter of Jone Gray and Margaret patsone. *W.* Alexr. Davisone, Jone hog, staibler, Jone richardsone.

„ „ Jonet Arthur, daughter of henrie Arthur and agnes Wilsone. *W.* henrie Jeffray in cabusbarron, Gilbert thomesone, flescher in Stling, Rot. hendirson in corntoun.

„ „ Grissall bell, daughter of Williame bell and Issobell drysdall. *W.* Johnne Marrshell, litst., Johnne Waa in abbayfurd, Jone huttone in spittel.

„ „ Sara duncason, daughter of Jone duncasone, skiner, and Jonet gentilmane. *W.* Jone Ducasone, zwngr., in logy, Donald hendirsone in craigtoun, Wm. fothringame, mchand, James kidstoun.

„ „ in S. Ninians prochin, Marione Donaldsone, daughter of Jone Donaldsone and Morish Auchtmwtty. *W.* Jone Sinclar, James Wallace, not henrie M'ray, mchan.

„ „ Cristane Johnsone, daughter of Rot. Johnsone in ye Walt and Margaret Cowane. *W.* Niniane Johnsone in hall grt., Adame Wingzet in well park.

„ 26. Margaret hall, daughter of Johnne hall and Margaret henisone. *W.* Wm. Kir, flescher, Edward hall, mchd., Jone M'Williame.

„ 30. —— (*sic.*) of Jone glen elder and Elet. Andro. *W.* Rot. Downy in polmais, Jone Downy in streek, Alex. Andro, y., Jone Downy in Betons miln.

Aug. 4. Cathrein castellaw, daughter of James castellaw and Margaret baverage. *W.* Olepheir M'ray, Johnne lowdiane.

„ „ Cristane Miln, daughter of Johnne Miln and hellein Willeson. *W.* Thomas Willeson . . . (*illegible*) dewar . . . (*illegible*).

„ 23. Johnne Norwall, son of Thomas Norwall and cristane craig. *W.* Duncan Zwng, mchd., Jone gib, zwngr. cuitler, Duncan benet, servand to Alexr. Patsone, litst.

„ „ David Norie, son of William Norie and Elet. Normand. *W.* Johnne Smyt als gow, Thomas Watsone, mchd., James Stewart in leckie.

„ „ James crawfurde, son of Johnne crawfurde and cristane

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buchānā. *W.* Johnne gyhytbill, baxt., Wm. Edmane, baxt., gilbert Edmane, baxt., Edward Allā in banokburn.

Aug. 23. Jonet ro'sone, daughter of Rot. ro'sone and Jonet Scott. *W.* Jone kincuid, cuitler, Thomas Downy, smyt., Waltir scot, pottar.

„ „ Jonet Wallace, daughter of Malcolme Wallace and Elet. forester. *W.* Mr. Johnne Colvill off —— (*sic*) priest, David forest of logy, Duncan Wallace, laitzr.

Sep. 1. Rot. Alexr., son of David Alexr. and cristian grahm̄. *W.* Rot. craigengelt of yat ilk, Rot. forester of Boquhen.

„ „ Agnes (*sic*) daughter of —— (*sic*) Johneson ane Dn ? womā, ye allet. fayr. denyis it. *W.* Thomas lawsone, cordener, Thomas Downey, smyt.

fors.

„ 6. Wm. Bennie, son of Johnne bennie and Jonet . . . . (*illegible*). *W.* Wm. hud, not., Wm. Wilsone in craiginfort, Andro hillen.

„ „ Jonet Smart, daughter of Johnne Smart and Margune Donaldson. *W.* Rot. forest of bog, Alexr. wish, litst., Jone Downy, smyt.

„ „ In lechie, in S. Ninians paroch, Thos. harvie, son of David harvie and Elet. Millar. *W.* Thomas towbill in gargunoch, Rot. harvie, yr., Steinmillar, in lechie.

„ „ In Banokburn, Wm. Johnsone, son of Thomas Johnsone and Issobell Aissone. *W.* James davie in coilheut, Jone Smythe, yonr.

„ „ Rot. Wingzet, son of Adame Wingzet and Jonet Johnsone. *W.* Jone Kincaid, zwngr., Jone M'bene, smyt.

„ „ In Sterling, Jonet Ro'sone, daughter of Alexr. ro'sone, wryt., and Jonet forsyt. *W.* Rot. ro'sone, wryt., Thomas Downy, smyt., Jone belshe, fisher.

„ 17. Johnne M'bene, son of Jone M'bene and Margaret Cabie. *W.* Andro Uttein, travellur, James levenox, messinger, Andro Wilson, tailzior.

„ „ James drum̄ond, son of Abrahame drum̄ond and Elet. Mwshet. *W.* Rot. cragingelt of yat ilk, David forester of Logy.

„ 20. Jone fargussone, son of Symon fargussone of Kirkcarrane and Cristane forester. *W.* Johnne Erskein, Mr. of Mar, Adame comendat. of Cābuskynet.

„ „ —— (*sic*) of James patirsone and Jonet Kirkwod. *W.* [*torn*] Wysh.

„ 23. Magdalen Crawfurd, daughter of George Crawfurd and Jane Kirkwod. *W.* Thomas Downy, smyt., Johnne Cairncors.

„ „ Jonet brog, daughter of Williame brog and Beatrice Williamson. *W.* Rot. cragingelt of yat ilk, Jone Paterson, m., Alexr. Zwng, baxt.

„ 24. Thomas philp, son of Wm. philp and Bessie schort. *W.* Jone Swane, Thomas Andsone, m.

„ 27. James Jarvy, son of Thomas Jarvy and Jonet lockart. *W.* James Allane, flesher, Jone Reid, flesher, Thomas tailzur in tailzurtoun.

„ „ Johnne gourlay, son of henrie gourlay and Jonet browster. *W.* Jone Millar, baillie, Alexr. Schort, m̄chād, Jone duncansone, ski, Jone Kincaid, cuitler.

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Sept. 27. Hellein Mitchell, daughter of Duncane Mitchell, and Agnes Car. *W.* Wm. Crawfurd in Sauchie, Rot. Paĩsone in barinfield, James Davie, talzear, Thomas Scot, tailzear.

Oct. 1. Catherin M'ray, daughter of Johnne M'ray and Agnes ray. *W.* James Arc^{d}., baxt., Johnne lowdiane, James Wallace, Alexr. Cousland.

,, ,, Elit. Edmane, daughter of Wm. Edmane and Jonet Zwng. *W.* Thomas paĩsone in couldinhow, Gilbert Edman, baxt.

,, ,, Hellein Swane, daughter of Jone Swane and [*torn*]. *W.* Jone dūcāson in logy, James dūcāson in fossoway, Alexr. thomson, maltm.

,, ,, Jonne bwrne, son of William bwrne and Barbara Johnsone. *W.* Johnne Maleice, Rot. cossur in cābuskynet, Alexr. bwrne in grainge, Rot. bwrne in powhous.

,, 8. Andro Cowane, son of Walter Cowane and Jonet Alexr. *W.* Antone bruce, m., Andro cowane. fors.

,, 11. Johnne leggat, son of Johnne leggat and Marione thomesone. *W.* cristopher cairnis, James Mitchell, baxt., Johnne Millar, baxt.

,, ,, Annabill cousland, daughter of Johnne Cousland and hellein cwnỹghā. *W.* Wm. Watsone in cowt., James Watsone his broy., Andro Cousland, yonr., Crystie Dwgall in ggnok.

,, 15. Marie bruce, daughter of Antone bruce and Jonet Leishman. *W.* Mr. Jone Colvill off strarndie, William brg, Andro Alexr. Duncane, paĩsone.

,, ,, —— (*sic*) of Alexr. forsyt. and Issobell Donaldsone. *W.* Thomas Willeson, Jone Crawfurd, baxt., Wm. hwd, not.

,, ,, In thretsie akirs, Jone pett, sone of Normond pett and Cristane Ra. *W.* Jone Nicoll in park miln, Richard pet, throsh, Jone layng in sling.

,, 16. Rot. M'comie, son of Andro M'comie and Cristane M'kew. *W.* Rot. ro'sone, pewderer, Rot. finlason, flesher, Jone callendar, georg spittell.

,, 18. Anna Murray, daughter of Wm. Murray and Agnes Narne. *W.* Mr. Jone Colvill of Strardie, Rot. craigingelt of yat ilk.

,, 22. Elit. bem^{r}, daughter of Johnne bem^{r} and Agnes Windezetts. *W.* James ramsay, not., Jone Downy, smyt, Wm. bemwr.

,, 25. Jone crystesone, son of Johnne crystesone and Elit. finlasone. *W.* Jone Cwthbert, skiner, David airthe, skiner, Johnne hendirsone, baxt., crystie sword, mchād.

,, ,, Jone Allane, son of Jone Allane and Marione hill. *W.* Andro Andirsone, baxt., Rot. Wilsone, tailzur, Thomas crystesone, maltmā.

,, 29. Jonet Paĩsone, daughter of Duncā patirsone and Marione Alexr. *W.* Johnne Sterling, David forest, in logy, Johnne paĩsone, James crystesone.

Nov. 8. Marione ro'sone, daughter of Rot. ro'sone and Margaret chalmirs. *W.* James levenox, messinger, James penniecwik.

,, ,, Johnne Salmond, son of Johnne Salmond and Jonet Nichell. *W.* Andro Wilsone in cowt, Johnne aitkein, yr.

Oct. 21. (*sic*) Agnes fargusson, daughter of Jone fargusson and Jonet (torn). *W.* Jone Moresone, cwp̄, Jone hestie, zwnger.

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Dec. 6. Jonet Andirsone, daughter of Jone Andirsone and Sara Duncãsone. *W.* James schort, Duncan patirsone.

„ „ Jone Moresone, son of Jone Moresone and Cristane bwie. *W.* Jone Willesone, m., Jone Mairshell, m., Jone Andirson, baxt., Jone Gentilmane.

„ „ Issobell richardson, daughter of Richard richardsone and agnes tailzur. *W.* Rot. Johnsone in grastell, Thomas Davie, millar in couldinhow.

„ „ cristane Thomesone, daughter of James Thomsone and Jonet hay. *W.* Jone fargussone, mchãd, Wm. clark, srvand to ye Mr. of Elphiston, Rot. Downy in polmais.

This bairne undirwrittin was baptesit be ye Mr. of Elphiston upon sicht of ane testimoniall subscryvit by Wm. tweidie, mist, Mr. Rot. lindsay, minister of laurig, and divers uyers, honest psonis at laurig, ye xxvii day of februar 1589, testifeand ye parents undirwritten to be parochinars of glenquhon in Coklane, laũlie mareit and to be in necessitie be raif of y gair be thevis.

„ 10. Thomas Wilson, son of Thomas wilsone and Jonet boyd. *W.* Thomas boyd.

fors.

„ 13. Margaret levingstone, daughter of Alexr. levingtone and cristane Norwall. *W.* Wm. harvy in sterling, henrie Mayne in carse miln, Jone bem^r^, maissor.

„ „ Robert Maleice, son of Johnne Maleice and Marione bwrne. *W.* (torn) ro^t^sone, pewderer (torn), as douny, smyt (torn).

„ 20 William ~~leishmane~~ (*sic*), son of Duncã Kirkwood and Issobell leishmane. *W.* Wm. leishmane, smyt, Jone Thomesone, bonetmaker, James ramsay, not.

„ „ James Simsone, son of George simsone and cristane richardson. *W.* George Norwall, m., Wm. Edmane, baxt., Thomas dowry, smyt.

„ „ Rot. huttone, son of Andro huttone and Margaret home. *W.* Malcolme Wallace, tail., Alexr. Zwng, baxt., Duncan Leishman, smyt.

„ „ Jone Andirson, son of William Andirsone and Marione Jak. *W.* Johnne Mrschell, lit., Johnne Mwresone.

547. CLOTH IMPORTED FROM FLANDERS.—The Register of the Council, under date Dec. 30, 1564, contains an interesting description of the varieties of cloth and other goods imported. It is marked in the margin, 'Barnard Byre, Dutcheman,' and proceeds, 'The quhilk day, the Quenis Majestie and Lordis of hir Secreit Counsall, undirstanding how that efter Peris de Freris, Capitane of ane schip of Deip, callit the Neptune, in the moneth of Julij, the year of God j^m^v^c^ lxiij yeris, arryvit in the port and hevin of Brint Iland, and brocht in the said schip the gudis undirwrittin. That is to say, twa ballis of blak furring of buge, contenand xviij mantillis; three grene cairsayis, contenand fourty fyve elnis; sevin grene wobbis, contenand four scoir auchtene elnis; ane blew wob, contenand twenty twa elnis twa quarteris; ellevin blew cairsayis, contenand ane hundrith fourty thre elnis; sex pece of broun and taune clayth, extending to four scoir aucht elnis; ane steik of reid cairsay, contenand fyftene elnis; ane

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steik of reid clayth, contenand xiiij elnis; twa steikis of quhyit cairsay, contenand thretty twa elnis: sevintene pece of stemmyng, contenand ane hundrith thre scoir ellevin elnis; elleven peces of blak, contenand ane hundrith thre scoir elleven elnis; xij malye coittis; xi lesert skynnis; fyve paintit claythis of the forborne sone; twa faddome of unblechit Holand clayth; ane culvering; ane reidcoit; lxxxxvi stringis to hattis of diverse cullouris; thre stekis of cambrige; ane pece of blak dinnostage; four rollis of Holland clayth, contenand fourty four elnis; ane goun of drogat, lynit with martrikis, begareit with velvot; ane gown, lynit with toddis of blak, begareit with velvot; ane pair of almany stokkis of blak sating, drawen out with taffeteis; ane lyttill knok, with ane walknar ouregilt; twa lyttill polkis of ginger, weyand thre pund wecht; ane lyttill polk of peppir, weyand twa pund wecht; and ane cowip of silver dowbill ouregilt, with ane cover peirlit with cristallyne within, weyand two pund and ellevin unce wecht; and because her Majestie and Lordis foirsaidis were surilie informit and perswadit that the said guidis were takin be the said Pierie and his complices as pirattis in pinacie, hir Hienes Thesaur, at hir command, intromittit thairwith, quhilk Andro Hendirson, his clerk, has continewalie sensyne kepit the samyn eftir that the said Pierie fering to be persewit departit; and supplicatioun being gevin in and presentit to hir Majestie and Lordis foirsaidis be Barnard Byre, in Danskin, procurateur substitute to Henry Byre, his bruther, in Hull dwelland in England, principall procuratour constitute to Johnne Van Homell, Johnne Van Achelen, Johnne Cordes, Martin Vanderbrute, Court Van Boebert, Bonanenture Bodeker, Cristopher Suafspell, all dwelling in Antwerpe, Nicholace Phderbin, Gerard Tymmerman, Mathew Crop, and Johnne Pretour, dwelland in Danskin, allegeand the saidis gudis to pertane to them, and reft and taken fra thame and thair servands in thair names on the seyis, desyrit the saidis gudis to be deleverit to thame as awnaris thairof.' This suit received favourable consideration, due care being taken that justice was done. ED.

QUERIES.

CCXLIV. CAMPBELL OF ARDEONAIG.—What arms, crests, and motto were used by Alexander Campbell, first of Ardeonaig? J. L. C.

CCXLV. PEACE TUESDAY.—In the Alloa Kirk Session Records, under date 4th October 1627, occurs the phrase 'peace tuysday.' I have not met with it elsewhere. Does it stand for 'Pasc Tuesday,' *i.e.* the Tuesday in Easter week? The context makes it quite possible, if not probable, that the 'peace tuesday' referred to occurred seven or eight months anterior to October, and the words used 'about peace tuysday' points to the day being one of note. Discussion is invited. A. W. C. H.

CCXLVI. THE FAMILY OF FORBES OF CULLODEN.—Duncan Forbes, 1st of Culloden, had three sons—

(1) John, his heir.
(2) Captain James, married Agnes Munro, and settled in Caithness.

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(3) Captain Duncan, married Isobel Ruthven, and settled in Assynt.

Can any reader give the descents of (2) and (3)—sons and grandsons—down to 1720?

John Forbes, 2nd of Culloden, had six sons—

(1) Duncan, his heir.
(2) Sir David of Newhall, married Catharine Clerk.
(3) Thomas, married Jean Cuthbert.
(4) Alexander (went to New England).
(5) Jonathan, M.D., Elgin, married Jane Brodie.
(6) Colonel John, of Pittencrieff, married Elizabeth Graham.

Can any reader give the descents of (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6)—sons and grandsons—down to 1720? J. F.

CCXLVII. SMITH OF BOGEND: CAMPBELL OF HILLHOUSE: M'HAREY OF KERSS.—Information desired regarding 'William Smith of Bogend,' who married, 8th June 1708, Catherine Lawrie; also regarding 'William Campbell of Hillhouse,' who married, 24th September 1702, Janet Lawrie; also regarding 'James M'Harey, of Kerss,' who married, 28th August 1760, Mary Lawrie.

L.

CCXLVIII. CLAN M'ARA.—Information wanted on the clan Macara or M'Ara—names of books or records bearing on the subject.

D. M'C.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CCXXXV. GLEN.—Alexander Glen of Longcroft, co. Linlithgow, died before 23rd August 1722. James Glen of Longcroft, Governor of South Carolina, his son and successor, died July 1777. Elizabeth Glen, Countess of Dalhousie, was served heir to the latter, her *uncle*, 26th August 1777 (*Indexes to Services of Heirs in Scotland*).

Alexander Glen was probably the first of the name in Longcroft, as in 1699 it belonged to William Edward (*Inq. Ret. Linlithgow*, 290). The Glen family seem, however, to have been long connected with Linlithgow, as we find Alexander Glen, burgess of Linlithgow, witness to a charter 6th June 1545 (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. iv. No. 414). There are also several Glens mentioned in *The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland* in connection with Linlithgow, namely, James Glen, 1625 to 1641; George Glen, 1641; Andrew Glen, 1652 to 1663. James and Andrew Glen, merchants in Linlithgow, 1650, 1651, and 1661.

DOUGLAS OF TILWHILLY.—According to Douglas's *Peerage* (Wood's edition, vol. ii. p. 268), Archibald Douglas, younger son of Sir James Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, by Elizabeth, daughter of King Robert III., was ancestor of the Douglases of Netherdale, Tilliwhilly, Inchmarlo, and others.

David Douglas acquired Tilwhilly by marriage about 1479 with Janet Ogstoun (Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, vol. ii. p. 72).

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David Douglas's grandson is said to have built the present castle in 1576 (*Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 293).

If 'grandson' is correct, David Douglas must have been father of *Arthur* Douglas of Tilwhilly, who deceased before 4th February 1571-2, and whose son John had a charter of Tilwhilly, 4th September 1574 (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. iv. Nos. 2012 and 2306).

John Douglas of Tilwhilly, to which he had succeeded before August 1581 (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. v. No. 253), had a confirmation under the Great Seal to himself, and Mary Young his spouse, lawful daughter of Peter Young of Seytoun, of the lands of Stracathro, 4th March 1597-8 (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. vi. No. 676).

Sir Peter Young of Seton married, in 1577, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robert Gib of Carriber, and Mary Young was their eldest daughter (*East Neuk of Fife*, edition 1887, p. 285).

HORN OF WESTHALL.—Mr. James Horne, schoolmaster of Grange, became minister of Bellie, in the Presbytery of Strathbogie, in 1656, and was translated to Elgin, second charge, in 1659 (Scott's *Fasti*, vol. v. p. 191). He acquired Westhall, co. Aberdeen, in 1674. His son John left a daughter and heiress, Anne, who married Hew Dalrymple, a senator of the College of Justice under the title of Lord Dunmore, and was ancestress of the Dalrymple-Horn-Elphinstones, Baronets (Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, vol. ii. pp. 218, 219). This James Horne, first of Westhall, had two elder brothers: John, who was killed in the civil wars, and Andrew, who went to Sweden (Nesbit's *Heraldry*, edition 1816, vol. ii. app. p. 73). A. W. G. B.

CCXXXIX. MAKGILL.—According to Douglas's *Peerage* (Wood's edition, vol. ii. p. 345), James Makgill of Nether Rankeillour, Clerk Register 1554, was eldest son of Sir James Makgill, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, by Helen Wardlaw, daughter of Wardlaw of Torie, co. Fife.

ADAMSON OF GRAYCROOK.—Craigcrook is the commoner form of the name. An account of the Adamsons of Craigcrook is given by John P. Wood in his *Parish of Cramond* (p. 34), from which the following notes are taken unless stated otherwise.

William Adamson, of Bonally, co. Edinburgh (charter 1535) married Janet, daughter of John Napier of Merchistoun. He acquired Craigcrook, in the Parish of Cramond, in 1542, and was killed at Pinkie in 1547 (Douglas's *Peerage*, Wood's edition, vol. ii. p. 285, and *Scottish Arms*, vol. ii. p. 144). William Adamson was succeeded by his grandson of the same name, who was served heir to him 8th March 1559, and died 1599. He was succeeded by his son William, who died before 15th September 1621, when his son, Mr. William Adamson, was served heir (*Inq. Ret. Edinburgh*, 467). He

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died before 16th May 1656, when his son, Mr. Robert Adamson, was served heir (*Inq. Ret. Edinburgh*, 1058). Mr. Robert Adamson sold Craigcrook in 1659, and died before 24th February 1666, when Robert Adamson, his son, was served heir (*Inq. Ret. Gen.* 4969).

FORBES OF RIRES.—This family was descended from Sir Arthur Forbes, third son of Sir Alexander Forbes, second of Pitsligo, whose father Sir William was second son of the Sir John Forbes of that Ilk who died 1405 (Douglas's *Peerage*, Wood's edition, vols. i. p. 589, and ii. p. 367). An account of the family is given in Walter Wood's *East Neuk of Fife* (edition 1887, pp. 114-117).

ORME.—I can find no mention of Kingdrum, but there were Ormes of Mugdrum, which is most probably the family referred to.

Stephen Orme, burgess of Newburgh, had a charter of two parts of the lands of Mugdrum, 5th August 1506 (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. ii. No. 2985).

George Orme, son of Stephen Orme, had a charter of Mugdrum and Easter Cluny 1520 (Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, vol. ii. p. 414). He had two sons, Henry of Mugdrum, and David of Priorletham (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. v. No. 420, and *Scottish Arms*).

Henry Orme of Mugdrum had one son and two daughters. James, fiar of Mugdrum, who died without issue before 3rd August 1581 (*Inq. Ret. Fife*, 1468); Helen, probably wife of Henry Adamson, burgess of Perth (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. vi. No. 2060); and Katherine, who married, 1581, George Clephane of Carslogie (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. v. No. 420).

David Orme, brother-german of Henry Orme of Mugdrum, had a charter of Priorletham in 1554 (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. iv. No. 1458). He married Helen Lawmonth (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. v. No. 1448), and had Mr. David, Mr. Patrick, Mr. Allan, Mr. George, and Stephen (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. v. No. 2123, vol. vii. No. 1700; *Reg. P. C. Scot.* vol. viii. p. 361, and *Scottish Arms*). There was also a daughter Helen, who married, in September 1584, Patrick Lindsay, afterwards of Kirkforthar. (*Baronage*, p. 260). The order of the sons is uncertain, and it is possible that Mr. George was the second son. David Orme of Priorletham either acquired or succeeded to Mugdrum before 30th August 1588, when Priorletham was sold (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. v. No. 1950). He was concerned, along with his sons David and Allan, in the treason of the Earl of Bothwell, and was outlawed. Allan Orme was executed 17th September 1594 (*Scottish Arms*).

David Orme of Mugdrum, eldest son of the preceding, married Margaret Adamson, and had Francis, George, David, Helen, and Margaret. He died before 18th February 1596-7 (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. vi. No. 529). His relict married Mr. Arthur Leiche, minister at Meretoun Kirk (*Reg. P. C. Scot.* vol. viii. pp. 249, 250).

Francis Orme of Mugdrum had a charter of *Novodamus*, 1631 (*Scottish Arms*).

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Stephen Orme of Mugdrum died before 12th July 1648, when his son George was served heir (*Inq. Gen.* 3475). George Orme sold Mugdrum in 1648 (*Scottish Arms*).

A. W. G. B.

CCXLI. MAITLAND OF SOLTRA.—In answer to Mr. J. T. Maitland's queries I send the following notes on this family:—

I. Robert Maitland, Deputy-Governor and Lieutenant of the Bass under the Duke of Lauderdale,[1] registered arms 24th September 1673, died before 1682, and married a sister and co-heir of John Stodhart of Camiestoun, and had issue—

1. Charles, Lieutenant-Governor of the Bass in 1683, and in the last muster-roll of the garrison previous to Revolution (16th October 1688) is still so; was one of those who held the Bass for King James VII. He married Margaret Swan, probably a daughter of George Swan, master-gunner of the Bass, and had issue a son Charles, born 19th September 1692.
2. James, Captain in Scots Guards, afterwards Colonel of a regiment in the service of Holland (now the 25th King's Own Borderers), and Lieutenant-General and Governor of Fort-William, registered arms as son of Robert of the Bass, had a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Pogbie in Haddingtonshire, 22nd June 1713, died before 7th December 1716, when his will recorded; married Theodosia Home, who had a charter of resignation under the Great Seal, conjunctly with Charles Maitland of Soltra, of the lands of Pogbie, on 22nd June 1719, and died at Inveresk 13th December 1732, apparently without issue, as Alexander Home, Town Clerk of Leith, was her universal legatee.
3. David. (See No. II.)
4. Robert, in Scots Guards, father of Elizabeth, who was served heir to her uncle James on 15th September 1732.

II. David Maitland of Soltra, M.P. Lauder 1689-1702, Commissioner of Supply for Haddingtonshire 1695 and 1704, married, 5th February 1687, Agnes, daughter of David Pringle of Soltra, and had issue—

1. Charles. (See below, No. III.)
2. Robert, born 24th April 1689.
3. John, born 15th June 1690.
4. James, born 22nd May 1691.
5. David, born 11th October 1692.
6. Alexander, silk mercer in High Street, Edinburgh, Captain of the City Guard, born 12th April 1694, died at Abbeyhill 16th June 1749, married, 19th June 1728, Katherine, daughter of Craufurd Allanton (she was alive in 1787), and had issue—

[1] It has been the constant tradition in the family of Maitland of Gimmersmill (see page 93), that Robert and Alexander Maitland were brothers, and were sons of Charles, Earl of Lauderdale, the younger brother of the Duke.

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i. David, born 24th March 1729, married Miss Marshall, and had issue a daughter, who married Captain Purves, brother to Admiral Purves.
ii. Charles, born 15th January 1730.
iii. Ann (twin), born 15th January 1730.
iv. Eliza, born 19th April 1731.
v. Katherine, born 28th June 1732.
vi. Alexander, born 13th July 1733.
vii. Janet, born 24th November 1734, married Mr. Walker, Surgeon, R.N., and had issue a daughter, who married Mr. Coffin, R.N.
viii. Ann Hay, born 10th April 1737.
ix. John, born 19th September 1738.
x. Mary, born 11th March 1741, died 1833.

7. William, born 11th March 1698.

III. Charles Maitland of Soltra, born 3rd November 1687, executor of his uncle, Lieut.-General James Maitland, served heir to his granduncle, John Stodhart of Camiestoun, 29th April 1718, rebuilt mansion-house of Soltra, died before 1723, married (first) Theodosia Gilchrist, who died at Inveresk in 1716 (Inventory recorded 30th April 1723), and had issue—

1. James, served heir to his father on 24th July 1722, executor of his brother John 1726, died 28th July 1727; married Elizabeth ——.
2. John, younger of Soltra (second son), died at Haddington, 1726.

He married (second), 29th December 1716, Alice, daughter of George Halyburton of Eaglescairnie, and had issue.

3. David, of Soltra, born 16th June 1718, served heir of his brother John 30th December 1727, and of his brother James 3rd August 1732, and again in the lands of Easter and Wester Blackies, Barony of Keith, 8th February 1742; had crown charter of resignation of the lands of Pogbie as eldest surviving son of Charles Maitland, younger of Soltra, 12th February 1742; died 5th January 1765; married Wilhelmina Stewart.
4. Thomas. (See below, No. IV.)
5. Cassandra, born 12th September 1720.

IV. Thomas Maitland of Woodcot, born 7th July 1719, served heir to his brother David of Soltra 26th August 1765, died 1773; married, 15th November 1744, Mary, daughter of James Martin of Clermont, and had issue—

1. Alice, born 23rd September 1745.
2. Margaret, born 17th August 1747.
3. Jane, born 21st December 1748, married (first), 4th April 1768, John, Earl of Rothes, and (second), 1774, Hon. Patrick Maitland of Freugh.
4. Mary, born 23rd September 1750.
5. Charles. (See No. V.)

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6. Catherine, born 9th January 1754.
7. Hannah, born 28th December 1757.

V. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Maitland, of Craigieburn, Dumfries, and Maitlandfield, Haddington,[1] born 9th April 1752, married, 28th April 1797, Isabel, daughter of Hon. Major-General Mark Napier. She died in 1805, aged 83, and had issue—

1. Thomas. (See No. VI.)
2. Christian Graham, born 1st February 1798, married, 26th March 1823, James Keith, M.D., Edinburgh, who died 1863, aged 80, and had issue—
   i. Rev. William Alexander, vicar of Burham, Kent.
   ii. Charles, died 1833.
   iii. Isabella Napier, married, 1845, Rev. Thomas Louis Trotter, rector of Great Stainton, and died 1857, aged 32.
3. A son, born 18th March 1800.
4. Mary, born 5th April 1801, died 1845.

VI. Thomas Maitland of Pogbie and Maitlandfield, born 15th September 1803, married Janet Brown, and had issue.

1. Thomas. (See No. VII.)
2. Charles.

VII. Thomas Maitland, in 79th Highlanders, married, and had issue, an only child, Margaret, who married, 1873, Edward Stour, Solicitor, Manchester.

Maitland of Gimmersmills.

I. Alexander Maitland, by tradition a brother of Robert Maitland of the Bass. As servitor to the Duke of Lauderdale, had sasine of a tenement in Musselburgh and six riggs in Easter Holmes in August 1672, was a macer in Court of Session, but deprived 1684; as principal keeper of the money stamp of Scotland had sasine of a tenement of land within the burgh of Haddington, and 18½ acres there in 1691, and died before 2nd May 1708. He married, 6th August 1657, Catherine Cunningham, and had issue—

1. Patrick, born 8th September 1658, died in infancy.
2. Elizabeth, born 26th July 1660, died in infancy.
3. Mary, born 31st December 1661, died 1747.
4. Charles, born 27th February 1663, macer in the Court of Session, died at Haddington April 1728, married Marion Law.
5. Elizabeth, born 29th July 1664.
6. Janet, born 15th June 1666, died 1758.
7. Isobel, born 2nd June 1668.
8. Jean, born 4th May 1670.
9. Catherine, born 23rd May 1672.

[1] Dr. Alexander Maitland of Gimmersmills (p. 94) always spoke of Colonel Charles Maitland of Maitlandfield as his cousin on his paternal side.

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10. John, born 23rd July 1673, died *s.p. ante* 1678.
11. Anna, born 25th August 1675, died 1770.
12. Isobel (triplet), born 25th August 1675, died 1764.
13. Richard (triplet), born 25th August 1675, Lieutenant of Invalids at Plymouth, died in the Canongate, August 1749.
14. Allison, born 13th January 1677.
15. Sophia, born 20th February 1678.
16. John. (See No. II.)

II. John Maitland (son of Alexander Maitland and Catherine Cunningham), born 20th February 1678, went out in 1745, and was a doctor in the army of Prince Charles, for which he was forfeited and had to fly to France; died 1765; married Jean M'Lachlan, and had issue.

III. Alexander Maitland, married Mary, daughter of Forrest of Gimmersmills, near Haddington, and had issue—

1. Alexander. (See No. IV.)
2. John, M.D., lived with his uncle, George Forrest, Professor of Natural Philosophy, St. Andrews.
3. Ann, died 1808, married, 22nd January 1755, John Ainslie, and had issue, a daughter, Jean, born 1756.

IV. Alexander Maitland of Gimmersmills, M.D., born 1757, died 6th December 1826, married (first), 14th February 1797, Margaret Martin (died Oct. 8, 1802), and had issue—

1. Isabella, born 28th October 1799.
2. Margaret, born 8th October 1802.

He married (second), 19th March 1804, Jean Wilson, and had issue—

3. Mary, born 14th May 1805.
4. George Forrest, born 8th June 1806, died *s.p.*
5. Jean, born 2nd September 1807, dead.
6. John, born 15th October 1808, died in United States *s.p.*
7. Elizabeth, born 2nd August 1811, dead.
8. Alexander, born 6th February 1813, father of Alexander, born 1839, who had two sons born in Missouri, U.S.A.
9. Agnes, born 4th November 1814, died in Canada.
10. Robert, born 16th January 1816.
11. David, born 9th September 1817, died in Canada.
12. Charles, born 18th June 1819, of Bass Crest Brewery, Alloa, married Mary Gardyne (who died 1881), and has issue—
    i. Alexander John, born 1853, married Louisa Hossack, and has issue—(*a*) Charles, born 1881; (*b*) Alexander John; (*c*) Louisa Jane; (*d*) Mary Gardyne; (*e*) Sophia Jessie.
    ii. Charles William Gorrie, born 1855, died 1891, unmarried.
    iii. George, born 1856, died 1891, unmarried.
    iv. William Gorrie, born 1860.

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v. Robert James Peebles, born 1862.
vi. Gardyne, born 1865.
vii. Jean Elizabeth.
viii. Mary Ellen.
ix. Jessie Agnes.

13. Helen, born 4th June 1822, dead.

NOTE.—Alexander Maitland (son of Dr. Alex. Maitland of Gimmersmills), who settled in America, possesses the official matriculation of arms similar to those granted in 1673 to Robert Maitland by Lyon King.

COLONEL RICHARD MAITLAND of the 3rd Foot Guards, said to belong to the family of Soltra, was appointed ensign in the regiment in the service of Holland, commanded by Colonel James Maitland, by commission dated at Namur 15th July 1695. He married (first) Margaret Allan, and had issue—

1. Robert Richard, served heir to his brother Henry, 10th April 1738.
2. Pelham, also served heir to his brother, died at Edinburgh 7th September 1795, having had issue—Thomas Pelham, born at Dalkeith 30th April 1754.
3. Obrian, also served heir to his brother.
4. Henry Smith, died before 10th April 1738.
5. Elizabeth, married Sir Gilbert Grierson of Lagg.

He married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of James Bell in Glasgow, niece of Robert Bell, writer, Edinburgh, and had issue—

6. James, served heir to his mother, grandfather, and grand-uncle in 1750.

CARRICK PURSUIVANT.

CCXLII. JAMES ROSS OF BALNEIL.—According to the account in M'Kerlie's *Lands and their Owners in Galloway* (vol. i. p. 153; see also Wood's Douglas's *Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 346), James Ross of Balneil married Jean, younger daughter of David Macgill of Cranstoun-Riddel, by whom he had three daughters. Margaret, the eldest, married, 21st September 1643, Sir James Dalrymple, first Viscount Stair (Wood's Douglas's *Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 522); Christian married Thomas Dunbar of Mochrum (*Baronage*, p. 117); and Elizabeth married, 22nd September 1651, Robert Farquhar of Gilmilnscroft (Burke's *Commoners*, vol. iii. p. 23). M'Kerlie mentions elsewhere (vol. ii. p. 237), another daughter Janet, wife of John M'Dowall of Gillespie.

A. W. G. B.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Mediæval Lore, edited by Robert Steele. London: Elliot Stock.—Mr. Steele has done well—he has wisely refrained from printing a full translation of the once popular work of Bartholomew Anglicus—for few readers

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would care to wade through it—he has given us a well-selected epitome which cannot fail to interest the reader, and which is instructive as showing the knowledge possessed by an intelligent ecclesiastic of the thirteenth century, who wrote with fluency and with honesty of purpose. The various subjects dealt with are Science, Manners, Medicine, Geography and Natural History. Mr. Steele adds a useful bibliography and glossary, and supplies an index. The work is sent out by Messrs. Elliot Stock & Co., in their usual appropriate style. We give at page 77, note 541, an extract from the work, being Bartholomew's description of Scotland.

History and Genealogy of the Bulloch Family, by Joseph G. Bulloch, M. D., Savannah, Ga., Braid & Hutton.—Dr. Bulloch has long been and still is seeking for information about his ancestors in the female as well as the male line. We must regard the volume lately issued by him as a first instalment of a family history. As such it must manifestly be incomplete, and further research will also show that some details are incorrect. He occasionally falls into the common but dangerous mistake of jumping at conclusions. As when he asserts (p. 33) that his ancestor the Reverend Archibald Stobo, of the Darien Expedition, and then of Georgia, was 'of Stobo Castle,' which certainly was not the case, there being no family of Stobo of that ilk in existence at the time. The arms attributed to Stobo are said to be registered in the Lyon Office—they do not appear in the Lyon King's recently issued work. Apart from these and other such like blemishes the little book will not be without its use, and we wish Dr. Bulloch every success in collecting such information as may induce him to print not only an enlarged, but a corrected edition of his present work.

Peel—its Meaning and Derivation, by George Neilson, F.S.A., Scot.—This paper is privately printed from the Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society. We recommend our readers who have access to the printed Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society to read this contribution to the right understanding of old Scottish phraseology. Peel towers are often mentioned. Mr. Neilson helps us to understand what the Peel really was.

An Historical and Genealogical Account of the Bethunes of the Island of Sky. Reprint, London, 1893.—The original work was attributed to the Reverend Thomas Whyte, minister of Liberton, and was printed in pamphlet form in 1778. The editor of the reprint, Mr. Alfred A. Bethune-Baker, has done well to reprint this interesting and rare work, which deals with a branch of the well-known family of Bethune-Beaton or Beton. It will be news to some of our readers to find that the Fifeshire Bethunes established themselves not only in the Isle of Skye, but 'in other places of the North Country besides those in Skye.' The editor concludes his prefatorial note by saying, 'I shall be grateful for information which will bring down any of the genealogies mentioned in these pages to a more recent period, and shall gladly correspond with any one interested in the subject.' We hope our readers will assist Mr. Bethune-Baker, whose address is 12 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Notices of other books received are unavoidably postponed to next number.

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The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR *of 'The Scottish Antiquary,'* The Parsonage, Alloa.

548. RECORDS OF THE REBELLION OF 1745.—(*From the MSS. of the late James Lucas, Writer, Stirling*).—Orders of the Rebel Army in 1746 while investing Stirling, and while in possession of the town—

ORDERS of 4th to 5th January 1745-6.
Bannockburn.
Parole—Henry and Essex.

The army sojourns in the quarters they are in to-morrow, except Glenbucket's regiment, which marches from their quarters to St. Ringans to-morrow morning where Lord Ogilvy's and Roy Stewart's regiments are. Lord Nairn's regiment relieves His Royal Highness' guard to-morrow.

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Elphinston's Guards are to be at His Royal Highness' quarters to-morrow by break of day. A captain, lieutenant, and 50 men of Perth's regiment will be ready to march and under arms at New Market at two o'clock in the morning. The post of Lord George's regiment that is at Mr. Forrester's house will be relieved in the afternoon. The majors of the regiments to assemble to-morrow at eleven o'clock for orders.

ORDERS from 5th to 6th January 1745-6.
Bannockburn (His Royal Highness' Quarters), Ogilvy, St. Ringans.
Parole—Edward and Stirling.

The army sojourns here to-morrow. Lochiel's regiment relieves His Royal Highness' guard. He will likewise furnish an intelligent active officer with 50 men at Mr. Forrester's house near the river, of which he will detach an officer and 20 men, in a little house near the river, to hinder any boats from going up with provisions to the town, as corn, meal, biscuit, bread, or coals, and will oblige all the boats that are going up or coming down the river to come to them, seize on the boats, and send the people to His Royal Highness' quarters to be examined. The regiments in their different posts will be very alert, and not fail to have guards and make their patrols regularly.

Glenbucket's, Roy Stewart's, and Ogilvy's regiments will furnish the same number of men they did this day to make fascines. The Hussars will patrol in the quarters they are in.

Athole's brigade are not to take possession of the miln till night.

ORDERS from 6th to 7th January 1745-6.
Parole—Charles and Stirling.

The army holds themselves in readiness to march to-morrow. The majors are to come to-morrow at ten o'clock to His Royal Highness' quarters, to receive orders whether they will march or not. Lochiel's regiment mounts His Royal Highness' guard, and they will furnish likewise 70 men, viz., a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men at Carse Mill, and an officer and 20 men in a farm called Broadlies, a little east of Livilands. Mr. Christie, adjutant of Duke of Perth's regiment, will place them. These two posts of 70 men are to assemble this night as soon as possible at New Mercat, where they will meet with the Duke of Perth's regiment; these two posts will send a man from each of them to conduct those that come to relieve them of the same regiment. The officers of these posts are not to let anybody pass into the town or come out of it, but to seize upon them (to secure the provisions or letters), if they are bringing any in, and these that are going out, oblige them to return after they are searched. They are to have continual patrols during the night from one post to another. · Roy Stewart's, Ogilvy's, and Glenbucket's regiments will furnish a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men in the village of Newhouse, a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men in East Livilands, and they will furnish likewise the same number of men for the fascines. Mr. Grant will pay them to-morrow for what they have done already. My Lord Nairne's regiment will furnish a captain, lieutenant, and men in the village of Torbreck. Athole's brigade will furnish 150 men to make fascines. Mr. Grant will be at their quarters to give them directions how to make them. The men shall be paid for their labour. All the posts that form the blockade of Stirling are to be extremely vigilant to let nobody come in or go out of

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the town, and to have continual patrols, especially at night. Perth's regiment will relieve to-morrow their posts at Mr. Forrester's house.

ORDERS from 7th to 8th January 1745-6.
Bannockburn.
Parole—John and Canterbury.

Lochiel's regiment relieves His Royal Highness' guard to-morrow, and will relieve likewise the two posts of 70 men, viz., the post of an officer and 20 men at the farm called Broadlies, below the house of East Livilands, and a captain, lieutenant, ensign, and 50 men at Carsemiln, which are to observe the most exact guard and patrol, and to order them to fire upon any man, without distinction, that does not come to the guard at a call, and that neither man nor woman be suffered to come out or go into the town. Roy Stewart's, Ogilvy's, and Glenbucket's regiments will furnish the same guards as last night, viz., a captain, lieutenant, ensign, and 50 men in the village of Newhouse, the like number in East Livilands; this post is to sustain, in case of necessity, the post of Lochiel's regiment that are in the farm and mill above mentioned; they will furnish likewise the same number for the fascines. Athole's brigade will receive orders this night, and will be posted according to His Royal Highness' orders. Perth's regiment will relieve the post of His Royal Highness' equipage, the post of Forrester's house, and will be very active, for what is already consigned to them, in not suffering any boats to go up or come down the river, and to hinder all persons going or coming from the town of Stirling. It is very strictly recommended to all the colonels and officers to be extremely vigilant, and keeping their troops always in readiness to march at a call.

ORDERS from 8th to 9th January 1746.
Stirling, St. Ringans.
Parole—Drummond and Perth.

Athole's brigade relieve the posts they furnish this night.

Ogilvy's, Roy Stewart's, and Glenbucket's will likewise relieve the posts they furnished.

The posts that are actually for the blockade of the Carse of Stirling, are 50 men at the Duke of Argyle's house; 100 men at the main guard; 100 men on the churchyard; 100 men at the Meal Market which furnish 30 men at the Borrow's Port, and 15 men on the Friars' Wynd; 50 men at the post of the Bridge. The officers of these posts are to be extremely vigilant and not only to visit their sentries, but that the officers shall make rounds of all the posts at different hours.

ORDERS from 10th to 11th January 1745-6.
Stirling.
Parole—Henry and York.

The guards are to be relieved at three this afternoon, as follows, viz., the Athole brigade furnishes 150 men, of which 100 at the Duke of Argyle's house, and the 50 at the main guard; Lord Ogilvie's 50 men at the main guard; Duke of Perth's regiment, 50 men for the church and the minister's house; Glenbucket 50 for the Borrowgate and Friars' Wynd; Roy Stewart's 50 men at Saint Mary's Wynd gate; Duke of Perth's furnishes a field officer, who is to see that all the officers and soldiers of

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the different guards be very alert in their duty, and all those that are not on duty in case of an alarm, which is to be by pipe and drum, are to assemble immediately with their arms in the market-place near the main guard. The officers of the different guards are to take particular care that all the men's arms be fixed, well charged and primed, and that they be most exact in challenging and stopping all persons until examined by the commanding officer of the guard. These are by the order of Major-General Gordon, commander in chief of His Royal Highness' troops in Stirling.

ORDERS for the 11th to 12th January 1746.
Stirling.
Parole—Charles and Athole.

By order of Major-Genl. Gordon, Colonel Innes and Major Gordon, officers of the piquet. The guards are to be relieved at two this afternoon, as follows: fifty men of Genl. Gordon's, and 50 of Col. Roy's at the Duke of Argyle's house; 133 men of the Duke of Athole's brigade, and 17 men of the Duke of Perth's, they will mount the main guard and the guard at the minister's house; 50 men of Lord Ogilvy's at the Burgh Port and Friar Wynd; 50 men of the Duke of Perth at Saint Mary Wynd gate. All that are not on duty, in case of an alarm, which is to be notified by pipe and drum, are to assemble immediately, with their arms, on the market-place near the main guard. The officers of the different guards are to take particular care that their men's arms be well fixed, charged, and primed, and that they be most exact in challenging and stopping all persons until examined by the commanding officer of the guard. The majors are to attend particularly each morning after this by ten o'clock at the general's quarters to receive orders. The officers of each particular guard are ordered each morning to make a report to the general of their guard.

ORDERS from the 12th to the 13th January 1746.
Stirling.
Parole—Stewart and Gordon.

The Athole brigade mounts the guard at the Duke of Argyle's house with 100 men, and the Burrow Port and Friar Wynd guards with 33 men; the minister's house with 50 of Colonel Stewart's, and the main guard with 60 of Lord Ogilvie's; and 50 of Glenbucket's at Mary's Wynd gate. Officers of Piquet, Sir Wm. Gordon and Kynachin. The orders to be observed as given out yesterday.

The different guards room to be immediately furnished with sufficiency of coals and candles, the streets to be lighted with lamps as usual, and lanthorns to be placed at the doors of the houses where the field officers quarter, and a dozen of lanthorns to be provided for visiting the different posts; that none of the soldiers walk the streets without their arms, and that the guards be relieved at twelve o'clock. All that are not on guard to be in readiness in case of an alarm, which is to be notified by the pipers playing.

ORDERS of 13th to 14th January.
Parole—Charles and James.

Colonel Roy Stewart and Major Fletcher on the Piquet. The guards are as follows, to be relieved at two o'clock this afternoon. Lord Ogilvy furnishes 50 men, and the Athole brigade 50 more for guard at Duke of

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Argyle's house. Athole brigade 50 men on Saint Mary's Wynd Port Gate; 50 of Glenbucket's and 50 of Col. Roy's at the main guard and the minister's house.

Athole brigade furnishes 33 men more for the Burrow Port. 2 men out of each of the 5 above regiments are with a sergeant to mount guard on the Friar Wynd, over and above these above-mentioned numbers. The rest of the orders as formerly given, and are strictly to be observed.

ORDERS for the 14th to the 15th Jan. 1746.
Stirling.
Parole—Wallace's Oak.

Colonel Forbes and Major Patrick Stewart, officers of the Piquet.

The guards are to be relieved at two o'clock this afternoon precisely.

The Duke of Perth furnishes 100 men for the Duke of Argyle's house. The Irish Piquets furnishes 50 men for the minister's house; Glenbucket furnishes 50 men for the main guard; Lord Ogilvy furnishes 50 men for St. Mary's Wynd Port; Col. Roy 50 for the Burrow Port and Friar Wynd. The Duke of Perth, besides the above 100 men, relieves the guards on the ship and the boat, 30 to the first and 10 to the last. All the rest of the orders as formerly given out are strictly to be observed; particularly the men and officers that are off duty are in case of alarm to assemble at the market-place. A sergeant and two men out of each battalion are to meet Major Gordon at the Burrow Port to get out powder and ball at twelve o'clock this day, which ammunition is to be carried to the main guard where it is to be divided among the different corps.

15th to 16th.
Stirling.
Parole—Charles and Stirling.
16th to 17th.
Stirling.
Parole—Gordon and Drummond.

Guards—Blockade and Trenches.

Thursday night, the 16th January 1746. The ground broken a little below the Bridge Port.

Friday, 17th. Lord Ogilvy's two battalions marched out of Stirling to review at Bannockburn, from whence marched, with Royal Standard in second line, to hill above Falkirk, where the Prince engaged the enemy, under General Hawley, routed them, took their artillery, baggage, ammunition, and tents, and quartered that night in Falkirk. Two men of Lord Ogilvy's killed and three wounded. A standard taken.

Saturday 10th. We marched back to Stirling to assist at the siege. Sunday in the trenches, as also Monday and Tuesday.

Note.—The foregoing orders were copied from the original in the possession of the Earl of Moray at his seat of Dunibirstle. 'Forrester's House' is the farmhouse of Cockspow adjacent to Polmaise. The picket there commanded the River Forth at Fallin.

Note by the present transcriber.—'The Duke of Argyle's house' is now the Military Hospital in Castle Wynd. 'The Minister's House,' originally a pre-Reformation almshouse, stood close to the east end of the East Church. It was taken down in 1824.

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General Blackeney's Orders for the Defence of the Town of Stirling—

STIRLING CASTLE, *3d January* 1745-6.

SIR,—I approve of your keeping a good lookout this night and to-morrow morning. I will make a disposition to receive the rebells with powder and ball.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

WILL. BLACKENEY.

To Commissary Finlayson in Stirling.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Forces in the town of Stirling.

The six companies of the County Volunteers to have their alarm post at the upper end of the Meal Market, and to mount guard by companies, one company at the Burrow's Port, and another company at the Fryar's Wynd.

Captain Erskine's company's alarm post to be at the Brest Work, the lower end of the Meal Market, and to furnish a guard of a sergeant, corporal, and twelve men at that Brest Work.

These seven companies to be under the command of Captain Little.

The five companies of the Town Volunteers to have their alarm post at the Cross, and to furnish a captain and subaltern with forty men to the main guard, and two subalterns and forty men to the Mary Wynd, these companies to be under the command of Captain Finlayson.

The detachments under Captain Hamilton's command to have their alarm post on the Castle Hill, and to have an officer and thirty men to keep guard at the School House, and a sergeant and twelve men at the Valley.

The Perth company to joyn these detachments and to be under the command of Captain Hamilton, who is to take care in case of an alarm to secure the communication on both sides of the way from the Duke of Argyle's House to the Castle.

The Commanding Officer at each alarm post to send speedy succour to any of his posts that shall happen to be attacked.

The Magistrates are desired to have a watchful eye over the Jacobites, and to call on the troops in town for help if need, who are hereby required to be aiding and assisting to them.

All the troops to maintain their posts to the last extremity, but if overpowered they are to retreat in the best order they can to the Castle, the men taking care to prime and load their arms as they march, face about and fire, which will give a great check to the enemy in their pursuit.

Captain Hamilton's detachment to be the last to retreat.—Given under my hand at Stirling Castle this fourth day of January 1745-6.

(*Signed*) WILL. BLACKENEY.

Note.—The Meal Market was in King Street (a name given in honour of the accession of George IV.). The Brest Werk was the New Port, the site of which has recently been marked in the causeway of King Street. The School House was the old Grammar School (now the Militia Store) in Castle Wynd. The Valley is now part of the cemetery. One of the five companies of Town Volunteers is said to have been commanded by the famous Rev. Ebenezer Erskine. W. B. COOK.

STIRLING.

549. TORPHICHEN REFUGE STONES.—Having read with much interest an article in the *Edinburgh Architectural Magazine* describing a set of four Refuge Stones placed a mile equidistant north, south, east, and west of Torphichen Parish Church, Linlithgowshire, I made up my mind, if

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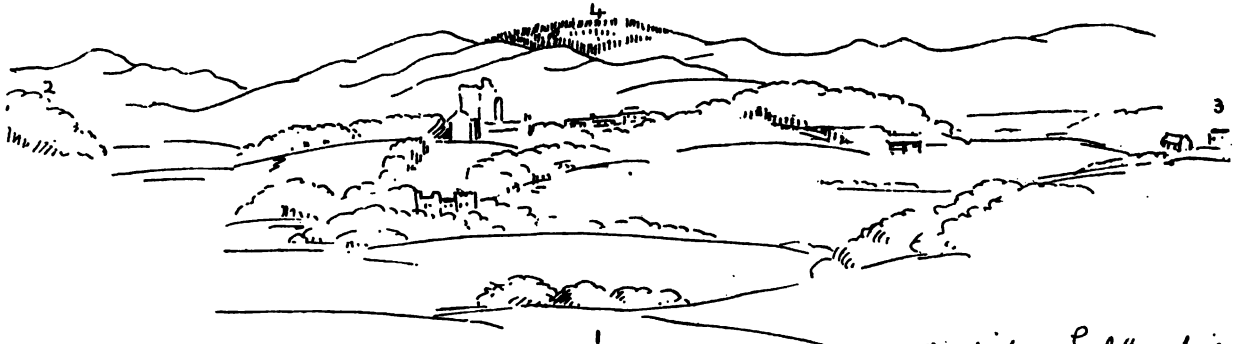

Position of Receiving of the knights of St John at Torphichen, Linlithgowshire from Westfield Boundary Stone or Refuge Stone

1 Westfield
2 Lochcote
3 Couston
4 Craigmailing

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ever in that neighbourhood, I would try and find them, and take sketches of them if the quest were successful. Last summer I was in Linlithgowshire, and made a bee-line to Torphichen Preceptory, from thence to start operations. The Preceptory or Quhair was built by the Knights of St. John, and it may not be out of place here to give a short account of their history.

The Knights of Jerusalem were the outcome of religious merchants who traded between Melphi, near Naples, and the Holy Land. They, in their journeying to and fro, saw to what straits pilgrims to the Holy City were put, by want of authorised accommodation, and having promised a small yearly tribute to the Calif of Egypt, were allowed to erect a monastery and church on their behalf. In 1104, when Jerusalem was captured by Godfrey of Bouillon, he removed them to new buildings dedicated to St. John, which name they added to that they already had. Saladin eighty-three years afterwards expelled them, and they were driven westward from one point to another, till in 1534 they settled in Malta, and took the name of Knights of Malta. No one born out of wedlock save sons of kings or princes could be admitted as a Johannite.

Fourteen years after the Knights of Jerusalem had taken the additional name of St. John, another religious body took up their abode in Jerusalem as guardians of the Temple. They were termed Templars, or Red Friars. For supposed malpractices they in 1312 had their lands confiscated, which became the property of the older order of St. John. They founded many religious houses in all countries, the chief one in Scotland, Torphichen Preceptory in West Lothian, still retains in good preservation the north and south transept and central tower. Their privileges were thus stated by Alexander II. of Scotland :—

'Deo Sancti Johanni, fratribus hospitalis de Torphichen, omnes donationes terrarum, hominum, tenementorum eleemosinarum, quae iis rationabiliter factae sunt, tam in ecclesiis quam in aliis possessionibus mundanis, cum sock sack, cum thol them.'

Now, having freed my mind from the foregoing dry details, I may return to the Preceptory. The central stone stands at the west end of where the nave stood, and it is from it that the measurements have been taken for the four outlying ones. It possesses some peculiarities, having a cross cut on the top, and what appears to be cup markings on the side. I got a small child of ten years old to stand by the stone as a sort of guide to height (*vide* sketch). From thence I started to look for the stones; the names I knew denoted the district in which they were—Craigmaling, Westfield, Couston, and Lochcote. The stones indicate the boundary of an area, held sacred many centuries ago, and where all fugitives from punishment found a haven. One mile as the crow flies, I found to my cost, is a very different length than by road. Craigmaling stone, which has an archbishop's or upright cutting, with two transverse bars, stands on the top of the Witches' Crag. I reached it through many perils, such as routing cows, jubilant horses, and high stone walls. From it the Quhair is not visible owing to a fir plantation, which lies 'fornent' the dyke into which it is built. There is, I believe, not far from it 'a preaching stone,' but I had not time or sufficient strength to go up higher! Also I passed what looked a font, in the corner of a field, out of which a sleepy cow was drinking. In fact, one comes across, all round about Torphichen, stones built into dykes or used as

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Westfield Refuge Stone

Lochcote Refuge Stone.

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Couston Refuge Stone.

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Craigmaddy Boundary Stone - the other face
shows a hunting gate.

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lintels to doors, gates, etc., which evidently have been brought from the Preceptory—a convenient quarry. Westfield stone lies in a fir plantation. I lay down and grubbed under it with my hand, but did not feel any carving. 'I wunner ye werena feared a stoat wud nip yir han',' a man remarked, 'or mebbe a snadrakin!' This stone the natives called 'a covenanting stone.' Couston was more easily found, as the late Lord Selkirk of St. Mary's Isle had got it erected in the middle of a field for all eyes to see. 'His lordship held an awfu' tred wi' it, an' aye brocht ony fremb folk to see it,' a woman told me as I was inquiring in which direction it lay. Lochcote stone was the most disappointing. I was very doubtful of it, but was assured that it was the fourth Refuge Stone. It stood in the middle of a potato field, and alas! the glory had departed from it, as it was a prop to tie a scarecrow to. I closed my book, and hastened homewards across the fields, which were traversed by the level bars of the fast departing sun, to bed, perchance to dream, that I was flying towards the sanctuary of my ambition—publication, and pursued by irate editors with waste-paper baskets!

C. H. M. JOHNSTONE.

550. STIRLING AND MURRAY FAMILIES.—The following genealogical difficulty seems to be of sufficient general interest to justify its submission to the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary*:—

In *The Stirlings of Keir and their Family Papers*, by (Sir) William Fraser, it is stated at p. 58 *et seq.* that Sir John Stirling of Garden, who was born *ante* 30th September 1595, and died 15th April 1643, had, among other children, a second son Archibald, born 9th June 1617, and a fourth son James, born 30th May 1622. The former became a man of some distinction, was knighted, and was nominated Senator of the College of Justice in 1661; and, as eldest surviving son, succeeded to the principal family estate of Keir on the death of a cousin in June 1667. The latter was an officer in the army and attained the rank of major. He married before 1675 Margaret, daughter of Colonel James Innes, third son of Sir Robert Innes, Bart., first of Balveny, by whom he is represented to have had two sons, James and Francis, and four daughters.

The eldest son, James, died without issue before 30th April 1698; the second, Francis, 'became a colonel in the army. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Murray, third son of Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarony, Bart., by whom he had two daughters, Frances and Barbara.' Agnes Murray survived her husband, and married, secondly, Colonel Robert Keith of Craig, by whom she became the ancestress of the family of Murray Keith.

Her elder daughter, Frances Stirling, was married in 1715 to Robert Montgomerie, afterwards Sir Robert, 5th Bart. of Skelmorlie; an interesting letter from whom, regarding his marriage, is to be found in the *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, and is also printed at p. 532 of the *Stirlings of Keir*. It is dated 30th December 1715, and contains the announcement that his wife was already in the way to become a mother. The issue of the marriage was three daughters, the eldest of whom, Lilias Montgomerie, was married, 11th June 1735, to her distant kinsman, James Montgomerie of Coilsfield, and thus carried the Skelmorlie estates back to the house of Eglinton.

But the parentage above assigned to Frances Stirling seems to be

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disproved by certain documents recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines, Edinburgh, etc. It must be premised that George, Earl of Wintoune, owed certain sums of money to a creditor, who assigned the debt to Colonel James Innes, sometime of Drimmie, but then of Easter Denoon. Part of the money was paid, but the Earl granted an annual rent of 600 merks, to be uplifted from the lands of Seatoune, in satisfaction of the balance. This annual rent ultimately devolved, after the death of Colonel Innes and his spouse, on his son and heir, George Innes, who, in accordance with a bond of provision executed by his father, transferred half of it to a brother, William, and half to his sister-german Margaret Innes, then (1675) spouse to Captain Stirling in the town of Berwick. The following are brief abstracts of the documents referred to :—

Sasine to James Stirling, only sone and air procreat betwixt James Stirling, brother-german to Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, and Margaret Innes his spouse, of an annual rent of 300 merks furth of the lands of Seatoune. Proceeding on precept of Clare Constat granted by George, Earl of Wintoune, superior of the said annual rent, in favors of said James Stirling as nearest and lawful heir to the deceased Margaret Innes, his mother. Registered 30th December 1682. (Particular Register of Sasines, Edinburgh, etc., vol. 35, fol. 352.)

Again, on the 20th March 1699, Marie, Anne, and Margaret Stirlings, sisters to umquhile James Stirling, only lawful son to James Stirling, brother-german to umquhile Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, knight, procreat betwixt him and Margaret Innes his spouse, had sasine of an annual rent of 300 merks furth of the lands of Seatoune. Proceeding on precept of Clare Constat granted by George, Earl of Wintoune, superior of the said annual rent, in their favors, etc. Registered 6th May 1699. (*Ibid.*, vol. 59, fol. 426.)

It seems clear from these records that notwithstanding that the accomplished author of the *Stirlings of Keir* had all the family papers before him, he has been betrayed into an error in thinking that the father of Dame Frances Stirling or Montgomerie was the son of Margaret Innes wife of Major James Stirling. Margaret Innes died shortly before the 13th May 1681. This is proved by a letter from her husband printed at p. 518. The dates make it impossible that Dame Frances should have been granddaughter of Major James by a subsequent marriage. Who then was her father? Could he have been son of Major James (who was born in 1622), by a former marriage? Her husband, Robert Montgomerie, says in the letter above referred to, printed at p. 532 (which is addressed to his uncle) :—'When you use to press me to marrie you always told me that you did not value money providing the woman I took was of a good and vertuous character and of a good familie. The first is what nobody that ever knew her doubt of, and for the last when you knowe that she is immediatly come off Keir's and Blackbarronies families you 'll be convinced. . . . If you 'll but frankly pardon the only crime of consequence I 'm persuaded her unkle will doe for her handsomley, so that our furder hapines depends upon your and Mr. Robert Murray's meeting, which hope you 'll order soon.'

No light is thrown on the question by the settlements of this uncle. He was a successful merchant of Edinburgh who in 1725 purchased Halmyre, Co. Peebles, from his cousin Walter Murray, who possessed the property *jure mariti* by marriage with the heiress, Sophia Johnstoun. Robert

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Murray changed its name to Murrayshall. He executed an entail dated 25th April 1739, and recorded in the Register of Tailzies (vol. 10, p. 229), by which he settled his landed property on his nephew Robert Keith, afterwards Ambassador at Vienna, son of the second marriage of his sister Agnes; who was 'expressly bound to carry and bear my coat-of-arms as a grandchild of the family of Blackbarony by my father, with a proper distinction, in conjunction with his own armorial coat.' In his latter will, also dated 25th April 1739, and confirmed in the Commissariot of Edinburgh 7th August 1744, the only allusion to the first marriage of his sister Agnes is as follows:—'Item to Barbara Sterling my niece, lawful daughter to the deceased Lieutenant Collonell Sterling, ane yearly annuity of 300 Merks Scots' (*sic* in cop. Deeds, Mack, 16th March 1743).

The possession of this annuity would seem to have had the proverbial effect on the lady's constitution if she was, as stated in the *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 60, the 'Mrs. Barbara Stirling, daughter of Lt. Colonel Stirling,' who died on the 25th March 1795, aged 101 (*Scots Magazine*, vol. lvii. p. 207).

The father of Robert Murray of Murrayshall was also named Robert. He 'entered prentice to Alexander Lowre, merchand, for fyv yeiris' on 13th April 1636 (Edinburgh Burgess Rolls). His wife's name and parentage are not recorded in any of the usual sources of information. She may possibly have been Jonet Monteith, daughter of Alexander Monteith, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, and perhaps sister of William Monteith, also a wealthy merchant in Edinburgh, who acquired the Barony of Carriber in 1640. Robert Murray of Murrayshall left legacies to two grandchildren of William Monteith 100 years later, when they seem to have been in very reduced circumstances.

Can any contributor say who was the father of Dame Frances Stirling or Montgomerie, or the mother of Robert Murray of Murrayshall?

R. E. B.

551. A TRAGIC ROMANCE OF NEARLY 300 YEARS AGO (printed from the *Scotsman* of November 8, 1893, with kind permission of the author).—Within the past few days has been brought to light an interesting memorial closely connected with a sad episode in the early career of 'that most famous wit,' William Drummond of Hawthornden. Although Drummond died in 1649, it is only during the present year that a monument has been erected to mark his resting-place in Lasswade churchyard, where it was unveiled on the 21st October. By what to many may seem a strange coincidence, so recently as the 13th of October a tombstone was discovered which is undoubtedly that of the young lady (a Miss Cunningham) who died, nearly three centuries ago, just before the day fixed for her marriage with the poet. The stone was found, upon the occasion of a drain being formed within the ancient churchyard of Crail, about 18 inches below the surface, and immediately to the east of the vestry or session-house—a position, therefore, at one time almost exactly in the centre of the chancel, which extended 20 feet beyond the present east gable of the church.

This relic, measuring about 31 by 36 inches, and of a very soft sandstone, has formed the upper half of a large flat slab. Unfortunately, the inscription at the head is almost entirely worn away, and no trace of the lower portion of the stone could be discovered. Enough remains, however, to positively identify it as having commemorated a daughter of

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Alexander Cunningham, of West Barns, and one who died before 1620 in her nineteenth year. The still surviving record runs :—

HIC · IACET · VIRGO · HO . . . . .
BARNIS · OBIIT · AN · DO · 161 . . .
. . . . . E · (SV)Æ 19,

while upon a shield in the centre of the fragment are the arms of Cunningham—a shake-fork with a star in chief—with, at the sides, the large initials E. C. Below is the text—

'ALTHOH · THE · VORMS
MY · FLESH · EAT · IN
THIS · PLACE
ZIT · I · SAL · SE · MY'

(here the stone is broken off).

The armorial bearings are precisely the same as those which still exist upon an old carved oak panel in the south aisle of Crail Church, together with the initials A. C. (Alexander Cunningham), and the date 1605. Not far from this panel is another with the initials H. M. at either side of a shield bearing three roundels—the arms of Helen Myrton, daughter of Thomas Myrton of Cambo, and wife of Alexander Cunningham of Barns, whom she married in 1596—these being certainly the parents of Drummond's fiancée.

Hitherto no sepulchral memorial of any of the Cunninghams could be found at Crail, although they had possessed the estate of West Barns (about a mile west from the burgh) for four centuries from the year 1376.

Some time ago the present writer unsuccessfully endeavoured to ascertain the Christian name of the young lady who was to have wedded Drummond of Hawthornden; but, judging from such as are known to have occurred in the Cunningham and Myrton families, and from the clue now received, it was probably Elizabeth.

The death, from a fever, of (?) Elizabeth Cunningham upon the very eve of her intended marriage, must have taken place in the year 1615, at the early age of nineteen. It was in the following year that Drummond published his 'Poems—Amorous, Funerall, Divine, Pastorall' (printed by Andro Hart), in which the 'First part' of the principal piece celebrates the charms of his chosen bride, and his distress at her temporary absence; while the 'Second part' consists of bitter lamentations over her untimely death—

'I have nought left to wish, my Hopes are dead,
And all with her beneath a Marble laid.'

If (as is commonly believed, and seems for many reasons highly probable) Drummond was really the author of 'Polemo-Middinia,' he must have penned that famous Macaronic as a playful skit upon some right-of-way dispute between his sister, Lady Scot of Scotstarvit (often resident at Sir John Scot's house of Thirdpart), and the parents of Miss Cunningham, who were close neighbours.

As is well known, Drummond ultimately married, in 1632, Elizabeth Logan, to whom, indeed, it is said that he was first attracted by some resemblance in her to his lost bride.

The newly-discovered tombstone is of a common seventeenth-century type—a 'through stone' lettered round the border with an epitaph com-

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mencing 'Hic iacet honorabilis vir,' 'Heir lys ane honest young man,' 'Heir lies ane honest and virtuous gentlewoman,' 'Heir lyes ane faithful brother in Christ,' or so forth—the general formula being closely observed. Any student of the subject must admit that there was (and, for that matter, still is) a strongly-marked fashion even in tombstones. E. B.

552. BEN JONSON'S VISIT TO EDINBURGH (from *Scotsman*, Oct. 18, 1893).—In opening the class of English Literature, Professor Masson gave an address descriptive of the visit to Scotland in 1618 of Ben Jonson, and in the course of it he made special reference to the fact that during Jonson's stay in Edinburgh he was made an honorary burgess of the city. As the event had not received the attention it deserved, Professor Masson said he would state the facts, as he had had access to the original records. In the preserved record of the Town Council, there might be read the entry that, on the 25th September 1618, the Provost and Magistrates, after transacting some other business, authorised the Dean of Guild to make 'Benjamin Jonson, Englishman,' a burgess and guild brother. The Town Council appeared to have been resolved that it would not be right and fitting that the admission of such a distinguished Englishman to the freedom of Edinburgh should be a mere form of handshaking in an ordinary Council meeting, but that it should be marked in some more memorable way. The proof of that was furnished by a minute of a meeting of Council, held three weeks after the admission of Jonson as a guild brother, at which the treasurer was authorised to pay to one James Ainslie the sum of £221, 6s. 4d., 'disbursed by him upon the dinner to Ben Jonson.' The reckoning was in pounds Scots, and the sum must have, in those days, provided a very handsome banquet indeed. Oh that they could have had a reporter present at the banquet to note what took place in some famous tavern in the High Street, when the then Lord Provost, Sir William Nisbet, must have occupied the chair, and Ben must have responded to his health amid acclamation! There must have been a liberal supply of the choicest Scottish dishes on the table, and the consumption of wine must have been immense. The habit of giving honorary burgesses their tickets in gold or silver caskets was not then observed, but they had evidence that Ben Jonson's burgess ticket was about as handsome as could be devised in those days, in the fact that at the end of the financial year the accounts of the Dean of Guild contained a payment of £16, 6s. 8d. to one Alexander Paterson for producing the burgess ticket, after three writings.

553. OLD STIRLING REGISTER (*continued from p.* 86).—

1590.

Dec. 24. Jone Stevinsone, son of James Stevinsone and Elit. rutherfurd *W.* George spittell, Johnne fargusson, zwng, Wm. toir, Patrik Drumond.

„ „ Issobell ro'sone, daughter of Andro ro'sone and Cathrein Moresone. *W.* Duncā paīsone, malt., cristopher cairns, bax., James ro'sone, flesher, henrie mayne in cars miln.

„ 27. Wm. Moresone, son of Johnne Moresone and Cathreine cowane. *W.* crystie sword, m., finlay caw, m., Thomas andson, mch,

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Wm. fothringame, m., Jone leishman, cawtioner for ye beleif. (torn) ——? Wallace.

Dec. 31. Elit. wre, daughter of James Wre and Elit. hog. *W.* Wm. Aissone in thoud (?), James Aissone, m., Edward hall, m., Johnne hall, cordener.

Jan. 3. James grahame, son of James grahame and grissell callendar. *W.* Jone narne, m̄chand, James garrw in corntoun, James Kincaid.

„ „ Jone Aissone, son of Williame aissone and Elit. Scharar. *W.* Johnne Scharar, m̄chand, James Aissone, m., Johnne Willesone, m.

„ 7. Margaret thomesone, daughter of Rot. thomesone and hellein layng. *W.* Wm. lawsone, m̄chand, Jone layng, matmā, Rot. rotsone, pewderer.

„ 14. Agnes forester, daughter of David forester of logy and Jonet alschunder. *W.* Johnne forester, sone to Alexr. forester of garden, archebauld alexr., m̄chand, Johnne patirsone, m̄chand.

„ 17. James Drum̄ond, son of Mr. Moreis drum̄ond and agnes drum̄ond. *W.* James Mentayt. of Randefurde, Mr. Niniane drūd., sone to ye laird of Rickartoun, James Reddot. of Cambus.

„ 20. Rot. henrie, son of Thomas henrie, webster, and Jonet Donaldsone. *W.* Wm. forsyt. in bogwhodrok, Johnne Robein, y., Rot. Donaldsone, y.

„ „ Sibilla kinross, daughter of Patrik kinross and cristane Alexr. *W.* David forester of logy, James Watsone, m̄chā.

„ „ John ~~levingstone~~ (*sic*) Narne, son of Alexr. Narne and Margaret levingstone. *W.* Wm. Murray [torn] to ye king [torn].

„ 24. Barbara Ewein, daughter of John Ewein, maissone, and Hellein Cunynghame. *W.* Johnne Gib, qwarior, Johnne Gib, el^{d}, cuitler, Johnne Mwreson, m̄chand, Duncan Zwng, m̄chand.

„ 31. Jone Gib, son of Johnne Gib, cuitler, and Issobell blackburne. *W.* Johnne Kincaid, cuitler, Jone M'bene, Alexr. downy, maltmā, Waltir blakburn, web.

„ „ James drū^{d}, son of Mr. Wm. drū^{d} and Cristane bradie. *W.* Mr. Moreis Drūmond, Jone drū^{d} of Kirkhill, Ard. Cwnynghame, andro bowrie, James drū^{d}.

„ „ Jone Wilsone, son of Johnne Wilsone and hellein Wilsone. *W.* George forest̄, in schiphawt, James Richardsone, y., Jone Maleice, cābuskn̄.

„ „ Jone levingston, son of Mr. henrie levingstone and Agnes gray. *W.* Johnne, Mr. of Mar, Mr. Johnne Colvill of Strarndie, Provost.

Feb. 7. Andro Cuthbert, son of Johnne cuthbert and Cristane car. *W.* Andro lowrie, m̄ch^{d}, Thomas downy, smyt, Johnne Millar, cowp̄, Alexr. duncā, litst.

„ „ Williame gichane, son of Johnne gichane and Marjorie Philp. *W.* Wm. Watsone, baxt, gilbert crystison, skī, Thomas scot, tailzor, Wm. lausone, m.

This bairne was borne in S. Ninians paroch & baptezit at request of ye mīster y^{r}of

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fors.

Feb. 10. harie (?) gray, son of Andro gray [*torn*] of dñnenan [*torn*]. *W.* dc̄ā zwng, m̄chand, dc̄ā patsone, maltmā, henrie mayne in carse miln.

„ 14. Alexr. hendirsone, son of Johnne hendirsone and Jonet zwng. *W.* Andro Andirsone, baxt., andro liddell, tailzor, Wm. Watsone, baxt.

„ „ Marione hen^{d}sone, daughter of George hendirsone and Marione Machim. *W.* Gilbert Mastertoun, Rot. rotsone, wryt., Alexr. rotsone, wryt., Donald M'corrane.

fors.

„ 18. Andro Cwnynghame, son of Cristopher cwnynghame and margaret layng. *W.* Andro cowane, m., Johnne Willesone, m., Johnne Donaldsone, m., James cwnynghame.

„ 25. Cathrein browne, daughter of Alexr. browne and Jonet bwrne. *W.* Jone hwttone in cott cars, Mr. Alexr. Jull.

„ 28. Jonet Adame, daughter of Thomas adame and Marione Wilsone. *W.* Thomas Moderall in cambuskynt, Rot. stevinsone in ye auld Park, Jon wryt, in craig in fort.

fors.

Mar. 2. Cathreine hudsone, daughter of Jone hudsone and agnes hairt. *W.* Jone fargussone, bax., Jone Miln, tailzor.

„ 4. Jonet m̄schell, daughter of Jone m̄schell and sara kincaid. *W.* Andro liddell, tail., Alexr. millar, m., George spittell, m.

„ „ Thomas gothray, son of Jone gothray and Jonet Jarvie. *W.* Thomas reid, fleshur, Thomas Willesone, la [*torn*] lawsone, [*torn*] andersone, bax.

„ „ Jone gillaspie, son of Williame gillaspie and Margaret levenax, *W.* Andro buchānā, not., Wm. gillaspie, malt., Jone Downie. m̄chd.

„ 6. Waltir lockart, son of Alexr. lockart and bessie horwall. *W.* waltir neische, Waltir mwresone, James Wallace, not., Jone mwresone, m.

„ 18. Wm. thomesone, son of Alexr. thomesone and Issobell forester. *W.* George forester, in schiphawt., James Aissone, m̄chād, Wm. finlasone, in dūblañ.

„ 21. Rot. bavarage, son of Adame baverage and Bessie hamiltoun. *W.* Rot. craigengelt of yt. ilk, David forester of logy, Antoine bruce, portioner of levilands.

1591.

„ 28. Jonet scherp, daughter of Johnne scherp and Jonet edmane. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, baxt., Jone hestie, tailzor, James Michell, baxt., Rot. finlasone.

„ „ James Clark, son of Thomas Clark and Marione Thomsone. *W.* James Aisplein, cuitlar.

Ap. 1. Elir Jwnkein, son of Jone Jwnkein and Jonet Johnsone. *W.* Johnne Jeffray, s̄vand in cābuskyñ, George Narne, litster.

„ 8. Jonet Wilsone, daughter of Andro Wilsone and Cathreine ruther [*torn*]. *W.* ThomasDowny, smyt., Jone Cuthbert Shirn [*torn*].

fors.

„ „ Margaret M'ray, daughter of henrie M'ray, tailzour, and Jonet

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dalgleische. *W.* Jone Mwrray, sone to wmqll. thomas M'ray, Andro liddell, tailzor, Johnne Watsone, Alexr. Abircr̄bie.

In Tullibody parochin.

Ap. 8. Elit. prestone, daughter of Johnne prestone and Margaret Wryt. *W.* Thomas Millar in Lang carse, Nicoll Stein in orchard, Jone Wryt, in craig in fo^r.

„ 11. Alexr. M'Nellane, son of James M'Nellane and Begis Schort. *W.* Johnne cowane, m., Andro liddell, tail., Jone fargusone, barbur, Jone Archebald at M'rayis wood.

„ 18. Margaret richie, daughter of Stein richie and Jonet Neilsone. *W.* Johnne Port, m̄chand, Alexr. Neilsone, Thomas leischman, smyt.

„ 22. Jonet bell, daughter of James bell and helleine Wilsone. *W.* Thomas Eweing, Jone langwill, Jone Stirling.

„ 24. Wm. Neilsone, son of Bob. Neilsone and Margaret Moderall. *W.* James thomsone, travellur, Wm. Sword, thekkar.

„ 25. Cathrein Cwnỹghame, daughter of Andro Cwnỹghame and Elit. Aitkein. *W.* Andro Andirsone, Johnne Kincaid, cuitler, James Aisplein, David Pēnecwik.

„ „ William Downy, son of Thomas Downy and Cathrein liddell. *W.* Andro Wilsone, tailzor, Wm. Aissone, m̄chand [*torn*], blakburn, wob.

„ 26. Geilis fargussone, daughter of johnne fargussone and hellein auwchtmwlly. *W.* Andro liddell, tailzour, James Richardson, m̄.

May 9. Marie pennecwik, daughter of David pennecwik and Cathreine gillaine. *W.* Johnne lowdiane, Alexr. W^thsone, flesher, andro cwnỹhā, cuitler.

„ „ Jane haigy, daughter of Petir haigy and Issobell mairschell. *W.* Johnne patsone, m̄, Rot. ro'sone, pewderer.

„ 13. Elit. Watsone, daughter of Waltir Watsone and hellein Stein. *W.* Andro liddell, tailzor, Johnne banny maisson, Jone Mwreson, Jone lowdiane.

fors.

„ 16. Rachell archebauld, daughter of George archebauld and helleine allane. *W.* Rot. Craigingelt of yt. ilk, Rot. forester of Baqwn, Andrew buchanan.

„ „ Robert Neilsone, son of Thomas Neilsone and hellein levenox. *W.* Rot. cwnỹghame of ladieland, Patrik bawf [*torn*], Wm. Toir.

„ „ Anna Watsonne, daughter of Jone Watsone and Marjorie gichane. *W.* Alexr. patirsone, James schort.

fors.

„ „ William Cockburn, son of —— (*sic*) cockburn, apperand of Clerkintoun, and Cathrein benny. *W.* Mr. Wm. Erskein, persone of Campsie, James Schort.

„ 23. —— [*torn*] of James Cwnyghame and Elit. m [*torn*]. *W.* Johnne henre, Wm. [*torn*], Andro cwnỹgha [*torn*], Andro lowrie, Johnne hog, sone law to —— [*torn*].

fors.

„ „ Margaret fwird, daughter of Johnne fwird and Margaret simsone. *W.* Johnne fwird in killing wais, James frud in falkirk, andro M'Comie in Stlng.

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May 27. Twins, Jone and Anna tulliallone, daughters of Alexr. Tulliallone and Jonet Mwrdo. *W.* Waltir neishe, James Schaw, Andro Cowane, Mr. Johnne Stewart, Johnne Andirsone, Jone broun.

June 13. Johnne Johnsone, son of Thomas Johnsone and Agnes Mayne. *W.* Niniane Johnsone in hallq^{r} of Condinhove, Patrik hodge in brumrig, Thomas Mayne in Orchzeird.

554. KIRK SESSION RECORDS[1] (*Scottish Antiquary* i. and ii. comb. 15, 16, 140; iii. 17, 149; iv. 26, 37, 82, 119, 129, 160; v. 114, 177; viii. 8). —Scotland possesses a mass of documents which are of the greatest value, as throwing a vivid light on the social and religious conditions of the people in the 17th and 18th centuries. In every parish there exists a church court composed of duly ordained elders, presided over by the minister. It is the province of this court to see that discipline is duly enforced, and that the services and the fabric of the church are properly maintained. The proceedings of the court are minuted by the Session Clerk and form the Kirk Session Records of the parish. It might be supposed that Scottish writers would have recognised the value of their parochial records, but this has not been the case, and the ministers and elders appear to have regarded them in very many instances as worthless rubbish, so that the majority of the earlier volumes are lost, and the series of the later volumes is often incomplete. Of late years antiquaries have perused many of these books, chiefly however for the purpose of extracting interesting and often amusing items, but without any idea of making them exponents of religious life, feelings and manners. Till the number and condition of our parochial records have been carefully investigated and catalogued it is impossible to give anything like an exhaustive account of the treasures they may contain or to estimate the extent of their value. At present the student must be content with the scanty materials he can collect pretty much at random when he attempts to throw such light on Church life and work in Scotland in bygone times as these records afford. As the secular history of a nation is to be found not only in official documents of Parliament and statements of biassed chroniclers, but, and perhaps more instructively, in the records of trade guilds, the still existing ledgers of merchants, letters, diaries, and other unconscious witnesses to the state and feelings of the people, so the history of the Church if only read by the light of State papers will give to the student a very imperfect idea of what was going on. In the period between 1560 and the present day several important Ecclesiastical Revolutions took place. Episcopacy was abolished, reinstated in a shadowy form, then restored with all the safeguards of a regular consecration obtained from England; overthrown again at the Rebellion, it was restored by Charles II., and was imposed upon the country with all the weight of the secular power till James II. ceased to reign, when the Presbyterian form of Church government became, and has continued to be, that recognised by the State. These changes as we find them described by our ablest writers appear to have

[1] These notes are abridged from a paper read before the Glasgow Ecclesiological Society. This Society has lately been formed on the model of that at Aberdeen. The President is Dr. Marshall Lang, Moderator of the Church of Scotland. One of the Vice-Presidents is the Right Rev. the Bishop of Glasgow, and it numbers amongst its members Clergymen and Laymen, both Presbyterian and Episcopalian.

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been violent and to have been the results of as well as the causes of much popular agitation. The evidences gathered from Kirk Session Records do not altogether corroborate this view. State documents show how earnestly James VI., and how still more earnestly his son Charles I., endeavoured to assimilate the Churches of England and Scotland not only in appearance but in reality, but the Episcopal Churches under these two sovereigns in the two countries had little in common. In England there was a Prayer-book and Liturgy in general use. The Bishops visited their Dioceses, kept registers of their official acts, attended the parish churches, and confirmed the young—and in fact carried out the old organisation of the Church, freed from the interference of Rome and the corruptions she had introduced. Here in Scotland, the parishes were unvisited by the Bishops either for the purpose of confirmation or discipline, at least no allusions to such an event are to be found in Kirk Session Records, and had it taken place it must have been recorded. The parochial machinery remained unchanged. There were bishops, but they were shadows. An edict of the Scottish Privy Council ordered that confirmation should be administered. The General Assembly of the Kirk held at Aberdeen in August 1616, amongst other things recommended that 'Bishops in their visitation, either by themselves, or if they may not overtake the samine, by the minister of the paroche, make all young children of six years old be presented to them to give confession of their faith . . . after which every two or three years, they shall be examined, that when they come to fourteen years of age . . . they may be admitted to the communion.' This the King declared to be 'Meer hotch-potch,' and he directed the clause to stand 'Seeing the confirmation of children is, for the good education of youth, most necessary to be reduced to the primitive integrity, it is thought good that the minister in every parish shall catechise all young children of eight years of age, and see that they have knowledge to rehearse the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, the Ten Commandments, with answers and questions of the small Catechism used in the Church, and the Bishops in their visitation shall cause the children to be presented to them, and bless them, with prayer for the increase of grace and the continuance of God's heavenly gifts to them' (*Reg. Priv. Con.* x. 600 *n.*). Spotswood, however, convinced his majesty that the time was hardly ripe for these ceremonial innovations (*Ibid.* pref. civ). Confirmation only began to be administered after the Revolution, when the ejected Bishops were brought into close intercourse with their non-juring brethren in England, and adopted many of their views and practices, restoring confirmation, and compiling a communion service; a politic act, seeing that the English prayer-book, with its prayers for the Hanoverian Royal Family, could not well have been used by them. The Session Records prove negatively that Spotswood's view of the matter was acted on. Each parish had its own minister, whom we may presume to have been duly ordained by bishops, though proof of the fact is not forthcoming. But where were the deacons of the Episcopalian system? Deacons continued to exist merely as the third in rank with elders and presbyters, attending the parochial church courts. They certainly were not deacons such as existed in England. Elders were still appointed and ordained by the parish minister, and they with him took charge of discipline without troubling the bishop, if an appeal was made it was to the presbytery, not to the bishop's court. No effort seems to have been made to secure a frequent or even periodical

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administration of the Holy Communion, and the form used continued unaltered. The one effort made by Archbishop Laud to impose a fixed liturgy was made after Episcopacy had been for many years recognised. Only one reference has been found in our researches to Laud's Prayer Book. '1637. 1st Oct. This day was propond the fear that we wer in about the Service-book now intruding and urging against all orders and withall full of supersticion and poperie, and that others alreidie wer troubled for the same. It wes therefore agreed upon for to give in a supplicacioun in name of this paroch to the counsell against the said book' (*Culross Kirk Session Records*).[1] In fact, the story these documents tell makes it very evident that the task undertaken by James VI. and continued by his son Charles I., of assimilating the two Churches, was one of greater difficulty than appears on the surface, not so much on account of the dislike of the people to bishops, as that the whole polity of the Churches was different, and change was distasteful to a race which has always shown itself conservative of what it has won for itself, and suspicion of foreign interference. The Episcopal system scarcely ruffled the ecclesiastical life of the country parishes, and as long as they remained unchanged, there was no difficulty in falling back on old ways when the cities were freed from Episcopal supervision. I am quite aware that at the Revolution many country parishes were anxious to retain the services of the Episcopalian clergy, and in some cases showed a strong dislike to the intrusion of a Presbyterian minister, but the virtuous lives of the clergy may in most, if not all, these cases, have endeared them to their people while their doctrine and ritual were scarcely to be distinguished from their Presbyterian brethren, in some cases also, as at Muthill and Callander, they had the support of wealthy and powerful landowners, who were for the most part Episcopalians. We will now proceed to treat more in detail the information to be gathered from Kirk Session Records, but would remark that it would make this paper needlessly long and disjointed were we to fill it with extracts; they will be used only when their presence seems to be a distinct advantage. Our researches have convinced us that the system of parochial church courts did much to alienate the wealthy and highborn laity. In country parishes the Session was of necessity composed of small lairds, portioners, and the wealthier tenant farmers. With such men as these the chief heritor, the representative possibly of an ancient family, did not choose to associate by sitting with them, week after week, when they were occupied with cases of Church discipline. If he himself led a careless or an immoral life, he was not likely to submit tamely to be reprimanded, much less to be put to penance by his inferiors. Thus we find that at Clackmannan a member of the powerful family of Bruce was summoned, week after week, to answer a charge of immorality, but he paid no attention to the matter. The same thing occurred at Culross and at Alloa. All these cases occurred about the end of the 17th century. A few years later a wealthy resident in the parish of Clackmannan, instead of appearing before the Session to answer a charge of immorality, sent five pounds sterling by way of a self-imposed fine; this was accepted, and the matter ended. Sometime after, when the offence was repeated, he sent only one pound, which was accepted with the remark that he should have sent as much as he had done before. It might be supposed that for a relapse the fine should have been increased. There are other notable

[1] *Scottish Antiquary*, v. p. 115.

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instances to be found in Kirk Session Records, which show that the middle-class men who were elected elders, while they spared the wealthy and powerful, were harsh towards the poor and weak. Sabbath-breaking was an offence heavily punished, and some cases recorded are instances of cruelty and bigotry not to be surpassed by the Puritans in New England. A poor mother at Clackmannan had to appear before the Session, by whom she was severely reprimanded, for going to the well on the Sabbath to draw water for a sick child. It need scarcely be remarked that all social intercourse between families was strictly prohibited on that day; yet we find from Sir John Foulis's account-books (now being printed for the Scottish History Society) not only that he travelled on Sunday using his coach and horses, but that he entertained and was entertained by his friends in the taverns of Edinburgh. Sir Walter Scott in *Guy Mannering* (chap. xvi.), gives a correct description of how a Sunday was spent by the wealthy in Edinburgh in the last century: 'Three gentlemen now appeared and were introduced to the stranger; they were men of good sense, gaiety, and general information, so that the day passed very pleasantly over; and Colonel Mannering assisted about 8 o'clock at night in discussing the landlord's bottle, which was of course a magnum.' When such license was allowed to the rich and such rigour shown to the poor, it is clear that the former would regard a sycophantish body of men, none of whom were their social equals, with disdain.

The merry monarch, who 'never said a silly thing and never did a wise one,' declared 'that presbyterianism was not the religion for a gentleman.' A close study of Session Records shows that the state of things was then such that there was much truth in what he said. Church discipline was vigorously, nay, as we must think harshly enforced; but the rich man never mounted the stool of repentance or wore the sack-cloth shirt; his lady, however freely she used her tongue, had no fear of the branks. As a natural result the rich and powerful despised parochial church rulers, who only ventured to punish those who were unable to resist. Another reason which kept the rich aloof from the Session was that they as heritors held the purse strings, and when any repairs were required for the church or the manse, it was for them, and not the Kirk Session, to consider how much should be expended. When, therefore, their vanity led them to erect private seats or lofts for their families, they feared little opposition from those whom they were incommoding. Quarrels about seats, and futile complaints of the invasion of the church by private pews are frequently recorded. The poor had no remedy, the contumacious were handed over to the secular power for punishment. How could the peasant hope to subsist when the small land-owners or occupiers who were his employers sat in judgment on him when he did evil, and had the power to make him feel his weakness? This aspect of the influence of the Kirk Session requires more attention than it has hitherto received.

It may be well now to consider what can be learned about practical Church work. Catechising as a preparation to the due reception of the Holy Communion was recognised, but was not often practised. This catechising was not confined to the young; families were informed by the elders who had charge of their district on what day the minister would attend, and examine all, old and young, as to their knowledge of the doctrines of the Christian religion. This practice, however, was, as we find from the Records, generally neglected, and the distribution of tickets for admission

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to the Lord's Supper did not depend on an ascertained knowledge of Christianity. The tickets I have referred to were metal counters on which was usually stamped the name of the parish; these were distributed by the elders in their several districts, and were collected at the church door, the elders being warned to see that no person was admitted unless provided with this pass. Entries are frequently met with ordering the making of such tickets. Some of them have been preserved and are now regarded as curiosities,[1] printed cards having now taken their place. I may mention that the plan was in use in England in the 16th century, and a list of households in Southwark in 1590 exists with the number of tickets required by each.

In many parishes the Holy Communion was very rarely and irregularly administered. At St. Ninians, near Stirling, it was administered only once in the year during the latter part of the 17th century, and it is recorded that in one year it was not administered at all. The elements were provided by the heritors, who, in some cases, had charge of the vessels; some parishes had none of their own, but borrowed them; in others they were of tin or pewter. Those who know Mr. Burns's admirable book on church plate are aware that, as compared with England, Scottish parishes were ill-supplied with ancient, costly, or artistic communion plate. The preparatory fast-day was by no means of universal recognition. In connection with the administration of this sacrament it may be noted that tents, which until lately were in use in the Highlands, were not unknown in the Lowlands. They are mentioned in the Clackmannan and St. Ninians Records, and doubtless in others also. A special collection for the poor accompanied the administration, but the sums entered are very small, and the private account-books of wealthy laymen show that they did not recognise the duty of making liberal offerings.

We have not much information as to the attention paid to the right administration of the sacrament of baptism. As a matter of discipline the parents of bastards were not permitted to present their children for baptism until they themselves had undergone discipline, and we find that at Clackmannan a man who was out with the Earl of Mar in the rising of 1715 was refused baptism for his child till he had made repentance for his rebellion, and his child was only baptised on the 18th December 1716. Particular care was taken that no festivities followed the ceremony, and at St. Ninians the parents and also some fiddlers were severely censured for not observing the law. The latter pleaded that they were licensed by the magistrates, a plea which was not received, but which seems to have been good, as from Sir John Foulis's account-book we find that just at about the same time he was attending the baptism of his granddaughter, the child of Glass of Sauchie, in St. Ninians parish, and on that occasion 'after the baptism' he paid the fiddlers—a proof that the rich could enjoy themselves without interference from the Kirk Session.

It may be feared that this sacrament was frequently neglected, many of the parochial registers of baptisms being very irregularly kept, and complaints are recorded at St. Ninians that very many children were left unbaptized. It is well known that the Episcopalian ministers had serious doubts as to the validity of Presbyterian baptism, and frequently baptized those 'who had been sprinkled in the schism.' Had the fact been well established that the rite was administered with water in the name of the

[1] See *Scottish Antiquary*, vii. 178, viii. 18.

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Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, though it might have been held to have been irregular, being administered by ministers not ordained by bishops, still, by the consent of the Catholic Church, it should have been regarded as valid, and where doubt existed, administered hypothetically as directed in the prayer-book of the Church of England. There is, however, no trace of this form being used, and we must conclude that grave doubts existed as to the validity of the sacrament as administered by some, if not many, of the Presbyterian clergy. A further examination of Kirk Session Records might do much to throw light on this matter. At baptism two or more friends, usually relations of the child, acted as formal witnesses, and their names are frequently recorded in the registers. The slovenly custom of baptizing the children of the wealthy at their own homes does not seem to have been known till this century. We find in Sir John Foulis's 'Accounts' that one of his grandchildren was taken to the Tron Church, Edinburgh, on the day of its birth. Not only was the sacrament of baptism administered in the church, but it was performed during service on Sundays, or on such week-day as was appointed for regular public worship, so that in many cases the registration, instead of naming witnesses, state that it took place 'before the congregation.'

Mothers on their recovery formally attended church, though no trace of any special thanksgiving on that occasion equivalent to the Church of England service for 'the churching of women after childbirth' has been found.

One of the duties of the Session was to superintend the parish school, and frequent notices are met with of the enforcing the attendance of children, and the rebuking the schoolmaster or his assistant the 'Doctor' for negligence, unseemly conduct, or undue harshness.

The proper performance of marriage gave much employment to Sessions, and great care was taken to prevent irregularity or improper conduct on such occasions, and the rule that it should be solemnised in the church publicly was observed in the case of the poor, but, at least in the eighteenth century, the rich were often married in their own houses. After the Revolution, much trouble was given by the ejected Episcopalian ministers performing the ceremony without requiring the production of banns. Some of these, however, were careful in this matter, and record in their private registers that the banns signed by the clerk of the Kirk Session were duly produced.[1] In some cases the ceremony, when it had been performed by an Episcopalian minister, was performed over again, Presbyterians in this respect showing as much suspicion as Episcopalians did in the matter of baptism. A custom was very prevalent of insisting that before the ceremony the contracting parties should lodge with the clerk of the Session securities styled 'pands,' either a sum of money or an article of jewellery. These 'pands' were returned if, after a sufficient lapse of time, it was clear that the marriage was not defiled by antenuptial fornication. The volumes of the St. Andrews Kirk Session Records, printed for the Scottish History Society, contain a mine of information as to the law of marriage and divorce from 1560 to 1600, and show the great difficulty there was in doing away with the old custom of handfasting which, in Scotland as well as in England, had been regarded as containing the essence of marriage, the public ceremony in church being a comely but not a necessary adjunct. Amongst the poorer people penny weddings were popular, but the Church set her face sternly

[1] See p. 125.

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against them, and we find that at Culross both the bridegroom and the father of the bride had to find caution that there were to be no fiddlers or dancing after the wedding. Yet the rich sanctioned these penny weddings by their presence and that of their children, and contributed liberally to the fund collected for the newly-married couple on the occasion. Very many cases are met with where the servants of county magnates had penny weddings attended by their master and his friends, thus furnishing another instance of the partial manner in which discipline was exercised.

The information afforded by Kirk Session Records about burials is very slight. Very great care was taken that the parishioners were secured in their rights of burial-places, and they had to pay for the privilege of putting up monuments, a higher charge being made for throughstones, or full-length slabs, or altar tombs covering the graves. There is no mention of intra-mural monuments, and very few 16th or 17th century tombs are found inside country churches. From other sources it appears that hatchments or escutcheons on which were painted the armorial bearings of the deceased, were put up in the churches. Such relics of heraldic pomp were common in English churches before the restoration craze swept them away together with many other things better worth preserving. As regards funerals it may be noted that at Culross in 1642 an extract is entered of an act passed at Synod at Cupar, 'that all those who superstitiously cary the dead about the kirk befor buriall, as also the burying of unbaptised bairns apart, be taken notice off.' Notices also occur, though rarely, showing that the Church was energetic in putting down 'lyke wakes,' still known in Ireland as 'waking the dead.' The custom, not however in connection with any religious observance, but rather as a health-drinking among survivors in memory of the departed, existed in Scotland at the close of the 17th century. We find the word 'dirige,' or dirge, used in much the same way.

The exercise of Church discipline, the punishment of evil-doers, forms a prominent feature in Kirk Session Records. What the Justice of the Peace and the parish constable were to the English village ne'er-do-well the Kirk Session was to the Scottish evil-doer. In fact the constable and justice were almost unknown officials north of the Tweed. The Church Court had an official position, and to secure greater power it was common in towns to elect as elder one of the burgh bailies, who could hold the terrors of civil authority over those who were inclined to scoff at the spiritual keys. The offences punished were drunkenness, profanity, unchastity, slandering, Sabbath-breaking, unseemly behaviour. which included dancing, fiddling, and keeping late hours—and lastly, witchcraft. It is not advisable that all these should be considered *seriatim*. There is no sadder, but at the same time no more instructive reading in the Kirk Session Records than the proceedings taken in such cases. Though the Court had legal powers it lacked legal training. The evidence led was in many cases irrelevant and unsatisfactory, some of the witnesses were of tender years, and were compelled to speak of things bad enough in any case but totally unfit for them to have any cognisance of. The decisions were frequently harsh, and occasionally against the evidence led. The charges of witchcraft are perhaps the most innocent portion of this strange literature. One thing in connection with them is very striking—there is no indication that the minister or the session regarded the accused as being an impostor or even a deluded fanatic. The powers of the prince of darkness were held to extend to the furnishing witches with the means of doing his work, and the

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judges clearly believed in their genuineness as much as those who thought they suffered from or benefited by the charms and spells employed. As to punishments a few words must be said. Their very nature shows how impossible it would have been to have enforced them if wealthy and influential culprits had chosen to appear before the judgment-seat. Some had to stand at the church door while the bell was ringing for service in a sackcloth shirt, occasionally with a written paper describing their offence affixed to their heads. Others mounted the stool of repentance before the congregation and stood there for three successive Sundays while the service proceeded. A man accused of Sabbath-breaking at Culross promised never to do the like again, 'bot because of his ignorance, not knowing what Commandment he has broken, it was enacted that if he should not get (*i.e.* learn by heart) the commandments betwixt this and twenty days he should be brought bak and scurged publickly.' Women who were found guilty of railing or of slandering were condemned to stand at the church door as the people assembled for worship on the Sabbath with the branks on their head. Specimens of this instrument of punishment, or rather of torture, are to be found in our museums,[1] and at least two remain *in situ*, affixed to the church walls at Duddingston and Crailing. An iron frame was passed round and sometimes over the head of the victim, and an iron tongue was thrust between her jaws which must have caused not only inconvenience but in many cases extreme suffering. Sometimes when the evidence led was weak, the accused was allowed to take an oath of purgation, though even this does not seem to have completely cleared him.[2]

Lastly, it may be mentioned that the Session took notice of political offences. At Torryburn those who took part in the 'Engagement' were solemnly excommunicated, while in the Clackmannan Records we read, under date 28th April 1644, 'Intimation was made by Mr. James Edmonston, minister of St. Ninians [the charge being vacant], of these persons excommunicate, viz., Marquis Huntley, Alexr. Irving, yr., and Robert Irving his broy^r^, James Kennedy servant to ye s^d^ Marquis [and others; names torn off] who were excommunicat by Mr. John Adamson, preacher, East Church of Ed^n^, upon ye 14 of ye s^d^ moneth.'

But little is recorded about care taken for the preservation of churches in their pristine beauty, or for any adorning of them. Whitewash was freely applied, and necessary repairs executed by local workmen. Pews were erected for the wealthier parishioners, and lofts or galleries for the chief heritors and for trades guilds. At Crail the front of the seamen's loft was decorated with a picture of a sailor which is still preserved,[3] and we learn, incidentally, that the ten commandments were painted on the walls of Linlithgow Church. If Churchwarden Architecture has become a by-word in England, Kirk-Session Architecture was not behind it in general want of all reverent feeling and artistic taste. Many of the churches in country places were thatched. None possessed more than one bell save some of the old cathedral and monastic churches, where, by some strange good luck, more than one of the original peals had escaped the spoiler's greed. Old and cracked bells were usually sent to Holland to be recast, and from

[1] See *Scottish Antiquary*, iv. p. 32.
[2] For a form of this oath, see *Scottish Antiquary*, i. and ii. comb., p. 63.
[3] See *Scottish Antiquary*, iv. p. 154.

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that country new ones were obtained. Some churches, such as Culross, possessed a knock—as the clock was then styled. Hour-glasses suggestive of the length of the sermon were provided, and the baptismal basin became the successor to the old font: of old fonts but few have been preserved, so complete was the destruction of every particle of church-furniture arrangement that had existed before the downfall of Papacy in 1560.

In concluding these notes it may be well to urge the necessity there is of cataloguing the existing Kirk Session Records. The work has been begun in the North, under the auspices of the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society and the new Spalding Club. The Glasgow Society might well undertake this work for the West of Scotland, and if a good catalogue of the South-eastern district could be formed, we hope the Scottish History Society would take the printing of it under their favourable consideration. To past neglect is now added the even more formidable risk of volumes being lost by injudicious and careless lending. We know of early and valuable volumes of these records which have been so lost in the last few years. We would urge upon all Session-Clerks not to let any volume out of their possession without taking a written receipt, and using any other prudent precaution for its safe keeping and return.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

555. OLD REGISTER OF MARRIAGES AT LEITH.—By the permission of the Rev. Canon Jackson, Rector of St. James's, Leith, we are able to give a transcript of the old Register kept by the Right Rev. Robert Forbes, Bishop of Ross and Caithness, who was also minister at Leith. We hope in future numbers to give the Baptismal Register and some account of the interesting volume which contains these entries and others well deserving notice. ED.

✠ A. D. O. M. P. F. S. S.

Quod fœlix faustumq; sit Deum optimum Maximum precor.

A Register of Marriages performed by me, R.F.

Anno.

1738. Jan. 25, Edinburgh. George Cooper, ship-master, and Jean Cooper, relict of John Steuart, gardner, after proc. of Banns in North Leith Kirk. *W.* George Dalling and his wife, John Goodbraun and Murdoch Smith.

„ Feb. 12, Links of Leith. Robert Ranken, wine-merchant in Leith, and Janet, lawf. daũr. to the deceased James Williamson, mercht. there, after Proc. of Banns in South Leith. *W.* George Fenwick, grandfather of Janet, John Cheyne, surgeon in Leith, James Angus, writer in Edinbr., and his wife.

„ Feb. 13, Citadel of Leith. Hary Allan, of Brignees, Esquire, and Mary Drummond, relict of the deceased Thomas Cornwall, of Bonhard, Esquire, 'upon producing a Certificate from the Kirk Treasurer of South Leith that the sd. Hary Allan had paid all the kirk dues and given something considerable to the poor.' *W.* Hugh Clerk, wine merchant in Edr., Charles Allan, brother to the bridegroom, and surgeon in Edr., Robert Smith, wine merchant in Leith, Mrs. Christian Main, and Mrs. Rachel Houston.

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1738. April 4, Newhaven. James Morton and Margaret Stalker. *W.* Thomas Morton, father of the bridegroom, David Stalker, father of the bride—after banns.

„ April 11, South Leith. James Malcolm, Esquire, at Mithill, and Bettie, daughter of Mr. John Durward, schoolmaster at Kirkcaldie. *W.* Archibald Balfour, son of Dr. Balfour in Kirkcaldie, Richard Seaman, baxter in Leith, Katherine Durward, sister of the bride, and Elizabeth Seaman, sister of aforesaid Richard Seaman. By 'Licence granted by the Bishop of Edr.'

„ Oct. 3, Bowling Green of Leith. Thomas Thomson, schoolmaster in Edr., and Dorothea Moor. *W.* Captain M'Leod, William Seton, Writer to the Signet, Mrs. Renny, Mrs. Margaret Forbes, etc., etc.

1739. Nov. 27, Yardheads of Leith. James Wilson, stocking maker in the Cowgate of Edr., and Margaret, daughter of the deceased Robert Kay, shipmaster in Leith. *W.* William Clarke, uncle to the bride, Robert Fisher, kinsman to the bridegroom, Mrs. Laing and Mrs. Clarke, aunts of the bride, Mrs. Groat, sister of the bride, etc., etc.

1740. Sep. 10, North Leith. Donald M'clarin (my Lady Bruce's gardener), and Elizabeth Miln. *W.* Robert Stewart, James M'Kay, John Chalmers, Janet Stewart, Margaret May, etc., etc.

„ Oct. 28, South Leith. John Dunbar, glover, and Janet Drummond, shopkeeper, married in the house of Murdoch Smith. *W.* Murdoch Smith, James Donaldson, and Helen Drummond, sister of the bride.

1742. Feb. 3, Citadel of Leith. 'In the Lodgings of my very worthy friend, my Lady Bruce of Kinross.' John Rattray, son of the Right Reverend Dr. Rattray, of Craighall, and Christian, daughter of the deceased George Main, Jeweller in Edr. *W.* Mrs. Anne Main, Mrs. Rachel Houston, and James M'Kay.

1743. June 28, South Leith. Hector Shiels, wright, and Anne, daughter of the deceased William Garrioch, inhabitant of Leith. *W.* Dr. Garrioch, Wm. Frazer. Alex. Tod, John Young, the mother of the bride, etc., etc.

1744. Dec. 20 ('being Thursday, the birthday of MARCELLUS'),[1] Yardheads of Leith. George Donald, gardner, and Margaret Angus, servant to Mrs. Laing. *W.* Mr. Stewart Carmichael, John Miller and his wife, Mrs. Barbara White, and Mrs. Jean Turnbull.

1747. April 28, Sheriff-brae of Leith. William Home, Laird of Basenrig, and Mrs. Margaret, daughter of Mr. Alexander Home, landwaiter. *W.* Alex. Home, aforesd., Charles Home, Mrs. Helen and Anne Homes, and Margt. Thomson.

„ Nov. 14, South Leith. James Smith, Junr., writer in Edr., and Mrs. Katherine, daughter of the deceased Wm. Ferguson, farmer in Dirleton, were married in the house of Mrs. Kirkwood. *W.* Hary Maul, Hugh Rose, James Smith, Senr., writers, and Mrs. Mary and Isabel Kirkwoods.

„ Dec. 24, in the house of James Oliphant, wigmaker in the Canon-

[1] It is almost certain that by MARCELLUS the young Chevalier is intended. His birthday was Dec. 20, 1720. See Virgil, *Aen.* vi. 860-883.

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gate. Robert Mitchell, barber and wigmaker, journeyman in Leith, and Barbara Fotheringham, shopkeeper in the Canongate. *W.* James Oliphant, John Armour, Geo. Yorston, etc.

1749. Aug. 20, South Leith. William Wilson, writer in Edr., a clerk to Mr. Alexr. Lockhart, and Mrs. Barbara, daughter of the deceased Mr. Patrick White, clergyman in Edr. *W.* George Donald and Elizabeth Henderson.

1751. May 2, 'in my own House in South Leith.' James Crichton, mason in Fisherrow, and Mrs. Margaret, daughter of [*sic*] Christian in Fisherrow. *W.* John Smith, David Ramsay, and Anne and Margaret Stewarts. Married 'upon a letter from the Revd. Mr. William Forbes in Fisherrow.'

1753. March 5, in the house of Mrs. Norris on the Shore of Leith. David Watson, vintner and merchant, and Mrs. Francis, daughter of the deceased John Norris, land-waiter. *W.* Thomas Fotheringham, [*sic*] Mackenzie, Betty and Susan Norris's, etc., etc.

„ May 10, at Fisherrow, in the house of Mrs. Dalrymple. The Rev. Mr. William Forbes, and Mrs. Grissel Dalrymple, married in the presence of the Rev. Mr. William Abernethie, Mrs. Dalrymple, and Mrs. Fullarton *alias* Lady Carberry.

„ June 26, in the house of Mrs. Elmsel, South Leith. Robert Paterson, journeyman wright, and Janet Jaffray, servant-maid. *W.* Lauchlan Farquharson, Mrs. Elmsel, Anne Elmsel, and Betty Cheyne.

1754. June 27, South Leith. James Thomson, wheelwright, and Florence Dunbar. *W.* John Barrass, Walter Scott, Mrs. Crokatt and daughter, and Isabell Hood.

1755. July 8, South Leith. James Mien, and Mary Sutor. *W.* [no names].

1757. Sep. 9, in the House of Mrs. Fraser, Borthwick Close, Edr. William Pargillies, residenter in South Leith, and Helen Crockat, sert. in the family of Capn. Hugh Clerk. *W.* George Donald, George Cuthbertson, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Ogilvie, etc., etc.

1760. June 19, Avenue-head. William Granger of Wariston House, and Mrs. Agnes, daughter of Mr. Robert Barclay, merchant taylor. *W.* Robert Barclay, Wm. Barclay, Baillie Macgill, Mrs. Crafurd, Mrs. Macgill, etc.

„ Sep. 12, South Leith. John Ritchie, quartermaster on board the Amazon ship of war, and Mary Lawtie. *W.* Mrs. Crockat, mother of the bride, Janet and Jean Chapmans, and Anne Bennet.

1761. Feb. 3, South Leith. Alexr. Robertson, mercht. in Leith, and Elizabeth Anderson, relict of John Ranken. *W.* Convener Simpson, Thos. Clark, David Clark, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Rearson, etc.

„ July 16, South Leith. James Thomson, wheelwright in Leith, and Janet Grant. *W.* Thos. Dow, Donald Cameron, Marjory Grant, Mrs. Murray, etc.

1762. June 11, South Leith. Alexr. Smith, journeyman blacksmith, and Helen Greig. *W.* David Fife, James Lawson, David Fife's wife, etc., etc.

„ June 15, South Leith, in the house of Lady Stirling. John

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Hamilton, Esq., and Miss Isabella Stirling. *W.* Sir Wm. Stirling of Ardoch, Hamilton of Wishee, Mr. Jas. Lindsay, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Menzies, etc., etc.

1763. Aug. 9, South Leith. Alexander Laidly, and Isabel Carle. *W.* Denholm and Sutor, shipmasters, Barrowman and baxter, Mrs. Denholm, Mrs. Watt, etc.

„ Sep. 1, South Leith. John Hamilton and Mary Ogilvie. *W.* John Ædie, Mrs. Crockatt, Mrs. Ritchie, and Anne Lawtie.

„ Dec. 22, South Leith. William Watt and Mary Muckle. *W.* Thomas Muckle, James Watt, John Watt and his wife, Christian Muckle, etc.

1764. Dec. 8, South Leith. Alexr. Steven, baxter, and Anne Rattray. *W.* Charles Leslie, Mr. Rattray, brewer, and his nephew, and Mrs. Forbes.

1765. Feb. 12, South Leith, in my Chapel of Ease. Wm. Walker, wine-cooper, and Janet Calder. *W.* William Watt and Marjory Gilmore.

„ April 11, South Leith, in the House of Lady Stewart. John Balvaird of Ballomill, in the parish of Abernethie, and Christian Graham. *W.* Messrs. Graham, Balvaird, and Macantyre, Lady Stewart, Mrs. Goodlet, Mrs. Carmichael, etc.

„ Dec. 5, North Leith. John Liddell, shipmaster, and Helen, daur. of Capn. Chalmers. *W.* John Cheyne, Rot. Liddell, Mrs. Pringle, and her daughter, etc.

1767. July 31, South Leith. Lieutenant John Sutherland of the County of Sutherland, and Isabel, daur. of Gray of Rogart, of said county. *W.* Rot. Gray, Writer to the Signet, Wm. Rose, mercht., Tho. MacDonnell, surgeon, Mrs. Rose, Miss Mackdonell, and Miss Monroe.

„ Nov. 21, South Leith, in my own Private Chapel. Wm. MacGlashan and Margt. Sangster. *W.* Jas. Wilson, Pal. Sangster, Arthur Giles, etc., etc.

1768. Jan. 20, S. Leith, in my Private Chapel. Robert Chesior, stay-maker, and Agnes Crafurd. *W.* Wm. Pirie, 2 Miss Inglises, Isabel Tower, etc.

„ Feb. 2, S. Leith, in my privat Chapel. John Ferguson, sailor, and Isabel Henderson. *W.* John Taylor, John Anderson, Isabel Tower, Mary Bain, Barbara Wilson, etc.

„ Feb. 3, Edinburgh, in ye House of Sr. Geo. Chalmers. Thos. MackDonell, surgeon, and Kat. MackDonell, daur. of Major Donald MackDonell of Trendrish. *W.* Sr. Geo. Chalmers, Robert Stewart, etc.

„ May 26, South Leith, in my private chapel. James Cowley and Janet Forbes. *W.* Geo. Reidford, John MacDonald, Isabel Tower, etc.

1769. Nov. 17, Links of Leith. Charles Hay, shipbuilder, in North Leith, and Janet, daur. of the deceased John Pew, farmer. *W.* Jonathan and John Pews, John Sim, Margt. Balfour, Mary Pew, etc.

1770. Feb. 15, South Leith, in the house of Capt. Mudie. Two of his servants, John Kennedy and Mary Drysdale. *W.* Capt. Mudie, James Stewart, 3 Misses Stewarts, etc., etc.

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1770. July 24, South Leith, in the house of George Tod, shipmaster. Richard Baillie, baxter, and Mary Pew. *W.* Jonathan and John Pews, Charles Hay, Margaret Balfour, Mr. Tod, etc.

1771. May 2, South Leith, in my private Chapel. Alexr. Bruce, vintner, and Jean Ironside. *W.* John Dick, Geo. Norrie, Jacobina Elphinstone, Isabel Tower, etc.

1772. March 23, South Leith, in the house of Mr. Wm. Edmunstone, surgeon. Mr. John Cheyne, surgeon, and Miss Peggie Edmunstone. *W.* Wm. Bell, John Cundell, Mrs. Edmunstone, and Miss Cissie Edmunstone.

,, Dec. 4, Edinburgh, in the house of Alexr. Robertson, printer, head of Nidderys Wynd. John Mackenzie, tayler, and Janet Stewart. *W.* Alexr. Robertson, John Stewart, Donald Stewart, Mrs. Robertson, Bell Robertson, Alison Morison, etc.

1773. Ap. 13, Easter Tuesday, South Leith, in my private chapel. Robert Auld, writer, and Girsil Don. *W.* Alexander Hart, David Norris, Mrs. Forbes, Peggie Rattray, Bell Tower, Jean Kennedy, and Elison Morison.

1774. Ap. 17, 2nd Sunday after Easter, in my large chapel, immediately after Vespers, twixt 3 and 4. William Wilson, wright, and Elizabeth Burnet. *W.* Geo. Anderson, Andrew Donald, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Gordon, etc.

1775. Oct. 15, Bonnyhaugh. William Douglas, merchant, and Stewartina Catherine, daur. of the deceased Stewart Carmichael of Bonnyhaugh, Alex. Hunter, mercht. in Edr., acting the part of father. *W.* The father of the bridegroom, the mother of the bride, James Chalmers, merchant, and Anne Hamilton.

[END OF MARRIAGES.]

556. CAMELODUNE (viii. p. 61).—Senex follows Boece upon treacherous ground in trying to explain the name Camelon as Camelodunum, Cynobeline's fort. In the *Red Book of Hergest*, xxii. 30, it is written *gamlan*, and in the *Black Book of Carmarthen*, xix. stanza 13, it is written *camlan*. The late Mr. Skene was both bold and guarded in speculation, and though with little hesitation he identified the battle of Camlan, where King Arthur and Modred fell, A.D. 537, with Camelon in Stirlingshire, he was far too sagacious to be led away by the accidental similarity of Cynobeline's name with the form given by Boece to the place-name. The fact is that Camelon, like many other place-names to which a romantic origin has been assigned, is of extremely matter-of-fact significance. It is the Gaelic *cam linn*, 'winding pool,' referring to a bend of the river Carron, close to the village of Camelon. It is not an uncommon name in other parts of Scotland, *e.g.* Camling on Pulmaddy Burn, in Carsphairn parish, and Camelon Lane, in Balmaghie parish, both in Galloway. 'Lane,' of course, is a Norse word which found its way into the local dialect in the south-west, meaning a slow, running stream. There are several small streams in Ireland called Camling and Cameline; the latter being the name of a river in Antrim flowing through a glen called Crumlin, *i.e. crom ghleann*, 'the crooked glen.'

HERBERT MAXWELL.

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557. PART PEDIGREE OF IRVING OF SKAILLS, IN ANNANDALE.—

I. David Irving of Stackhewch and Skaills. He was alive in 1506. He was the father of

II. John Irving of Skaills and Woodhousleis, who, on 22nd April 1506, had *seisin* of the former from Andrew, Lord Terregles, his feudal superior. He died prior to 12th November 1526, leaving at least one son,

III. John Irving of Skaills and Woodhousleis, who, on 12th November 1526, had a Precept of *Clare Constat* from the Tutor of Herries for infefting him in Skaills and Woodhousleis, as heir to his father (No. II.). He died anterior to 6th November 1561, leaving

IV. A son whose name is not known.

V. John Irving of Skaills, who, as heir to his grandfather (No. III.), had a Charter of Skaills and Woodhousleis from Sir John Maxwell of Terregles, knight, as lord superior thereof, on 6th October 1561. He died on or about 10th February 1596, and was succeeded in Skaills by his son,

VI. Richard, *alias* DICK, Irving of Skaills, who, as heir to his father (No. V.), had, on 6th December 1606, a Precept of *Clare Constat* from John, Lord of Herries, his superior, for infefting him in Skaills. He died in March 1610, and was succeeded in Skaills by his eldest son,

VII. Arthur Irving, who, on 11th January 1612, had, on his father's resignation (made previous to the death of the latter in March 1610), a charter of Skaills from Sir William Maxwell of Gribtoun, knight, as his over-lord therein. He died sometime between 30th November 1653 and 11th June 1658, Skaills having been adjudged from him for debt by David Irving of Mossknow (who assigned his right of adjudication to his son-in-law, Mr. William Graham, minister at Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and afterwards of Mossknow, who was infeft in the said lands on 27th October 1666). He had the following issue:—

1. Richard Irving, who died *vita patris* and *sine prole* before 11th June 1658.
2. John Irving, who also died in like manner as his elder brother prior to the last-mentioned date.
3. William, for whom *infra* as No. VIII.

VIII. William Irving of Skaills, who, on the 11th of June 1658, was retoured heir-special to his grandfather, Richard (No. VI.), in '*The five pund land of old extent of Skailles, within the parochine of Rampatrick, and Stewartrie of Annandale,*'—the lands having been forty-eight years in non-entry. He died between 31st July 1694 and 7th November 1707. He had a son,

IX. John Irving, called of Rockloaf, from whom Skaills was adjudged in the year 1710 by William Graham of Mossknow, A.M. (son of the before-mentioned Mr. William Graham), as in right of a

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bond for 1000 merks granted by his grandfather, Arthur Irving (No. VII.). He was alive in 1724, and, on 2nd June of that year, disponed Skaills to John Rae, merchant in Annan, in trust for the said Mr. Graham (*secundus*). He had a son,

X. William Irving, who was a party with his father to the disposition of Skaills in 1724. He is conjectured to have been the father of

XI. Robert Irving, who, in the year 1755, was using proceedings at law to recover Skaills, but ineffectually, and of whom nothing more is at present known.

NOTE.—That XI. was a son of X. is not certain. He may have been a brother's son.

The above pedigree has been drawn up from notes made by me of title-deeds and family papers at one time in my possession. Do any of your readers know of existent descendants of this family? J. R. L.

558. SCOTS IN AMERICA.—The following extracts from a letter of an American correspondent seem worthy of insertion as showing the interest taken by Americans in Scotland, and their gratitude for any information we can give them. ED.

I have often consulted the pages of the *Scottish Antiquary* in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. There is a wide-spread interest among Americans as to their forefathers in foreign lands. I have been astonished at some facts which recent study of mine makes clear, viz.: the prevailing ignorance here and elsewhere of what we call the Scotch-Irish people, and their relation to our local and national history. I began several years ago by collecting a few facts for a paper read before our historical society, and became so much interested that I have studied all I can find upon the subject, and expect at some time to publish the results. One witty Scotch-Irishman has explained the situation by saying that the Scotch-Irish were so busy making history that they never had leisure to write it. The extraordinary absence of any literature treating of them except in the most superficial way has prevented popular information, and has given many intelligent and well-informed men ideas which are absurdly incorrect. The Scotch-Irish came to this country, and especially to this State, and the Carolinas, by thousands between 1718 and 1776, and poured into the West Indies in the same way. They were the sons and grandsons of the Scotch who colonised Ulster between 1605 and 1700. Froude says they were of more value to Ireland than California gold-mines, and Lecky clearly shows how inevitable it was that English misrule in Ireland during that period would drive from her shores the most active, progressive and intelligent among her people. Statistics show that the Scotch outnumbered the English and native Irish in Ulster five and even ten to one. I suppose that of these five or ten, four or nine, as the case might be, went to Ulster from the lowlands of Scotland, chiefly from Renfrew, Ayr, and Wigtown. There is not a familiar name in these districts which was not represented among these people, and sometimes by half a dozen founders of separate families. While they comprised all classes, many of them were younger sons whose place in Scotch families is well known, and the average of education among them I believe to have been higher,

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than among any other considerable body of colonists to this country. You will then see why your publication would interest many American readers if these facts were commonly known.

But many of them in the present day have a vague idea that any connection with Ireland is something to be ashamed of, and they confuse these Scotch-Irish with the modern Irish emigrant, ignorant of the fact that their ancestors looked upon his a few generations ago about as we regard the Indian, and not knowing that the Scotch-Irish were as pure-blooded Scotch as could have been found in Scotland itself. This emigration from Ireland drew after it to this country many Scotch who had no further connection with Ireland than the presence there of friends and relations whose accounts sent back from here persuaded others to follow. Comparatively small as was this influx of Scotch, those two classes of colonists, which it is almost impossible to distinguish one from the other, furnished an astonishing proportion of men who have left their mark upon every institution or event in which we take pride in this country.

I did not intend to bore you with such a disquisition on the subject. My purpose was to show how interesting your periodical would become to many American readers if all this were understood, and if the further fact were known that just as genealogy is the foundation of local history, it is the only basis upon which can be built any accurate history of the Scotch-Irish race. Another purpose was to show how much I, and no doubt many readers, would value any historical matter bearing upon Scotch colonisation in Ireland or America. Perhaps I may as well confess also to a wish that you should credit me with a broader-minded and less selfish interest than the pedigree of any one family.

559. GLASSMAKERS (vol. vii. 145, viii. 15).—The following notes may prove of interest. OSCAR PATERSON.

GLASGOW.

'Bee,' Edinburgh 1792, says: 'Thirty years before there was only one glass company in Scotland, the hands working one half the year in Glasgow and the other half at Leith'; and adds 'now there are six glass houses in Leith alone, besides many others in different parts of the country.'

Bottle House Company, Leith, 1746.

1747. New brick houses were built on the sands of South Leith near the present Salamander Street.

1764. An additional furnace.

Old and New Edinburgh, vol. ii. 239 (Grant).

The following glassmakers appear in the Register of Baptisms, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Glasgow. EDITOR.

1763. Cornelius Groves, bottlemaker.
„ Amos Robertson, „
1764. John Gardener, „
1765. Timothy Warren, „
1770. Joseph Wilkins, 'Englishman,' bottlemaker.
1773. Thomas Rowand, bottlemaker.
1774. William Fletcher, „

560. CAMPBELL OF ARDCHATTAN (vol. viii. 3, 64).—We have received the following further corrections: Isabella Wellwood was not as stated

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(pp. 7 and 64) sole child of her father; she had a sister Mary who married Captain Laurence Johnston of Sands, grandfather of the present Laurence Johnston of Sands, Esq., and of John J. Dalgleish, of Brankston Grange, Esq.

X. Ann Campbell (p. 7) sister of (IX.) Alexander, Captain, married Mr. Popham; he was not in the Royal Navy, but in the Indian Civil Service, and was a son of Admiral Sir Howe Popham, R.N. ED.

561. SIR JAMES MACDONELL, K.C.B. (vol. vii. pp. 108, 156).—We give below an extract from a letter just received from Miss Macdonell of Glengarry, a daughter of Alastair Ronaldson Macdonell of Glengarry, and a niece of Sir James. Our readers have, we hope, seen her reminiscences, lately printed in *Blackwood's Magazine*. As at the date of the Battle of Waterloo she was old enough to appreciate what occurred in her family, her evidence is most valuable. She writes: 'My uncle Sir James told us that there was no truth in the legacy story, and I think an old officer told him it was fortunately a good one, as it would certainly stick to him. As the story runs, it was £500, and the Duke of Wellington named him as the bravest man in the British army—that he received the £500, and gave the half of it to the sergeant (Fraser, I think) who held the gate [of Hougomont] with him.' Miss Macdonell adds that the pipe banner (vol. vii. p. 120) was embroidered by one of her elder sisters in 1826, the materials being sent from Edinburgh by her mother's sister, Mrs. Skene, the mother of the late William Forbes Skene. ED.

562. ENGLISHMEN IN SCOTLAND.—Reference has been made to the presence of very many Englishmen in Scotland in the 17th century (*Scottish Antiquary*, vii. 155, viii. 20). We here give names of Englishmen, together with a few foreigners and men carrying on curious trades, taken from the Register of Baptisms, Canongate, Edinburgh, commencing September 8, 1645, to July 28, 1658. ED.

1645. Sep. 8. Ismaell, son of Johne quhite, hamerman, and Mansie Reed.
„ Sep. 12. George, son to John Smith, knokmaker, and Margt. Neilsone.
„ Oct. 5. George, son of Johne arnot, burneman, and Margt. Lourie.
1648. Jan. 9. Eupham, daughter to Harie Brookis, harneis maker, and Isobel W^m^sone.
„ May 16. Jonet, daughter to Jon Cornelius, silkweaver, and Katherin M'Clure.
„ June 9. Elizabeth, daughter to Ralph Potter, indweller in the Canongate, and Elspith Clogie.
„ July 16. James, son to Wm. Foucanott and Jonet Broun.
„ Sep. 5. William, illegitimate son to Petter Sallaway, soldier.
1649. Mar. 9. Henrie, son to Harie Brookis, harneis maker, and Isobel Williamson.
„ May 29. Sampson, son to David Desgrange, painter, and Judeth Desgrange.
„ Dec. 14. Robert Cameron, panton heillmaker.
1650. Mar. 8. Sarah, daughter of Richard Traveis, looking-glass maker, and Sarah Crispe.
„ April 9. Robert, son of Ralph Potter, harper, and Elspeth Clogie.
„ June 7. John, son of John Cornelius, and Catherin M'Clure.

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1651. Dec. 19. Elizabeth, illegitimate daughter of Abraham Stansfeild, Inglishman, and Barbara Smith.
1652. Feb. 21. Richard, son of Richard Traves, maker of soing glasses, and Sarai Traves.
„ April 4. Harie, illegitimate son of late John Garleine, Inglishman, and Jonet M'Kie.
„ April 25. Hercules, son of Hercules Broun, Inglishman, and Phoebe broun. *W.* Robert Langlands, Vallentine Frestoun, Henrie Ogell.
„ April 28. Barbara, illegitimate daughter of William Barone, Inglishman, and late Jonet quhyte.
„ May 19. Edward, son of Robert Davinport, Dyellmaker, and Mayable Wilson.
„ Aug. 18. James, son of Samuell Japhcott, merchand of Leith, and Jonet Ramsay.
„ Sep. 5. Marie, daughter of Ronnald Elcok, Inglishman, and Margaret forbes.
„ Oct. 3. Jeane, daughter of John Cornelius, silkweaver, and Catharine M'Clure.
„ Oct. 31. Brent, son of Williame Hix and Cicill Kintunis. *W.* Brent Elie, Bassin blue.
„ Dec. 3. Margaret, daughter of John Barred, Inglishman, Waggoner, and Margaret Badzenoch.
„ Dec. 3. Elizabeth, daughter of John Clerk, Inglishman, and Margt. Wilsone. *W.* Stevin Antribus.
„ Dec. 19. Charles, illegitimate son of Thomas Davies, Inglishman, 'who is gone to England to his wife.'
„ Dec. 30. Nicollas, son of James Herrieson, merchan, Leith, and Murie Stanfeild. *W.* Nicollas Hartlay, Robert Stanfeild.
1653. Jan. 5. John, son of Thomas Henrie, Inglishman, and Marion Scott.
„ Mar. 16. Note 'that Rodger Bune and Jonet Hodge were lawfully married in England at Canterbury.'
„ Mar. 16. John, son of John Wood, Inglishman, and Cathrin Alexr. *W.* Lourence Ambrose, Charles Marley.
„ Mar. 25. Helene, daughter of Henry Wickome, Inglishman, and Jeane Lamb.
„ April 8. Anna, daughter of Richard Traveis and Sarah Traveis.
„ April 20. James, son of Robert Brammel, Inglishman, and Marie Ka.
„ May 27. Issoble, daughter of John Layne, servant to Capt. Olie, and Agnes Mylne.
„ June 3. Sarah, daughter of William Calvert, Inglishman, and Marjorie Chapman. *W.* Thomas Riskew, Michaell Baiker.
„ July 6. William, son of William Staresmore, Inglishman, and Catharine Loudon. *W.* John Dylton (who declares they were married at Leith), John Hansone.
„ Oct. 16. Aleis, daughter of Bassingburne Layre, Inglishman, and Marie Layer. Said parties married in Ireland 7 years ago.
„ Oct. 18. Jeane, daughter of William Kight, Inglishman, and Jeane Kight (they were married at Berwick).

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1653. Nov. 11. Richard, son of Thomas Goodin, Inglishman, and Sophia Wood (married in Edinburgh).
„ Nov. 18. Robert, son of William Westberrie, Inglishman, and Agnes Burd. *W.* Robert Rackstead.
„ Nov. 20. Andro, son of Mathew Goodwin, Inglishman, and Christian Matheson.
„ Dec. 16. Alexander, illegitimate son of late Richard Cairter, Inglishman.
„ Dec. 20. Margaret. daughter of Francis Clift, and Anna Coilzer. *W.* John Hardin, who states they were married at Leith in March 1653.
„ Dec. 27. Zechariah, son of John Mairtene, tailler, and Elspeth Colquhoune. *W.* Zechariah Bishop, Bassingburne Layre.
1654. Jan. 15. Henrie, son of Robert South, Inglishman, and Helene Strang. *W.* Henrie Gib, Henrie Carter.
„ Feb. 12. John, son of John Burrell, Inglishman, and Janet More. *W.* John Hansone, Robt. South.
„ April 11. Alexander, son of Timothie Oldfeild, and Catharine Watt. Parties were married at Leith by an Inglish minister.
„ April 23. William, son of William Burginshaw, Inglishman, and Janet Hood. *W.* Robert Watson, John Broulands, John Dent.
„ April 30. Rebecca, daughter of Andrew High, Inglishman, and Dorathie High. *W.* Samuell Brooks, John Dent.
„ May 28. John, son of John Vause, one of the Inglish traine of Artillerie, and Rachaell Fultoun. *W.* William Fultoun, cordiner.
„ May 30. Rachaell, daughter of Josiah Dausone, Inglishman, and Margaret Drummond.
„ June 6. Annas, daughter of John M'cree, Inglishman, and Marion Ker.
„ June 13. Barbara, daughter of Charles Martin, Inglishman, and Margaret Phin.
„ June 20. George, son of Myles Polwart, Inglishman, and Jeane Ogilvie.
„ July 23. Anna, daughter of Hew Stodart, Inglishman, and Janet Meikiljohn.
„ Aug. 8. Moses, son of umquhil John Cornelius, silkweaver, and Catharin M'clure.
„ Aug. 15. William, son of Christopher Bodley, Inglishman, and Magdalen Bodley.
„ Sep. 10. Jonet, daughter of Nathaniell Lauson, Inglishman, and Beatrix Pantoun. *W.* Wm. Waters, John Boltoun.
„ Sep. 10. Robert, son of John Hardin, Inglishman, and Margaret Lyle.
„ Oct. 10. Francis, son of Robert Saxon, Englishman, and Jean Pollok.
„ Nov. 5. Helene, daughter of Samuell Brooks, Inglishman, and Jonet Patersone. *W.* John Brooks. Had been married at Leith.

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1654. Nov. 12. Marie, daughter of John Scott, Inglishman, and Margaret Cuthbertsone.

„ Dec. 3. Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton, Inglishman, and Margaret Thomson. *W.* Richd. Mathews, Arthur North.

„ Dec. 12. John, son of Thomas Gordon, Inglishman, and Fayth Gordon.

„ Dec. 26. Ephraim, son of Ephraim Bennet, Inglishman, and Marion Young.

1655. Jan. 7. Anstisse, daughter of Robert Brammell, Inglishman, and Marie Ker. *W.* John Layne, John Darew.

„ Jan. 7. Margaret, daughter of Thomas Riskew, Inglishman, and Agnes Drummond.

„ Jan. 14. James, son of Ronald Eleok, Inglishman, and Margaret Forbes.

„ Feb. 18. Elizabeth, illegitimate daughter of William Lamb, Inglishman, with Marion Kniblo.

„ Feb. 18. Robert, son of Harie Quhet, Inglishman, one of the Maissers, and Grissel Stewart.

„ Mar. 11. James, son of Edward Thomsone, Inglishman, and Elspet Blair.

„ Mar. 18. Catherine, daughter of Thomas Stokwall and Jonet Ross. *W.* Myles Polwart.

„ Mar. 27. William, illegitimate son of William Peale and Agnes Park. *W.* Thomas Faltles.

„ April 8. William, son of William Hicks and Cicill Tunis.

„ May 1. Margaret, daughter of Thomas Featlie and Magdalen Park.

„ May 8. John, son of John Lane, Inglishman, and Agnes Mylne.

„ May 15. Annas, daughter of Richard Mathews, Inglishman, and Francis Mathews. *W.* Philip Couper and Richard How.

„ June 3. Nathaniell, illegitimate son of Nathaniell Peats, Inglishman.

„ June 5. Thomas, son of Richard Willane, Inglishman, and Euphame Fairlie.

„ June 12. John, son of Henry Antonius, Dutchman, and Jean Wood.

„ July 8. John, son of Mathew Goodwin, Inglishman, and Cristane Matheson. *W.* John Dent, Samuel Brooks.

„ July 8. Robert, son of William Maning, in the Canongate, and Sara Nicol. *W.* Samuell Brooks and Robert Porrage, who declares they were married by Benjamin Burne, Inglish minister.

„ July 8. Jeane, daughter of John Bolton, Inglishman, and Helen Bolton. *W.* John Darlington, John Hallowell.

„ July 10. Margaret, daughter of Richard Child, Inglishman, and Margaret Couper. *W.* Thomas Stockwell, Myles Newall.

„ July 15. John, son of Frances Clift, Inglishman, and Anna Collyer. *W.* Patrick Maistet.

„ Aug. 16. Alisone, daughter of William Pailuig, Inglishman, and Elzebeth Heugh.

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1655. Sep. 2. Williame, son of Thomas Brown, Inglishman, and Cather. M'Millane.
,, Sep. 4. Thomas, son of John Dabson, Inglishman, and Jonet Rutherford.
,, Sep. 16. Thomas, son of John Burres, Inglishman, and Jonet Mure.
,, Sep. 23. George, son of Richard Cob, Inglishman, and Rebecka Cob. *W.* Thomas Nash, Bassingbourne Layre.
,, Sep. 25. Robert, son of Robert South, Inglishman, and Hellen South. *W.* Richard Histome, Mathew Clerk.
,, Sep. 30. William, illegitimate son of John Newbank. *W.* William Caverlie, William Byres, William Mairtene.
,, Oct. 13. Elizabeth, daughter of John Clerk, Inglishman, and Isobel Brysone. *W.* Andrew Fin, Christopher Smith, Ronald Elcock, witness to the marriage of the said pair, the father being in Barbadoes.
,, Oct. 16. William, son of John Wood, Inglishman.
,, Oct. 23. John, son of John Lechford, Inglishman, and Margaret Warden.
,, Nov. 27. Euphame, daughter of John Makrell, Inglishman, and Marion Ker.
,, Dec. 2. Margaret, daughter of Richard Tukie, Inglishman, and Agnes Clerk.
,, Dec. 16. William, son of William Glew, Inglishman. *W.* Willm. Burkinshaw, John Gregorie, Thomas Riskero.
,, Dec. 18. Archibald, son of William Westberrie, Inglishman, and Agnes Burd.
,, Dec. 23. Jonet, daughter of John Hardin, Inglishman, and Margaret Lyle. *W.* Andro Smith and Francis Clift.
,, Dec. 30. Marion, illegitimate daughter of John Abbot, Inglishman.

(*To be continued.*)

QUERIES.

CCXLIX. Lawrie Family.—I should be glad to know to which Scottish family Gavin Lawrie belonged, who was *circa* 1662 a merchant in London. He became one of the twenty-four proprietors of East Jersey, U.S.A., under James, Duke of York, and was appointed, first of all, Deputy-governor, and then Chief Governor of the province. He was a Quaker, and probably left London on account of his religious opinions. He had business and friendly connections with Quakers at Aberdeen and in the Merse. I wish to find out to what coat-of-arms he was entitled.

Fess Checquy.

CCL. Clan Forbes.—Information is desired concerning the parentage of David Forbes, Writer, Brodie's Close, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh. He died 19th August 1796 at Laurieston, Edinburgh, aged 90. He married Helen Dalmahoy, daughter and co-heiress of (*a*) William Dalmahoy of Carnbee, Pittenweem, Fife, and had two sons, William (b. 1763), and Captain Alexander (b. 1767). Witnesses to baptisms: (*b*) Alexander Munro, Physician in

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Edinburgh, and Sophia Lundie, Lady Innergellie. Trustees named in will: John Swinton, of Swinton, and Sir William Nairn, of Dunsinan, both senators of the College of Justice; (*b*) Dr. George Munro, late His Majesty's Physician in Minorca; Dr. Joseph Robertson, Surgeon in Edinburgh; Dr. Nathaniel Spens, Physician there; and Charles Stewart, Writer to the Signet. Cautioner to Notary Bond: Daniel Forbes, Writer in Edinburgh, son of Daniel Forbes, Lybster, Latheron, Caithness. Amongst his effects were: two old seals, (1) an eagle displayed, with motto, '*Spurnit Humum*'; (2) an old coat-of-arms (not matriculated) 1st and 4th as for Forbes of Culloden, 2nd and 3rd as for Dalmahoy. Also two portraits: (1) a Lord (?) David Forbes (Sir David Forbes of Newhall?); (2) a Lady Margaret Hume.

(*a*) Who was William Dalmahoy of Carnbee? Was Helen Martin, who married (say about 1679) William Dalmahoy I. of Ravelrig, Midlothian, the daughter of George Martin, 2nd son of Dr. George Martin, of St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews?

(*b*) Who were Alexander Munro, Physician in Edinburgh, and Dr. George Munro, late His Majesty's Physician in Minorca? (Lumsden's *Family of Forbes* states that Captain James Forbes, of Caithness (2nd son of Duncan Forbes I. of Culloden) married Agnes Munro, daughter of George Munro of Pitlundie, elder brother of Sir Alexander Munro of Bearcrofts: also that Margaret, 4th daughter of Duncan Forbes III. of Culloden (and sister of Lord President Forbes of Culloden) married George Munro of M——.)

'ABSQUE METU.'

CCLI. RHYMER.—Is Rhymer a name associated with any particular locality in Scotland. So far as I can gather it does not appear to be an historical name save for its accidental association with Thomas the Rhymer. I would be glad to learn, then, if the name is a Scottish one, if it is in any way territorial, if any representatives of the name have ever been settled in Lanarkshire.

O. P.

CCLII. CUNYNGHAME OF GILBERTFIELD.—Information wanted as to the descent of Sir Robert Cunynghame of Gilbertfield, and of Janet Hamilton, his wife.

It is possible that he is the Robert Cunynghame mentioned in a list of the Hamiltons and their vassals, 2nd January 1565-6 (*Reg. Privy Seal*, vol. xxxiv. fol. 29), but I have no doubt of his identity with Robert Cuninghame of Easter Moffet, servant of John, Commendator of Abirbrothok, witness to a charter, 20th May 1577 (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. iv. No. 2687). He was Captain of Dumbarton Castle under John, Lord Hamilton, 1585-1591. He acquired Gilbertfield, co. Lanark, before 1594, and died there in 1628. Sir Robert Cunynghame was also possessed of lands within the burgh of Dumbarton.

A. W. G. B.

CCLIII. RAMSAY.—Mr. David Ramsay of Lethendy and Murthly, co. Perth, Writer to the Signet, who afterwards acquired Mungall,

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co. Stirling, was son of Mr. William Ramsay of Murthly, by Margaret Campbell, his spouse (*Perthshire Sasines*). Was this Margaret Campbell of the family of Campbell of Murthly?

Mr. William Ramsay of Murthly was son of David Ramsay in Grantullie (*Reg. Privy Seal*). I will be glad of any information as to Mr. William, or as to the descent of his father, David Ramsay.

In some editions of Burke's *Peerage* (*voce* Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart.), it is stated that Duncan Campbell of Dunneaves married Grace, daughter of David Ramsay of Lethendy and Murthly, the Writer to the Signet being evidently intended; but this seems impossible; she was more likely sister or aunt.

Information wanted as to this point also. A. W. G. B.

CCLIV. CAMPBELL OF AUCHMANNOCK.—Referring to the interesting account of the old chest and charters of the family of the Campbells of Craignish (vol. viii. p. 78), will the writer, or any other, kindly give information on another branch of the same wide-spread family?

What were the names of the sons and brothers of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudon Castle, co. Ayr, who lived in 1406, also of those of his son, Sir George Campbell of Loudon, who was hostage for the payment of the ransom of King James I. in 1424? During these times the ancestors of the Campbells of Auchmannock, co. Ayr, branched off. Any information as to which will be very acceptable, as tending to elucidate old family charters which have become too obliterated to decipher. Y.

CCLV. ATTAINDERS, 1745-46.—In what record can one find these? Were the attainders by Act of Parliament, and if so, what are the statutes, and are they special, naming the attainted persons, or general, attainting all persons who had joined the rising and done certain acts. If not by statute, what constituted the attainder?

JACOBITE.

CCLVI. BOTHWELL BRIDGE PRISONERS.—I observe the following in vol. iii. of Wodrow's *Church History* (1830 edition), chap. iii. sect. 2:—'The lords of his majesty's privy council, in obedience to his majesty's letter, of the date June 29th [1679], ordain such of the prisoners as were taken in the rebellion . . . . to the no. of 300 or 400 *conform to the list* brought in by the committee, and to be approven by the council,' etc. etc.

Is the list referred to in existence, and if so, where can it be seen? A. G. SCOTT.

CCLVII. GRAY, SCRYMGEOUR, CRICHTON, CAMPBELL.—Perhaps some of your readers can throw light on the following statements in Douglas's *Peerage, sub voce* Gray.

'Isabel, the eldest daughter of Andrew, third Lord Gray, by his second wife, Lady Elizabeth Stewart, is stated to have married, 1st, Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee, and, 2nd, James Crichton of Ruthven.'

'Isabel, second daughter of Patrick, fourth Lord Gray, is

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stated to have married, 1st, Sir Adam Crichton of Ruthven, and 2nd, Sir John Campbell of Lundie.'

There is evidently some confusion here about the marriages, if not as to the identity of the ladies themselves. About the first marriage the evidence is satisfactory enough. On the 30th June 1595, there is a charter by Andrew, Lord Gray, in which he sells to James Scrimgeour a third part of the lands of Dudhope, to be held by him and Isabella Gray 'ejus apparentem sponsam.' Scrimgeour died about 1503. On 24th August 1510, there is a confirmation of a charter by Robert Middleton, in which he sells certain lands to Adam Crichton of Ruthven and Isabella Gray, his wife. Adam must have died previous to 1516, as on 15th November of that year we find Isabella Gray styled relict of the late Adam Creichton of Ruthven, and on 26th March 1517 she is styled in addition 'domina de Dudhope.'

The above charters, all of which are in the *Register of the Great Seal*, show that Isabella Gray, the wife of James Scrimgeour, subsequently became the wife of Adam Crichton. On the 27th of April 1529, there is a grant of the lands of Balquhan to Mr. John Campbell and Lady Isabella Gray, his wife: they are also mentioned under the designations of Sir John Campbell of Lundy and Lady Isabella Gray in charters of date 27th April 1539, and 13th March 1541-42.

Was Lady Campbell of Lundy the same Isabella Gray who had previously married Scrimgeour and Crichton? In point of time she could quite well be: if she were married to Scrimgeour in 1495 at the age of twenty, it would make her fifty-four when we find her described as the wife of Lundy, an elderly but not an impossible bride. On the other hand, while the Isabella Gray of the charters of 1516 and 1517 is called 'widow,' there is no such qualifying word designation used in the charter of 1529. But against that may be put the fact that neither in the charter of 1510 is Isabella styled 'widow,' which she seems to have been.

As to the statements in Douglas, the marriage to Scrimgeour is apparently correct: that to James Crichton of Ruthven is wrong. So far as I have been able to ascertain, James Crichton of Ruthven, who was alive in 1480, had only one wife, Agnes Hepburn. Her son, Adam, married, 1st,—probably about 1482—Elizabeth, daughter of William Stirling of Keir, and, 2nd, Isabella Gray as above. Adam's son James is styled 'quondam' in 1537, and, as appears from a charter of date 10th November of that year, married a Janet Ogston, and had a son, James, who ultimately married a daughter of Fraser of Lovat.

The question still remains, were there two Isabella Grays, or one? If two, how are the marriages mentioned in Douglas to be apportioned? L**.

CCLVIII. ARMOURERS AT DOUNE.—Can any reader supply information (or give name of a work and where it is to be obtained) respecting the colony of armourers who appeared to have worked at Doune, Stirlingshire, from about 1650 to commencement of nineteenth century? Their specialty, the steel Highland pistols,

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have always been famous, with names on them of Caddell, Campbell, Murdoch, etc., who were all believed to have lived at Doune. V. A. F.

CCLIX. BETHUNE FAMILY.—*Bethunes of Culnaskea, Ross-shire.*—Are there any available records of this family? When and by whom was the estate purchased and sold, and what became of the family on the sale of the estate?

Bethunes of Craigfudie, Fifeshire.—This family was founded by William Bethune, Advocate, son of Bethune of Bandon. William, according to the Macfarlane MS., had many children. What became of them and of the further issue? Apparently in 1721 the then Laird was John Bethune, who had issue. When and by whom was the estate sold, and what became of the family?

Rev. Joseph Bethune, M.A., Minister of Renton, Berwickshire, licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, 25th August 1790; tutor and chaplain in family of Sir John Stirling of Glovat, Bart.; called and ordained 1794; demitted to go as Missionary to Jamaica 1799; died at Kingston, Jamaica, June 1800. Of what family or parentage was he?

Any information concerning any of these will be greatly valued.

ALFRED A. BETHUNE-BAKER.

12 OLD SQUARE, LINCOLN'S INN.

CCLX.—CAITHNESS HIGHLANDERS AND BREADALBANE FENCIBLES.—What were the uniforms of these regiments?

ST. ANDREWS.

CCLXI. DOUGLAS, CAPTAIN FRANCIS.—Will any person be so kind as to give information of this gentleman or extracts from any Douglas pedigree in which the name of Francis appears, and also that of Mackenzie, Calvert, Furlong, Mason, Leane, or Lee? Francis Douglas, who was a man of education, was born about 1735-40, and dead, drowned at sea, by 1810. He married at Rochester, Kent, in 1763, one Sarah Clark. They were my grandmother's parents. In the *London Evening Sun* for 1820, Sarah Douglas' (*née* Clark) death is recorded as 'Widow of the late Captain Douglas of Newcastle.' He may have been of the Killhead Douglases. W. H. COTTELL.

CCLXII. ROSS, GENERAL, C.B.—Can any of your readers inform me to which family Lieutenant-General John Ross, C.B., who died at Southampton 17th May 1843, belonged? General Ross had a distinguished military career. Ensign in the 36th, 2nd June 1793; Lieutenant in the 52nd, 8th May 1796; attaining the rank of Lieut.-colonel in that regiment 18th February 1808. He commanded his regiment at the Battle of Vimiera, through Sir John Moore's campaign, and at the Battle of Fuentes d'Onor. After filling a number of distinguished posts at home,

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he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, 14th August 1828, and he held it until 31st March 1837. C.B. in June 1815.
R.

CCLXIII. CHAFFEE.—Information as to the Scottish habitat of this family is earnestly requested by an American citizen who has reason to believe that it is of Scottish origin. W. H. C.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CCXXXV. BULLOCH AND HORN FAMILY.—Some particulars may be added to the account of the Horns of West Hall given at p. 89. Mr. James Horne, Vicar of Elgin, was probably son of John Horne of Balgownie and his spouse Agnes Touch. He may have had elder brothers, but there is no authority for the fact except a section in Fleming's Appendix to Nisbet, which contains much that is obviously apocryphal. Mr. James Horne married Anne Leslie, daughter of John Leslie of Pitcaple and Agnes Ramsay (2nd daughter of Sir Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain, 1st Bart.). His son and successor, Mr. John Horn, Advocate, married the Honourable Anne Arbuthnot, daughter of Robert, 2nd Viscount Arbuthnot and his second wife, Katherine Gordon (daughter of Robert Gordon, of Pitlurg and Straloch), and had by her a daughter, Anne Horn, eventually heiress of Horn, who married 3rd March 1711, Hew Dalrymple, Lord (of Session) Drummore, a son of the Honourable Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., of North Berwick, Lord President of the Court of Session, when the family of Horn became merged in that of Logie-Elphinstone.
R. E. B.

CCXLII. JAMES ROSS OF BALNEIL.—The notices quoted from M'Kerlie's *Lands and their Owners in Galloway* are incomplete and misleading. Gilbert Ross, designed of Milneanerdaill, Parish Colmonell, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Maybole, possessed of large landed property in Ayr and Galloway, and a notary, married Christian Forester, relict of Simon Fergusson Younger of Kilkerran, and daughter, according to Playfair, of Forester of Garden. Their eldest son, John Ross, married Anna M'Gill (daughter of David M'Gill and Marie Sinclair his spouse, and) sister german to Mr. James M'Gill of Cranstoun-Riddell. (Sasine dated 28th April, and registered 16th June 1621, *General Register of Sasines*, vol. viii. fol. 54.) Their second son James, afterwards designed Major James Ross of Balneil, married, contract dated 1st August 1622, Sara Syme, daughter of umquhile Mr. Alexander Syme, Advocate. The marriage did not take place till after 8th February 1623. (*General Register of Sasines*, vol. 12, fol. 250.) The issue was 8 daughters.

Margaret, the eldest, who inherited Balneil, married, firstly, contract dated 20th January 1640, Fergus Kennedy of Knockdaw; and, secondly, contract dated 20th September 1643, James

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Dalrymple of Stair, afterwards Lord President of the Session, and first Viscount Stair.

Of the other daughters, Christian married, contract dated 10th June 1643, Thomas, eldest son of John Dunbar of Mochrum, with a portion of 8000 merks.

Elizabeth married, (22nd September?) 1651, Robert Farquhar of Gilmilnscroft, with the same portion, 8000 merks.

Helen married, contract dated 23rd July and 18th September 1656, John Cunninghame.

Jean married, contract dated 19th August 1658, Ronald Chalmers.

Janet married John Macdowall, brother german to —— Macdowall of Gerthland, with a portion of 6000 merks.

The remaining two daughters possibly did not marry.

R. E. B.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Crail. Privately printed.—Mr. Erskine Beveridge, in his history of Crail and the monuments which adorn the churchyard there, has succeeded in producing a work which must give satisfaction to every antiquary and ecclesiologist. The work is privately printed and the number of copies are few, but those who do not possess it will find it in our public libraries, and cannot fail to draw instruction and enjoyment from a perusal of it. The illustrations are from photographs taken by Mr. Beveridge, and have been reproduced with great care and success. Crail well rewards a pilgrimage. Situated in the very corner of the East Neuk of Fife, it is full of tokens of the past, and not one of these has escaped Mr. Beveridge's careful pen, nor where possible his camera. The volume is royal quarto in size, and is handsome and tasteful in appearance as well as valuable from its contents.

The County Families of the Zetland Isles. Lerwick: T. and J. Manson. —Mr. Francis James Grant, W.S., Carrick Herald, has with much labour compiled the pedigrees of upwards of eighty Zetland county families. His skill has been shown in former works, and his readers may rely on such accuracy as it is possible to attain in the compilation of such a work. It will be seen that many of the families whose genealogy are recorded were settlers, and in many cases several branches of the family became possessed of property, there being 8 families of Bruce, 7 of Scott, and 3 of Mitchell. We have to lament the scarcity of good histories of the Scottish Counties. When each possesses a genealogical account as full and well arranged as this volume of Mr. Grant's, much will be done to clear away the mists that surround the earlier history of many of our county families. The work is well printed and got up.

The Coinage of the European Continent, by W. Carew Hazlitt. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co.—To a Scottish antiquary this volume should be extremely serviceable. Scotland was overrun with foreign coins, and it

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is often extremely difficult to understand the nature of commercial transactions, owing to the payment being made in ducadoons, rex-dollars, leg-dollars, French crowns, and other coins whose values and nationalities are not always given. Mr. Hazlitt has illustrated his work copiously and effectively, and has added a valuable list of the sovereigns of European States, some of which are not to be found in Haydn's *Book of Dignities*. There is also a full catalogue and description of European mints which will prove exceedingly useful to the numismatist. England, Ireland, and Scotland are not included in the work. For Scotland a handbook such as Mr. Hazlitt's is much needed, especially with an account of the introduction of foreign coins. We hope Mr. Hazlitt will make his work complete by giving us another volume.

Weather Lore, by Richard Inwards, F.R.A.S. London: Elliot Stock. —Mr. Stock has the happy knack of bringing out handy-sized volumes, attractive in appearance and interesting to those who have a love for the past. The volume before us is no exception. Mr. Inwards has collected a vast amount of information about weather lore. It is exceedingly well arranged, and a good index is added. A careful study of it should make the reader weather wise; and though the auguries may at times disappoint him, yet he will not regret the perusal of a book full of interest.

London Signs and Inscriptions, by Philip Norman, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock.—The use of signs in England was not confined to inns. Every shop had its sign, and the custom is not yet quite extinct. In Scotland this was not the case. Very few instances are to be met with of shops or inns bearing a distinctive sign. London, as was natural, was full of signs. Some were boards hung out, or wooden figures placed on brackets. These have in most cases long since perished. There were, however, signs carved on stone and let into the walls. These are fast disappearing, owing to the destruction of old streets. Mr. Norman has done a good work in describing such as remain, either *in situ* or in museums, and he has illustrated his remarks with quotations from old writers. The book is well arranged and well got up.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library, Part IV. London: Elliot Stock. —This part carries on the work undertaken by Mr. Gomme of extracting from the *Gentleman's Magazine* interesting items, and arranging them under counties. The counties dealt with in Part IV. are Durham, Essex, and Gloucestershire, and the volume is not of less value than its predecessor, which we have already noticed.

WE hope to give in the next number a notice of the proceedings of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, which is doing a good work. We regret that our notice is not ready for this number. ED.

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The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR *of 'The Scottish Antiquary,'* The Parsonage, Alloa.

563. SIR JAMES MACDONELL, K.C.B. (vol. vii. pp. 108, 156; viii. p. 133). —The interest taken in the notes under this heading has not yet died away. The information given suggests the view that while there may have been no formal decision as to the pre-eminence of any individuals in respect of personal bravery manifested at Waterloo, the battle was so full of striking incidents that special heroes were not wanting. It is certain that the closing the gates of Hougomont in the face of the foe was regarded as a most noteworthy exploit, and it was made the subject of an historical picture which has been engraved. In this picture two soldiers are represented: one we know was Sir James Macdonell, and the other a soldier of his regiment. Major-General Sir John C. Cowell, K.C.B., who

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has taken a deep interest in the matter, writes: 'I beg you will allow me to make a further statement to you upon the subject of Sir James's companion in closing the gate upon the French in their attack upon the post. With all due respect to Miss Macdonell, who states she *thinks* that Fraser was the name of the man who assisted her uncle, I would submit that the word she uses implies uncertainty, and as I am most unwilling to suppress anything which bears out my [former] statement that his name was Colin Macdonald, I wish to mention that when I was introduced to the old soldier by the late Sir Edmund Head (the then Governor-General of Canada), who mentioned at the time that he was Sir James Macdonell's companion on that memorable occasion, Macdonald accepted the description in a pleasing manner. The late General the Honourable Charles Gray, who commanded the 71st Highland Light Infantry, in which Macdonald had at one time served, knew him very well in Canada when the regiment was stationed there, and it was he who communicated with the military authorities in England respecting the appointment which Macdonald told me he wished to have, when I asked him what would be most acceptable to him in recognition of this very service to which reference is made in connection with Sir James Macdonell. I should add that General Gray was delegated to be the medium of communicating with the military authorities upon the subject of the appointment being granted, as he was so well aware of the gallant service which Macdonald had performed with Sir James Macdonell, and he told me afterwards with great satisfaction that he had obtained what he so much desired to have, rather for the benefit of his widow than for himself, if she survived him.'

The post here referred to was Fort Adjutant at Kingston, Canada. Surely, if he had no children, there must be surviving friends who can give some further information about him.

The story of the special legacy and its allotment is probably, as Miss Macdonell believes, apocryphal, but we have two heroes concerned in one notable exploit, viz. Sir James Macdonell and his comrade in arms, Colin Macdonald.

Sir John Dalrymple Hay (vii. 156) adds the name of Lord Saltoun. Doubtless he was engaged with the enemy at the same time and place as his comrades, Macdonell and Macdonald, but the painter of the picture, which represents two figures in the act of closing the gate, must have inquired into the particulars of the incident, which was then of recent occurrence. So we must give Lord Saltoun credit for gallantry distinct from the particular act of gate-shutting. As to Macgregor who is mentioned (p. 158), there must be a mistake; indeed, the story appears to mix up two incidents. The latter may be the real exploit for which he received the appointment of Yeoman of the Guard.

Yet another soldier has received credit for a share in this remarkable exploit. Mr. T. M. Deane, Bray, Dublin, has sent me the *Guide to the Royal Hospital, Dublin*. Page 28 contains an account of an old pensioner, James Graham, who died in 1845, aged 54. From an extract from Siborne's *History of the Campaigne of* 1815 we find him associated with Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell, Captain Wyndham, Ensigns Gooch and Harvey, 'who succeeded in closing the gate against their assailants.' It is added that 'in August of that year (1816), and while the Anglo-Allied army was in Paris, the Duke of Wellington received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Norcross, rector of Framlingham in Suffolk, expressing his wish

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to confer a pension of £10 a year for life on some Waterloo soldier to be named by his Grace.' It is added that this James Graham, then of the Coldstreams, received it for two years, when it ceased owing to the bankruptcy of the donor.

Of this fresh version of the gate story we would suggest that the number of defenders mentioned and their names differ from the other version materially, but it may be noted that in every version Sir James Macdonell's name appears, and we think that Sir John Cowell has made out a very sufficient case for Macdonald as his companion—and, according to family report and the evidence of the picture already mentioned—as his *only* companion. I hope some reader having friends in Kingston will obtain some information about the death and family of the old hero of Hougomont. ED.

564. PALAEOLITHIC WEAPONS IN SCOTLAND.—On grounds which appear to me quite inconclusive, scientific men have, whenever the question has been mooted, insisted that evidences of palaeolithic man have not only not yet been found in North Britain, but that they never would be found there. I had, so long ago as 1867-68, made some search in the gravels of Cambridgeshire for possible evidences of this ancient race of men, with what I regard as affirmative results. Twenty-two years ago I came to Scotland. I then unfortunately accepted the prevailing opinion, held by such scientists as Sir Archibald and Professor James Geikie, that they were not to be found in this country, and thus I spent eleven years in active study associated with rivers and their physical phenomena without ever dreaming of looking for evidence of palaeolithic man, which, as I now believe I have evidence to show, lay under my eyes the whole time.

Scientific men, however, know that the eye does not necessarily mark the most conspicuous phenomena if the mind be in quest for something different:—Thus the enthusiastic botanist does not notice ornithological objects, nor does the ornithologist the plants under his feet. In my case the functions and phenomena of the rivers of to-day wholly absorbed my attention, whilst I was constantly treading the gravels and sands of the beds of streams, or climbing denuded cliffs whence they were derived. An event, however, at last occurred, which showed me the possibility, nay, probability, of the existence of the relics of palaeolithic man in Scotland, and I discovered evidence sufficient to satisfy me that palaeolithic weapons will ere long be recognised as occurring as commonly in North as they do in South Britain.

In 1883 I journeyed to the south of England, and to several localities in N.-W. Europe, with the primary object of satisfactorily completing my investigations of certain river phenomena. While on this excursion, which extended over several months, I became perfectly convinced that the recent geological phenomena (fluviatile and otherwise), which were in those regions intimately associated with the history of palaeolithic man, destroyed any argument that he did not exist in North Britain. I therefore concluded that his relics would be found by patient search.

I have followed out my quest as occasion offered during the past ten years, with results briefly put as follows—

First. I have found in the Tay Valley that the soils of certain areas contain many fragments of stone almost always angular and unrolled (where not mellowed or decayed chemically), and that these areas always

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occur above certain other areas which my river observations show me are of an origin much later than the former. There exists therefore a parallel of *occurrence* of these stones with an *historical* demarcation caused by physical agency.

Secondly. Similarly distributed angular stones abundantly occur in the palaeolithic areas in South Britain and in N.-W. Europe, according to my own observations. In these regions there are areas of more modern origin *without such scattered stones* corresponding with such areas in Scotland.

Thirdly. Many of the stones of such soil distribution in South Britain and N.-W. Europe are, as I have plenty of evidence to prove, of intentional form, and therefore of human origin. It is the same with specimens taken from the soils of similar areas in Scotland.

Fourthly. I can show geologically that these stones were not accidentally detached from inferior strata, as, for instance, by the plough bringing them up into the soil. I affirm that no physicist can suggest any natural agent save man that could have distributed such stones as they occur.

Fifthly. In England and France the best evidence that palaeolithic man was coexistent with the great extinct mammalia is found in ancient gravels; so in Scotland I believe I have found in ancient 'kame' or other gravels undeniable evidence of these ancient men.

Sixthly. In England and France no very definitely accepted relics of this man have been found in older deposits than those of (probably) fluviatile origin, and in caves; although assertions of such discoveries have been made. It is my opinion that relics of this race are, in Scotland, and perhaps the north of England, to be found in so-called 'till' which is generally presumed to consist of glacial deposits. The better-marked relics will probably be found in low-lying glacial deposits, because the last of the glaciers crept down the Scotch valleys, and ousted palaeolithic man; his weapons left on the then valley floors and in the ancient river gravels became mixed up with the glacial *debris*—these same glaciers not intruding upon Southern England and Northern France have left the gravels, etc., which contain the weapons buried and untouched during the closing inception of cold. That this old race afterwards returned to these Scottish regions there is, I maintain, evidence in the soils to show. The reasons why his weapons are here not so conspicuous as in lower regions can only be elaborated at too great length for the *Scottish Antiquary*. I hope, however, to maintain my position in two works I have in hand, '*The Rivers*' and '*Palaeolithic Man in Britain.*' On these I have been engaged for twenty-two years.

Antiquaries have, I believe, too readily acquiesced in the opinion of scientific men concerning this matter, and have done so because, in Scotland in particular, the solution of the question demands a fuller appreciation of geological phenomena and geographical occurrence than it has received. Of such consequence is this, that I lay imperative stress upon mere *occurrence* of intentionally hand-wrought stones, since, irrespective of form or any attributes save their universal angularity, it can be shown that no agent save man can have distributed them over the wide areas of their occurrence. Their forms are, nevertheless, of the greatest value, since in the matter of form I have found cumulative evidence which appears to me to be as remarkable as it is undeniable.

The story of *neolithic* man has been enthusiastically and successfully studied by antiquaries and scientists, museums are crowded with their

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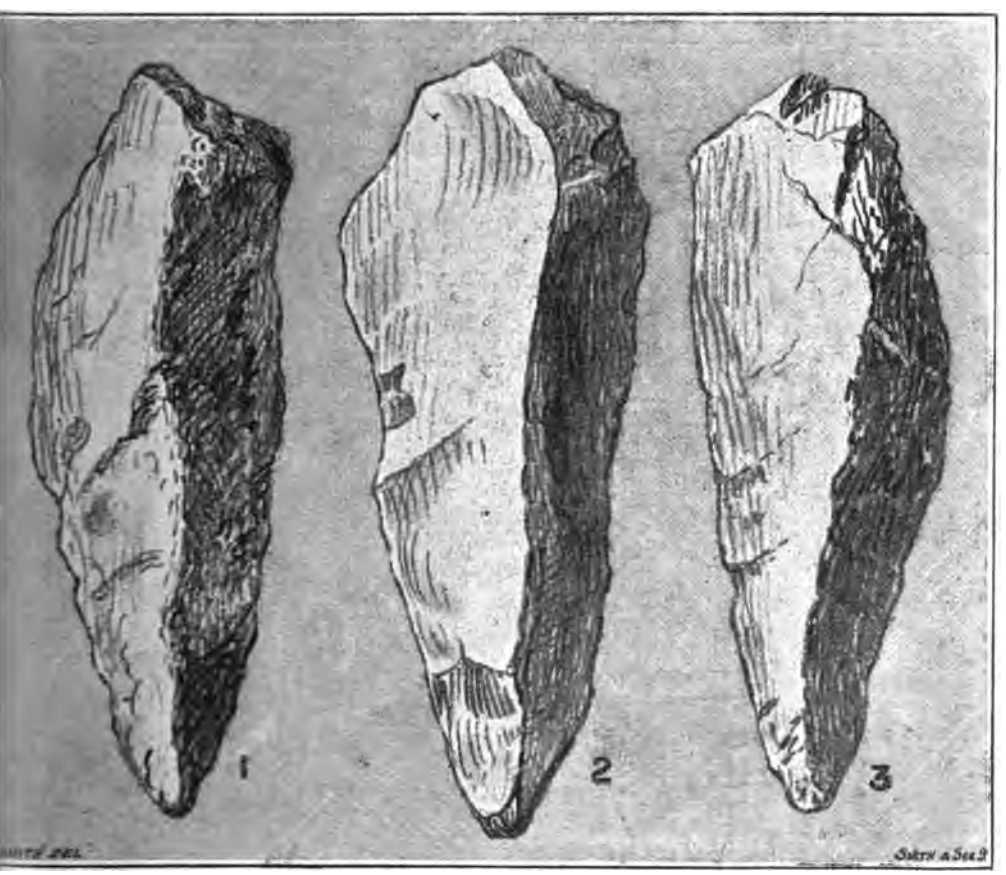
polished hatchets and perforated hammers, but the story of *palaeolithic* man (and as is lately suggested *miolithic*) has yet in almost its entirety to be studied. The French and English flint *hachés*, the only (commonly) recognised forms of his relics, tell but an insignificant part of his story so far as it is possible to be read around us. Many of the soils are crowded with his relics, rough arrow and spear heads, and still more coarsely-wrought *hachés*, being, as I myself have seen, collected by the cart-load and used as common and easily obtained road-metal.

The appearance of the excellent article in the *Scotsman* (Feb. 20th,



1894) upon Palaeolithic Man in the Caves of Mentone has led to the writing of this brief paper, which my old friend (the Editor of the *Scottish Antiquary*) requested me more than a year ago to undertake.

The accompanying plates illustrate the common forms of some palaeolithic weapons. Of the three specimens in Plate I., No. 2 is of flint from the soil in the South of England. No. 1 from the soil near Edinburgh, and No. 3 from the soil near Perth. These are not water-worn, but are more or less decayed. They are formed of felsites, the one

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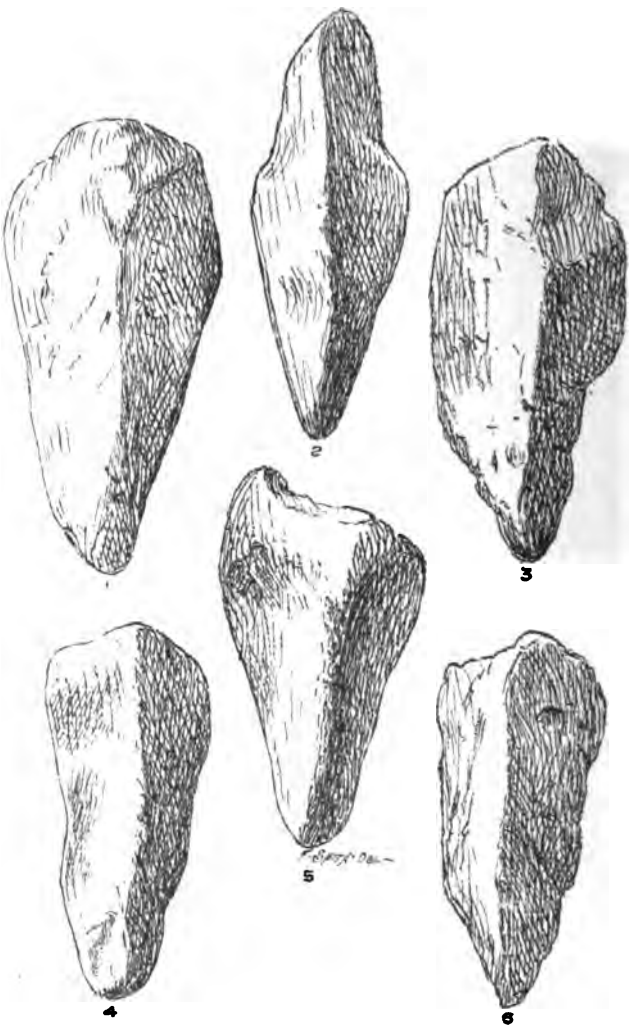
exceedingly close grained, and fashioned from a rolled cylindrical mass, the other coarser and more decayed, fashioned on all its sides by hand. Plate II. represents six specimens from river gravels, derived directly from ***kame*** or ***boulder-clay*** beds; they are more or less rolled. Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5 are from the bed of the Esk near Musselburgh, Nos. 3 and 6 are from the Earn. All the specimens (which are ¾ natural size) give in section a well



balanced triangle, which in some cases is marred by recent accidental breakages—these recent fractures being easily distinguished from the older surfaces. It may be well to expose a common fallacy that flint was the only material used. In the South of England these weapons are made not only of flint but of various rocks, generally volcanic. In Scotland,

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owing to the absence of flint *in situ*, they were fashioned out of any suitable material, including agate or other silicious rock.

FREDERICK SMITH,

Rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Glasgow,
Sometime Science Master, Dollar Institution, N.B.

Since the above note was printed, I have seen the new work by Mr. Worthington G. Smith, *Man the Primeval Savage*. I have noted with great interest many things in it which tally with Mr. F. Smith's views. I feel it will interest my readers to quote part of a striking description of the makers and users of palaeolithic weapons. I only regret the whole chapter is too long. 'At the time when the earliest known race of men approached what is now Great Britain, the climate was probably not unlike the climate of to-day, varying only in its more equable, genial, and continental character. Britain formed part of the Continent, and much of the ground now under the sea was then dry land, the high and cold positions to the North of England, judging by the absence of stone weapons and tools, were seldom reached by the primeval savage.[1] As a rule primeval man kept near to the margins of the wide and shallow rivers and brooks of the South; sometimes he lived on moderate elevations.' After describing the general nature of the flora at this period, he speaks of the fauna, and includes the hippopotamus, mammoth, elephant, rhinoceros, lion, wild cat, bear, hyena, bison, and wild horse: he proceeds, 'The interest in all other animals completely palls before the presence of man himself,' and then follows a most forcible picture of the probable appearance and habits of this past race. ED.

565. GOOD FRIDAY CALLED PEACE FRIDAY IN ORKNEY.—Though I have not received any direct reply to the Query about 'Peace Tuesday,' the following extract from a letter from Lady Balfour of Burleigh shows that 'Peace Friday' is a phrase still in use. 'Last year a friend of mine, who is a native of Orkney, in course of conversation told me of her great pleasure in returning, after an absence of many years, to her distant island. She added that she had arrived on "Peace Friday," and that the custom is for the inhabitants of the Orkneys to exchange eggs on that day. Not one egg (as in England) is given, but apparently large numbers at once. These gifts are called "Peace eggs," in commemoration of the day. I was the more struck by what my informant said, as she is a Free Church woman, brought up in a Presbyterian family.' Perhaps other readers will tell us of old customs and names which still exist, and are connected with Pasch or Eastertide. ED.

566. OLD RHYME: 'WE ARE THREE JEWS.'—A few weeks ago the candidates of the S. G. F. S. in Clackmannan came to tea at Kennet.

Amongst the games which they played during their visit was the following:—Three of the children advanced into the centre of the room singing—

'We are three Jews come out of Spain
To call upon your daughter Jane.'

[1] Mr. F. Smith has, however, shown that such weapons do exist in Scotland, and thus Mr. W. G. Smith's area must be extended. ED.

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To which the others replied—

'My daughter Jane is far too young,
She canna bear a flattering tongue.
My daughter Jane is far too young,
And you must go away alone.'

In *The Caged Lion*, by Miss Yonge, this game is described as having been played in the time of King Henry v. of England.

The speaker is a 'Mistress Bolt,' who, at a feast supposed to have been held during the reign of that monarch, is made to say as follows:—

'Well, fair sirs and sweet lady, though you be younger than I, you have surely heard of the Black Death. Well named was it, for never was pestilence more dire; and venom was so strong, that the lips and eyelids grew livid black, and then there was no hope. Little thought there was of such disease, I trow, in the king's houses, and all the fair young lords and ladies, the children of King Edward, as then was, were full of sport and gamesomeness, as you see these dukes be now. And never a one was blither than the Lady Joan—she they called Joan of the Tower, being a true Londoner born—bless her! My aunt Cis would talk by the hour of her pretty ways and kindly mirth. But 'twas even as the children have the game in the streets—

"There come three knights all out of Spain,
Are come to fetch your daughter Jane."

'"Twas for the King of Castille, that same Peter for whom the Black Prince of Wales fought, and of whom such gruesome tales were told. The pretty princess might almost have had a boding what sort of husband they had for her, for she begged and prayed, even on her knees, that her father would leave her; but her sisters were all espoused, and there was no help for it.'—Chap. v., pages 81, 82. (Macmillan & Co., 1892.)

I am told this game is well known in Elgin, and I have also heard of its being played in Berwickshire. MARY BRUCE.

KENNET.

567. VISIT TO LONDON, 1687.—Amongst the account-books of Sir John Foulis of Ravelston, which I am at present editing for the Scottish History Society, is a small volume, apparently at one time a school-boy's exercise-book. Some of the spare pages have been made use of to enter an account of expenditure during a journey to and from London, and a residence there. The money was laid out on behoof of 'the laird,' and the accountant seems to have been superior in rank and education to a servant, and probably only entered such items of his own expenditure as could properly be charged to his ward's account. I write ward, for I fancy that 'the laird' was young and was paying his first visit to London. Who he was can only be conjectured—if a member of Sir John Foulis's family, which is almost certain, he might be George Primrose (Foulis), his eldest surviving son, then nearly 21, and already Laird of Dunipace, having been served heir to his elder brother who died under full age in 1684. In Sir John's account-books he is more frequently styled the Laird of Dunipace than 'George.' The paymaster who kept the accounts may have been his father's chaplain, who made himself generally useful. Unfortunately there is an hiatus in Sir John's accounts extending from 23rd August 1681 to 6th February 1689, but in March 1681, when Archibald, the eldest

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son, who died 1684, was about 21 years of age, we find a pony was bought for him to ride to London, and possibly one was afterwards provided for George, who certainly travelled as his elder brother had done before him.

J. Foulis, Esq., M.D., Edinburgh, the owner of the Foulis papers, has most kindly given me permission to print this interesting account in these pages. I have omitted some frequent repetitions of 'bread and beer,' etc., which made the account needlessly long. I hope in next number to give a few notes concerning commissions to be executed in London, which are not without interest. It may be noted that on arriving in England the money column is extended to four columns, though that allotted to farthings is but rarely used. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

Received from Craigaliard, 3 rex dollers and 3 leg dollers at lawder Agust 29th, from the laird at Kelso ane leg doller, more from the laird at uller haghe head,[1] ane dewcat down and halfe ane leg doller. Mor fro the laird ther, 20 guinies.

	Impr. given out at lauder for dyet and horse ane night Agust 29	08	01	06
	Mone left to ye servants yr.	00	14	00
	It. at Kelso for ane pynt of wine and 2 pynts of ale	01	04	00
	It. ther for ane iron band to the Cloaghbag saidle	00	04	00
	It. for ane pound of tobaco,	01	04	00
	It. for halfe ane peck of Corne yr.	00	04	00
	It. for hay	00	02	00
	It. at Newtone for beer and brandy	01	02	00
	It. to the laird to give Robestone halfe a leg doller	01	08	00
Aug.	30 At Uller hach head for the lairds pairt of the dyet bill	01	08	00
	It. for the 3 horses a night	01	08	00
	It. to the maid and hostrer	00	14	00
	It. at Morpit[2] for nailes and some shos and mending ane brydel	00	02	00
	It. to the poor folks	00	02	00
	It. at Newcastle for 2 new shos to the black horse and 3 removes to the gray horse. 1 sept.			
Sept.	2 at darntoun[3] to give the barber	00	06	00
	It. to the laird ane sixpens at ye gait	00	06	00[4]
	3 at York to roger to buy an horse sheet	02	08	00
	It. to himselfe to tack him hom, 16 shil.			
	It. to the laird 5 guinies, of qch he gave 20 shill in arls. the Coach to Cockpen for the lairds pairt of the expenses he hed led out on the rod	01	19	00
	5 at York for the lairds pairt of the dyet from Saturday till Munday, 8 shill, 6 pense			
	It. for the 2 horses went hom	00	02	00
	It. for the punie 2 nights	00	03	06
	It. to the hostler and house	00	04	00
	It. ferrebridge[5] for 2 new showes and ane remove to pounie	00	00	10

[1] I cannot identify this place; it is called Unter-hauchhead later on.
[2] Morpeth.
[3] Darlington.
[4] Sixpence English, about six shillings Scots.
[5] Ferrybridge.

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	It. to the horse and denner	00	01	06
6	at Duncaster for ane dossen of nightcaps	00	10	00
	It. for ane paire of stockings	00	03	00
	It. for super and the horse	00	02	06
	It. at Tucksford[1] for denner	00	00	12
	It. for the pounie	00	00	08
7	at Newwork[2] for supper and the horse	00	03	00
	It. at Granton[3] for denner and the horss			
8	at Stamfoord for supper and the horss	00	03	04
	It. for horss hyre	00	19	06
	It. for dressing the pounies foot	00	00	06
	It. huntingtoun for denner	00	01	00
	It. for the horss	00	00	08
9	at Cambridge for the horses	00	02	08
	It. for myselfe	00	01	08
10	at Barley for the horses	00	01	08
	It. for myselfe	00	01	00
	It. at hadstath[4] for the horss	00	01	00
	It. for myselfe	00	01	00
	It is to be remembered the laird cam to London on Saturday the 10 of Sept. 1687.			
	Impr. for ane quart of beer at Mr. Monroes, 10 Sept.	00	00	02
	It. in his chamber for ane pot of beer and an roll	00	00	03
	It. for a faggot	00	00	02
	It. for paper	00	00	01
11	for rost beef to denner	00	01	00
	It. for beer	00	00	04
	It. for bread	00	00	02
	It. at night for beer	00	00	06
	It. for bread	00	00	02
	It. for an aple tairt	00	00	06
12	for 3 yards & ane half of black cloath	02	19	06
	It. for 6 yards & ane half of rataine at 7 sh. 6 pen. per yard, and 3 yards and ane halfe of black taffetie	02	16	08
	It. for 2 potts of beer	00	00	04
	It. for bread	00	00	01
13	received from Mr. James foules 30 lib. ster.			
	It. for ane murning hat string	00	02	06
	It. for ane paire of gloves	00	02	00
	It. to the laird at the george and vulter tavern	00	10	00
	It. for my own denner	00	00	08
	It. for the pounie 2 nights in the Citty	00	02	00
	It. to a man for brong the Cloaghbag to the new lodging	00	00	03
14	for ane plaine muslein Carvat	00	02	06
	It. for a sword blackmounted	00	08	00
	for half a dossen tobaco pups	00	00	10 0
	It. for a Carolina hat and dressing the lairds bever	00	11	00 0
	It. keeped off by Mr. foules for 18 guinies in 30 lib.	00	01	06 0
15	It. for the ponny 3 nights in the mewes and half a peck of oats	00	01	10 0

[1] Tuxford. [2] Newark-on-Trent.
[3] Grantham. [4] Hoddesdon.

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	It. for the laird in his chamber	00	10	00	0
	It. for a link	00	00	04	0
	It. for ane botle of mum wt. Mr. Marr and Major Wardrom.				
16	for 2 pair of shoes	00	09	00	0
	It. for wax taper for lighting of tobaco pyps	00	00	02	0
	It. to the laird at the swan tavern in fish street 2 guinies —which I got back at night	02	03	00	0
	It. for ane pair of black silk stockings	00	10	10	0
	It. for 2 plain muslen carvats	00	05	00	0
17	for dressing the lairds watch	00	01	06	0
	It. for 2 tankards of ale and bread	00	00	05	0
18	to Bayly Brand to tack to france	10	15	00	0
19	for ane pynt of wine and ane roll wt. Mr. Mar	00	00	07	0
	It. for ane link	00	00	06	0
20	for 2 botles of wine wt. Mr. Marr, Major Wardrom, and Mr. Maxwell	00	02	04	0
	It. for fruit	00	00	05	0
	It. to Sandy Bryson	00	05	00	0
	for pyps	00	00	01	0
21	to Mrs. de peer for 2 nights at her house.				
	It. for paper, pens, and ink	00	00	08	0
	to the laird in sandy pryds 25 shil. and ane guinie	02	06	06	
22	for ane botle of wine with Major Wardrom and B. Brand	00	01	00	
23	It. to the laird qn. he went to Windsor 3 guinies and 21 shil. 6d. money	03	04	06	
	It. for washing	00	03	00	
24	for ane pair of lether bags	00	03	06	
	It. for chamber maill 2 weeks	01	06	00	
	It. for candles and fire the tym	00	03	00	
25	for a littl manwell[1]	00	01	00	0
	It. for coach hyre betwixt London and Windsor	00	03	06	0
	It. for a link	00	00	04	0
26	for ane botle of wine wt. abbot fleming and Mr. constable	00	01	02	0
27	to Sandy Bryson	00	05	00	0
	It. for my own dyet from ye 21 to the 27	00	05	00	0
	It. for tobaco pyps	00	00	02	0
28	for ane botle of wine wt. abbot fleeming and Mr. Constable	00	01	02	0
	It. to ane link qch. the landlady had given out	00	00	01	0
29	for 2 potts of ale and a roll	00	00	05	0
30	for ane quart of mum wt. Mr. Stennis and Major Wardrum	00	00	08	0
	It. for ane weeks lodging at Windsor	00	18	00	0
	It. for 3 faggots the tym	00	00	06	0
	It. to the maid of the house	00	01	00	0
	It. for carieing the bagag from the coach to the lodging	00	00	04	0
Oct.	1, to the laird in the morning	00	00	06	0
	It. to Mr. falconer a guinie	01	01	06	0
	It. for brandy.				
	It. for paper	00	00	02	0

[1] Manual.

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	It. for tobaco pyps	00	00	02	0
2	for ane pair of shoes	00	04	06	0
	It. for bread and drink at night	00	00	06	0
	It. for ane periewig 3 guinies and a halfe	03	15	03	0
3	for an soap ball	00	00	02	0
	It. for muslein 2 cravats	00	03	00	0
	It. for holland for an shirt 4 yards and a quarter	00	16	10	0
	It. for half an ell of coarss muslein.				
4	for rost beef to denner	00	01	02	0
	It. for peper and vinagar	00	00	00	1
	It. for brandy	00	00	03	0
5	for boyled beef and turneips to denner	00	01	00	0
	It. for ane yard and half a quarter of fyne holland for sleives	00	05	06	0
6	for ane glass to a puir of spect	00	00	06	0
7	for ane bever hat	02	10	00	0
	It. for making an shirt and pair of sleives and 2 cravats and mending stockings and linnens	00	04	00	0
	It. to the laird in his chamber five guinies	05	07	06	0
8	for ane pair of shoes	00	04	00	0
	It. for ane peirewig box	00	06	00	0
	It. for ane peirewig 2 guinies	02	03	00	0
9	for washing and dressing	00	02	00	0
	It. for pattridg for denner	00	00	06	0
	It. for rost beef	00	00	10	0
	It. for ane pynt of wine	00	00	06	0
10	for ane keg of paradise	00	03	00	0
	It. for ane quarter of pound of tobaco	00	00	06	0
	It. for brandy	00	00	03	0
11	for 3 pair of little cuffes	00	01	00	0
	It. for ane weeks lodging in Sussex Str.	00	13	00	0
	It. for an coach to bring ye baggadge.	00	01	00	0
	It. for faggots and candle	00	02	06	0
	It. for ane botle of wine wt. Mr. Menzies, Major Wardrom and Mr. Max	00	10	00	0
	It. for ane bottle of mum	00	00	06	0
	It. for cold beef for super	00	00	08	0
12	for 18 faggots	00	01	06	0
	It. to the laird in the morning	00	01	00	0
	It. for tobacco pyps	00	00	02	0
	It. to sandy to pay for a coach for ye laird at night	00	01	00	0
	It. for 2 botles of wine wt. Mr. Constable and Mr. Mar	00	02	04	0
13	for ane quarter of pound of tobaco	00	00	06	0
14	for ane dossen of faggots	00	01	00	0
	It. for ane pynt of mum wt. Mr. Marr	00	00	04	0
	It. for hereing and soll flucks to denner	00	02	06	0
	It. for ane botle of win at night wt. Mr. Mar	00	01	02	0
15	for ane pynt of mum and bread in the morning wt. Mr. Mar	00	00	05	0
	for ane pair of shoes and stockings	00	08	00	0
16	for bread and drink in the morning wt. Mr. Marr	00	00	03	0
	It. for an tankard of ale afternoon	00	00	02	0

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	It. for tobaco pyps	00	00	01	0
17	for 2 dossen of faggots	00	02	00	0
	It. to Mr. Monro taylor	02	10	00	0
	It. for washing and dressing	00	03	00	0
	It. for 2 pound and a half of tobaco	00	03	06	0
21	for 4 botles of wine wt. Collonel Wauchop, Major Wardrom, Mr. Marr, and Mr. Constable	00	04	08	0
22	for 2 pair of worset stockings and an pair of silk	00	18	00	0
	It. for 2 pair of do. gloves and a hat strink and a cravat string	00	13	00	0
	for 2 pair of sleev buttons	00	02	00	0
	It. for pottaige and boyled beef for denner	00	01	00	0
24	for 9 yards of cambet	03	03	00	0
	It. for 8 yards of rattain	02	02	00	0
	It. for 3 yards of plush	01	05	00	0
	It. for eye sav	00	00	01	0
26	for cutletts for denner	00	01	06	0
	It. for 4 fresh eggs	00	00	06	1
	It. for salt fish and hereings for denner	00	02	00	0
	It. for cheese at denner	00	00	01	0
28	to the laird in his chamber 2 guinies	02	03	00	0
	It. for ane tairt at night wt. Mr. Mar	00	00	06	0
	It. for postage of a letter	00	00	06	0
29	for cutlets to denner	00	01	06	0
31	It. for 4 horn combs	00	01	04	0
	It. to Mr. foules for chaing of 20 guinies	00	01	08	0
	It. for ane tairt	00	00	06	0
Nov. 1,	to Balcarres to pay for a marble chimney	06	00	00	0
	It. to a coachman brought the laird from ye citty	00	01	06	0
	It. for ane pair of boots wt. spurres and fill boots	00	15	00	0
	It. for an coat to Gairltons son	01	01	00	0
4	for ane tortishel comb	00	00	06	0
	It. for 2 horn combs	00	01	03	0
	It. washing ane silver handle sword	00	01	00	0
5	for 4 pair of spectickles wt. 2 caises	00	18	00	0
	It. for ane litle glas botle wt. ane silver head	00	14	00	0
	It. for coach hyr to ye citty	00	01	06	0
7	for earnest of 2 places in the york stage coach	02	00	00	0
	It. 3 hats for the bairns	01	04	00	0
	It. for ane gill of brunt brandy wt. Mr. Marr				
8	to the loune after dinner	01	00	00	0
	It. for pottaige and boyled beef to dinner wt. Mr. Marr	00	01	06	0
	It. for ane pullet	00	02	00	0
9	for 2 floured cravats	00	07	00	0
	It. for ane snuff napkin	00	01	00	0
	It. for 2 flannen westcots	00	09	00	0
10	for an map and cord to wrap about the trunk	00	01	00	0
	It. 24 pound weight of wheit wax lights at 21d. a pound	02	02	00	0
	It. for a box to hold them	00	01	01	0
	It. for 3 pound and a half of small yellow wax at 16d.	00	04	08	0
11	It. for 3 iron graites	08	07	06	
	It. to the perfumers	01	04	00	0

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	It. for an silk nepkin	00	01	08 o
12	for kairting and unkairting the trunk	00	00	06 o
	It. for 2 pair of laced shoes	00	07	00 o
14	It. for pouder and shott	00	00	06 o
20	at Tedcaster for supper	00	03	00
	It. to the mare and hostler	00	01	00
	It. for postand betwixt Tedcaster and Borrobridge	00	09	04
	to the post-boy 4d. to give the porter and a shilling himself	00	01	04
	It. at Borrowbridge half a pynt of seck, bread and ale	00	01	00
	It. for postand betwixt Burrobridge and Northalertown	00	09	04
	It. to the post-boy	00	01	00
21	for the black meir at Northallerton	10	00	00
	It. for ane saidle	00	11	08
	It. for dyet night befor cleverhous cam up	00	06	00
22	It. for 2 flagons of ale belo	00	00	06
	It. for ane flaggon above wt. Robeson the queker	00	00	03
	It. for a fyre in ye rome befor the rest cam up	00	00	04
	It. for a pair of maill girds	00	00	01
	It. small cords for ye clock bag	00	00	02
	It. for the meir a night	00	01	00
	It. to the hostler	00	00	06
	It. to the boot catcher	00	00	04
23	at Richmond for a hunting saidle mount wt. bridle and lapps to the black saidle	00	17	00
24	Darntown[1] for a clock bag saidle wt. hulsterts cruper and tee stirrops and maill pillion	01	00	00
	It. for the bey geldin 10 guinies	10	15	00
25	Durham for ye 2 horses	00	02	04
	It. for ane wheip	00	02	00
	It. to the lady Clevers for lace	00	04	08
	Newcastle for a saidle wt. furniture	02	07	00
	It. for a pound of tobaco	00	02	00
	to the laird	00	10	00
	for canvas to wrap the saidles	00	00	10
28	Morpit for the horses 2 nights	00	05	04
29	at Unterhauchhead for the horses	00	01	08
	It. to the guyd to yettam[2]	00	00	06
	It. at yettam payed for Johnston	00	01	04
	It. for roger	00	01	06
	It. for a pair of shoes to John Johnston	00	02	00
	It. at lauder the bill	00	18	04
	It. Kelso 2 nights roger and the horses	00	07	06
	It. payed for meat and drink when the laird was ther	00	05	00
	It. for hey to ye 5 horses	00	00	05
	It. given to a waitter to give Roberton's groom	00	02	06

568. THE HAUNTED TOWER, ST. ANDREWS.—The following interesting note by one of the contributors to the *Scottish Antiquary* appeared in the *St. Andrews Citizen*:—

The various accounts of discoveries made from time to time in this

[1] Darlington. [2] Yetholm.

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Tower, which have recently appeared in the public prints, when divested of those elements of superstition and mystery which tradition and popular fancy delight in, will leave yet a residuum of fact upon which to found a fair amount of theory as to the occupants of the Haunted Tower.

There is no room for doubt that this Tower was explored in 1868, and that at that time several coffins containing bodies in a fair state of preservation, and presenting other peculiar features of interest, were seen by the explorers. From these revelations very interesting questions are raised as to the age of the interments.

The Abbey wall is stated by Mr. Hay Fleming in his *Guide to St. Andrews* to have been erected by Prior John Hepburn early in the 16th century. I presume there is undoubted evidence of this statement. Corroborative proof that it cannot claim, in the upper part at least, a greater, if indeed so great, an antiquity, is to be found in the niches with which its many towers are ornamented. The stones which compose some of these niches have done previous service in some ecclesiastical building, and they have been so utilised by masons who either did not know or did not study the component part of a niche, since some of the stones have been inverted and capitals of pillars have been made to do duty as corbels. The two niches in the north wall of the Haunted Tower itself furnish the best illustration of this, and between these two niches there is a row of mullions inserted as common rubble. If, then, the Abbey wall cannot claim to be older than the beginning of the 16th century, I think there are good grounds for believing the interments to be far older than the vault in which they were found in 1868.

I base this conclusion on several considerations. These are derived from features brought out in the information which has been published. These are, first, that 'some of the coffins were of oak, and some of them had been ridge-topped'; second, the evidences of embalming and of vestments; and third, the appearance of 'wax-cloth.' In order that the significance of these features may be realised in a question affecting the age of the interments, it may be well to review the evidences afforded by history. Examples of ridge-topped coffins in stone have been ascribed to the fifth century. The earliest forms were probably those curious mound-shaped examples, something like a boat laid keel uppermost, of which class there are late examples at Meigle and Brechin. This shape was probably an imitation of the primitive monumental cairn, as doubtless the still more modern grassy mound, so common yet in some country churchyards, is a survival of the same fashion. By-and-by the mound or boat form gave way to the roof or ridge-topped form, and there is reason for believing that even inside of churches coffin-lids to stand above the floor and mounds of earth were common in very early times. In Cutts' *Manual*, p. 16, it is stated that in one of the laws made in the reign of King Æthelred, A.D. 994, to regulate burials in churches, it is provided 'Where mounds appear, let them either be buried deeper in the ground . . . or let them be brought to a level with the pavement of the church, so that no mounds appear there.' The coped coffin-lid, however, held its own against all law, and in the thirteenth century was very common. It was now highly ornamented, and by the fourteenth century was frequently elevated on a base, and so led up to the magnificent altar-tombs of a later age. About the Reformation, and probably before this, the ridged stone coffin had disappeared, but the fashion was continued in the ridged monumental

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slab made in the form of the ridged coffin-lid, which until well on in the seventeenth century held its own in our burying-grounds. The wood coffin has a different history. Coffins of oak are as old as the Bronze Age in Britain; but the ridged or coped oaken lid doubtless came in when stone coffins were placed on or near the surface, so that the lid would be above the ground, that when the bodies of saints were embalmed their relics might be seen. The difficulty of lifting a stone lid would doubtless suggest the employment of a less weighty material, and oak, which from its durability would be almost as lasting as stone, offered a ready and lighter substitute. Richly carved, and ornamented with the precious metals and jewels, such a lid formed a fitting covering, easily removed to exhibit to the faithful the precious relics enshrined within. When the Reformation led to a change in the reverence for relics, this use of coped lids for wood coffins would cease; moreover, it was frequently only after the lapse of years from the death of a beatified or canonised person that their relics were enshrined. It is therefore unlikely that the first half of the sixteenth century would add many examples of such shrines.

The evidences of embalming seem indubitable. The bodies, it is said, could be lifted up and 'set on end.' They presented more or less the appearance of mummies. Some of them were arrayed in vestments. The process of embalming in Christian times was usually performed on the bodies of saints, that their relics might be exhibited. It was in these times seldom performed on any but the most exalted in rank or piety.

Another indication of age is the 'wax-cloth' which Mr. Smith stated was seen in some of the coffins. This was doubtless the 'cere-cloth,' a cloth prepared with wax, and used as a winding-sheet. It is of great antiquity, and seems to have been almost universally used by civilised nations in ancient times. It was occasionally used in the century which preceded the Reformation, as in the instance of Archbishop Dunbar, who died in 1547, and was buried in the chancel of Glasgow Cathedral, whose tomb was opened in 1855, and adhering to parts of the skeleton were pieces of waxed cere-cloth.

All of these peculiarities of interment are indicative of ancient modes of burial, which, although possibly still occasionally represented in rare instances in the sixteenth century, render it unlikely that so many instances of these different practices would be brought together in one set of interments. Moreover, we have the evidence as to the condition of the oak coffins, which are said to have been more decayed than the fir ones, thus pointing to great age.

A consideration of these circumstances seems to render it impossible to attribute the interments to any part of the sixteenth century—that to account for the aggregation of so many bodies exhibiting the age-peculiarities referred to above, some other explanation must be forthcoming than the supposition of ordinary interment, and an interment, be it remembered, in the second story of a tower! These circumstances raise a problem incapable of solution on the supposition of a sixteenth-century interment.

The explanation I venture to give—and which, I submit, meets all the difficulties—is that these bodies were those of saints preserved in the Cathedral of St. Andrews, and possibly in other ecclesiastical edifices in the city, which relics were hurriedly and secretly removed to this Tower as at once the nearest and safest repository when the sack of the churches took place in 1559. Who shall say what sacred relics may have been

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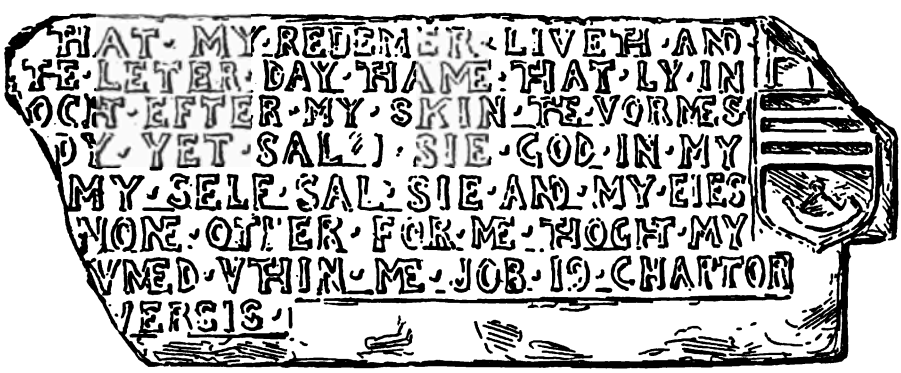
enclosed in this secret vault, so rudely broken in upon and so sacrilegiously handled—perhaps those of the Patron Saint of Scotland, perhaps of the Pictish Princess Muren, the first, according to the legend of St. Andrew, to be buried at Kylrimont, and perhaps of the early founders of the Christian settlement there? The relics of St. Andrew, which are supposed to have consisted of one or two bones, would doubtless be enclosed in a reliquary, and may have been buried or otherwise secreted by themselves in the floor or walls of the Tower. The bodies of the other personages supposed, being of local distinction, may have been preserved whole and not subjected to subdivision as was the case with the more noted Scottish Saints.

The removal would probably leak out in some fashion, possibly when the mural monument of 1609 was inserted, and so account for the reputation of the Tower being haunted—a reputation which existed long before the interments were known of by the present generation. I would suggest that a careful examination be now made by experienced observers of what yet remains of the coffins, etc., to see how far this theory is supported thereby.

A. HUTCHESON.

BROUGHTY FERRY.

569. ANCIENT TOMBSTONE FROM THE HOWFF (from *Dundee Advertiser*, Sept. 23, 1893).—When the workmen were engaged in the


HAT MY REDEMER LIVEH AND
HE LETER DAY HAME HAT LY IN
OCH EFTER MY SKIN HE VORMES
DY YET SAL I SIE GOD IN MY
MY SELE SAL SIE AND MY EIES
NONE OTHER FOR ME HOGHT MY
VNED VHIN ME JOB 19 CHAPTER
VERSIS

restoration of the Wedderburn monuments in the Howff they came upon the fragment of the old tombstone shown in our sketch.[1] It has apparently been one side of the sloping top of a sarcophagus monument. The heraldic shield shows the arms of Auchinleck of Woodhill, as distinguished from those of Auchinleck of that Ilk and Auchinleck of Balmanno. The position of this shield at the (heraldic) left side of the stone suggests that it has been the cognisance of a married lady, and as it was found in the burying-place belonging to the Wedderburns, it has been concluded that the lady was married to one of that family. A search in the Wedderburn genealogy has shown that Barbara Auchinleck was married about 1616 to Alexander Wedderburn, merchant, who was Bailie and Dean of Guild repeatedly from 1613 to 1626. He was nearly related to the Wedderburns of Kingennie and Blackness, while his wife was the daughter, probably, of James Auchinleck of Woodhill,

[1] We have kindly been allowed by the *Dundee Advertiser* the use of the block.

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Provost of Dundee in 1593, and sister of William Auchinleck, who was Provost continuously from 1614 till 1625. A comparison of the lettering of this stone with that found on other Howff monuments proves that it belongs to the first half of the 17th century. Previous to that time the lettering was mostly in floriated Gothic character, the plain raised letter being introduced about 1600, and giving place to the incised letter about 1650. This Auchinleck stone has a literary as well as heraldic value. The passage of Scripture will be at once recognised as that beginning—'I know that my Redeemer liveth' (Job xix. 25-27); but in this case the English Authorised Version has not been quoted. The existing fragment of the stone measures 4 feet 3 inches by 2 feet, and when complete it would be at least 6 feet long. Supposing that the husband's shield were at the right (heraldic) side, the remaining space would exactly leave room for the passage as it is found in the Bishops' Bible of 1572, which is as follows:—'For I am sure that my Redemer liveth and He sal rayse up at the leter day thame that ly in the dvst. And thocht efter my skin the vormes destroy this body yet sal I sie God in my fleashe whom I myself sal sie and my eies sal beholde and none other for me thocht my reynes are consvmed vthin me. Job 19 chaptor, 25, 26, and 27 versis.' The only difference here from the printed version is the Scottish form of the word 'though.' It is worthy of notice that the passage in the Bishops' Bible differs considerably both from the Genevan translation printed at Edinburgh by Alexander Arbuthnot in 1579 and from the Authorised Version of 1611. This very interesting stone has been presented to the Dundee Museum by Mr. Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill.

570. THE GROAT TOMBSTONE (viii. 51).—A correspondent writes: 'When lately in Caithness I was told that the local antiquary who interested himself in this stone took the *rôle* of "Old Mortality," and with hammer and chisel deepened the lettering, and where lettering was illegible, supplied the blank with, I fear, more zeal than knowledge. It may be well to make a note that too much trust cannot be placed on the stone now; a photo was taken of it before it was improved. Your illustration is from the modernised stone. I feel sure Dr. Cramond will gladly give his advice and opinion, and, if a photo exists of the untouched-up stone, perhaps kindly allow your readers to compare its two states.' D. W. K.

571. INVENTORY AND LAST WILL OF SIR JOHN LYELL, VICAR OF ABERNETHY, 1544.—The following is a translation of the Latin of the Inventory of the goods, and Last Will, of Sir John Lyell, Vicar of Abernethy, in the county of Perth, as the same is recorded in the Books of the Commissariot of Dunblane under date the month of May 1544.

Inventory of all the goods of Sir John Lyell, Vicar of Abernethie, made at his place of abode, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1544: Item, In the first place, he acknowledges that he has in his possession 25 *light crowns*: Item, Two gold crowns *of just weight*: '31 *auld Inglis grotis, ane half grot, ane Strivling peny,*' [*sic*]: Item, In a scrip, 4 pounds: Item, one cup of silver of the value of 16 shillings: Item, 4 robes, the value of all, 13-6-8: Item, Linen of the value of 20 merks: Item, One bullock of the value of 4 merks: Item, 16 bolls of barley, price of the boll 22 shillings: Item, 15 bolls of oats, price of the boll 13s. 4d.: Sum of the inventory is four score and nine pounds, ten shillings,

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and eightpence: *Debts due to him*, His clerical fee 8.13.4: Item, Andrew Dron, for a pure debt, [a debt unconditional] 3 pounds, 6 shillings: Item, John Clark, also for a pure debt, 3 bolls of malt, amounting to the value of 4 pounds: Item, John Scott for malt 20 shillings: Item, The Lady of Balmano [an estate in the conterminous parish of Dron], 22 shillings: Item, Sir Robert Cristie [one of the Choristers in the Collegiate Church of Abernethy] 28 shillings and eight pence: Item, William Chisom [one of the prebendaries of the said Collegiate Church] for fee for service 50 merks: Item, Mr. William Schaw [Provost of the said Church], for service in the Collegiate Church of Abernethie, 5 pounds: Item, The wife of William Geddes, 40 shillings: Item, John Walker, 3 bolls of barley, price of the boll 20s.: *The sum of the debts due to him is 32 pounds*: The sum of the Inventory, with debts aforesaid, is six score and one pounds, ten shillings, and eight pence: *Debts due to others*: First, to Euphemia Wemis for corn tithes, 20 merks; for the rent of land, 3 bolls of malt, price 22 shillings: also to George Anderson [one of the Bailies of Abernethy] for a marriage contracted and solemnized with Catherine Lyell, the daughter of my brother [Michael Lyell], 20 merks: *Sum of the debts is 29 pounds 16 shillings and eightpence.* [Follows the Will.] I, Sir John Lyell, Vicar of Abernethie, seeing that nothing is more certain than death, etc., etc.: Item, To the priests and clerks on the day of my burial, 9 pounds: Item, to the priests in the Collegiate Church of Abernethie, to pray for my soul at the high altar for the space of one year, 10 pounds: Item, to Sir Robert Cristie, 5 merks: Item, to Sir John Pettar, 10 shillings: Also I constitute Michael Lyell, my brother german, and Sir David Lyell, chaplain, his son, my executors and sole intromitters with my goods, that they may dispose of them for the weal of my soul.

NOTE.—On 18th May 1545, Mrs. Anderson, the daughter of Michael Lyell, *supra*, had *seisin* of 9 acres of land lying within the burgh and barony of Regality of Abernethy, with tenements, etc., from James Clark, one of the bailies thereof, on the resignation of her husband abovementioned. Michael Lyell had another daughter, Mariotae, who, on 26th February 1550, was betrothed, by marriage contract of that date, to James Lessal, son of John (or Thomas) Lessal in Pitlour (near Strathmiglo). The contract is expressed with commendable brevity, as follows: —'That is to say, the said James sal mary the said Mariotae in al guidly haist; for the qlk the said Michael [Lyell] sal pay to the said Thomas [Lessal] xl lib. the morn efter they be mareit, and xl merkis at Mertimas in anno fifty ane: and the said Thomas sal put them in the shaddo half [the north half] of Pitlour for v yeir takis: in the qlk the said Thomas sal saw x bolls quheit, xii boll beir, and xl boll aittis to them at their entres (entry), and sal haue the hail crop, and the teind, for the payment eftir the tenor of the lettir of tak; and the said John sal deliuer at Michilmes next to cum aucht oxin, ii hors and xxx yovis [ewes], and ten outcum sheip [sheep with lamb] to thaim, ii forow ky [cows not giving milk], and ane kow to the toyl.

JAS. RONALDSON LYELL.

572. MACDONELL OF BARRISDALE, IN THE PARISH OF GLENELG.—1. Archibald Macdonell of Barrisdale, fifth son of Ranald Macdonell of Glengarry, was present at the battle of Killiecrankie in 1689 and was alive in 1736. He does not appear to have had any written title to Barrisdale, as none is recorded in *Register of Sasines*. He was father of

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2. Coll Macdonell of Barrisdale, who, as eldest son of Archibald Macdonell of Barrisdale, had three charters from his kinsman, John Macdonell of Glengarry, in 1729, of the lands of Kytries, Cullachies, Inverguseran, and others. In the rising of 1745 he was appointed a colonel of the Glengarry Regiment, and served throughout the Rebellion. He was not, however, present at Culloden. He was afterwards apprehended and imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, where he died on 1st June 1750. He married (first) Helen, daughter of George Mackenzie of Bellamuckie, and had issue (1) Archibald, his heir. He married (second), contract dated at Cullachie 14th August 1736, Mary, eldest daughter of the deceased Roderick Mackenzie of Fairburn, and had issue an only son, Coll, who was served heir of provision to his father on 17th January 1757, and died within the parish of Glenelg before 19th January 1769, when John Steven, writer in Edinburgh, was decerned executor dative *qua* creditor to him. In the testament he is designed as of 'Barrisdale.'

3. Archibald Macdonell of Barrisdale, born 25th December 1725, accompanied his father in the Rebellion of 1745, and was attainted by the Act of Parliament 1746. He was carried off to France along with his father by a body of Camerons, and kept in prison at St. Malo, and afterwards at Saumeur, but, making his escape, he returned to Scotland, where he was apprehended, tried, and sentenced to death on 22nd March 1754. The sentence was not carried out, he obtaining a reprieve. He afterwards received a commission as lieutenant in the 105th Regiment, and died at Barrisdale on 19th September 1787. He married, while in hiding in 1746, Flora, daughter of Norman Macleod of Drynoch. She died at Achtertyre, Lochalsh, February 1815, and had issue (1) Coll, his heir; (2) Catherine, married Mr. Robertson, a Glasgow merchant, and had issue General Robertson and a daughter; (3) Flora, married Donald Macleod of Ratagan.

4. Coll Macdonell of Barrisdale succeeded his father. He married Helen (? Duncan), and had issue (1) Archibald, last of Barrisdale, who died about 1864, unmarried; (2) William, in the East India Company's service, died abroad, unmarried; and (3) Christian, next mentioned.

5. Christian Macdonell, only daughter, married, on 29th January 1818, Major-General Sir Alexander Cameron of Inverailort, K.C.B., Colonel 95th Regiment. He was born in 1778, and died 26th June 1850. They had issue—

(1) Duncan. *See* No. 6.
(2) Colin William, born 1823, died 1840.
(3) Arthur Wellington, Colonel 92nd Highlanders, born 1827.
(4) Helen Cameron, died 1839.
(5) Jane Cameron.

6. Duncan Cameron of Inverailort, born 28th May 1819, died 26th June 1874, married (first), 1849, Louisa Campbell, daughter of George Mackay of Bighouse, and (second), 1857, Alexa Marion Macleod, second daughter of Thomas Gillespie, Ardachy, and had issue by first marriage—

(1) Louisa Campbell Christian Cameron, died in infancy.

Issue by second marriage—

(2) Christian. *See* No. 7.
(3) Frances Alexandra.

7. Christian Helen Jane Cameron of Inverailort, married, 8th September 1888, James Head, son of Sir Francis Somerville Head, Bart.

CARRICK PURSUIVANT.

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573. THE FORDOUN TOMBSTONE.—The stone of which a representation is here given was discovered a few years ago when making repairs on S. Palladius Chapel, Fordoun. The stone was found reversed and doing duty as a lintel to a disused doorway. It is 4 ft. 10 in. high, and 1 ft. 10 in.

broad, and of red sandstone. It is much ruder in execution than stones somewhat similar in appearance and shape to be seen at Finhaven and Arbuthnot. The latter is figured by Jervise, ii. 201, who conjectures that it may date from the time of Sir Hew Arbuthnot, *c.* 1282. Another stone

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of like character is at the Church of Kingoldrum (P. Chalmers' *Sculptured Monuments of Angus*). This Fordoun stone or coffin slab was probably removed a considerable time ago from the old Parish Church.

W. CRAMOND.

574. STIRLING AND MURRAY FAMILIES (viii. 109).—A CORRECTION.—I regret to find that my note on the Stirling and Murray families, No. 550, *Scottish Antiquary* for January last, contained two inaccuracies, due to its having been written at a distance from books of reference. I should be glad to be allowed to correct them.

Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie succeeded as 5th Baronet in 1694, many years before he married Frances Stirling. (*Memorials of the Montgomeries*, vol. i. p. 165.)

The Walter Murray who sold Halmyre was the son of Walter Murray who became possessed of that property *jure mariti* by marriage with the heiress, Sophia Johnstoun. (Chambers's *Peeblesshire*, p. 495.) R. E. B.

575. A TINKER DESPERADO OF SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SCOTLAND.—The following extract from the Records of Justiciary at Edinburgh (made by permission of G. L. Crole, Esq., Clerk of Justiciary) is of much interest, testifying as it does to the fierce and lawless nature of the 'tinklers' and gypsies of Scotland during the seventeenth century. It is a fact not generally recognised, that the reason why the 'sorners,' 'tinklers,' and gypsies of that period were enabled to become so notorious as '*masterful* beggars,' and 'oppressors,' was that they were armed men; whereas the country-people upon whom they 'sorned,' were practically quite defenceless. For example, in the trial of a celebrated Scottish gypsy, William Baillie, in 1699, it came out that while he was furiously attacking a certain countryman with his drawn sword, the latter 'was defending himself the best he could with a rung,' or cudgel. This is a single instance, but it typefies the whole situation. For many references could be given showing that those gangs of idle desperadoes maintained their otherwise untenable position by means of the weapons which they possessed; whereas the rural population on whom they lived were unarmed, or at least did not invariably use such weapons as they may have had.

It will be noticed that the man whose trial is recorded in the subjoined extract, is described as a 'tinkler,' and not as a gypsy or 'Egyptian.' The two terms have so often been used interchangeably that one hardly knows where to draw the line between them. Two notorious Scottish gypsies, who were tried at Edinburgh in August 1715, described themselves as 'brasiers,' a term which the authorities modified into 'pretended brasiers.' And both 'brasier' and 'tinkler' have been repeatedly borne by unmistakable gypsies. So that the 'William Scot, tinkler,' about to be referred to, may have been at the same time a gypsy.

One notable feature of this trial is that it took place when Scotland was governed by 'My Lord Protector' Cromwell, which explains the circumstance that the judges all bore English names. My attention has been drawn to this detail by an authority in such matters, who adds that the English influence during that period may easily be traced by the execrable handwriting of the English scribes, which partially superseded the more clerkly and more 'Continental' style that had previously characterised Scottish manuscripts.

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The following is an exact copy of this 'tinkler' trial, as it is given in the Justiciary Records :—

'In the Justice court haldin within the Sessione Hous at Edinburgh the saxt day of Junii 1654, be the honourabill Edward Mosley, Williame Lawrance, and Henrie Goodem, Judges and commissioneris in criminall causses to the people in Scotland. The Court laufullie fencet.

* * * * *

'Intrans the same saxt of Junii 1654, Wm. Scot, Tinkler, prissoner, Indyttit and accuised for that upone the twentie nyne day of Apryle last, under silence and cluid of nycht, betuix aucht and nyne houris at evin, He being accumpaneid with Wm. Lyndsay and utheris, his assosiattis, all armed with durkis, quhingeris, and utheris wappenes, invasive come to the calsay end of Bigger, within the Sherefdome of Lanerk, quhair Alexander Bailzie, now deceist, brother to Mathow Bailzie of Murhous, was in sober and peaceable maner goeing with his brother to Culter, and thair, with thair wappones foirsaidis, vpone premeditat malice, felloniouslie gave the said Alexander Bailzie divers crewall and deadlie straikis in his rycht syd throw his bodie to the effusione of his bluid in grit quantitie, ᵭff the quhilkis woundis he languisched be the space of tuelff houris thaireftir, and than deceissed of the samyn, off the quhilk crewall murder the said Wm. Scot was the onlie actour airt and pairt, and for the quhilk he aucht to be puneist.

'Persewer, Mathow Baillie of Murhous, brother germane to the deceist Alexr. Baillie.

'Procuratour for the persewer, Mr. Peter Wedderburne.

'The pannell denyed the dittay above writtin to be of veritie, and did plead not guiltie thairunto. Thaireftir the commissioneris referrit his tryell to the knawlege of ane assyse and of the witnesses eftir following.

'Witnesses against Wm. Scott—Wm. Baillie in Lambingtoun, Ard. Foulten thair, Thomas Baillie, sone to the said Wm., and the said Mathow Baillie, brother to the defunct, witnesses to the fact and quha saw the dead comittit. Robert Blak in Coulter, Jon Braidfut thair, Jon Thomesone thair, Andro Uilsone thair, Patrik Thripland thair, James Patoun thair, witnesses to the pannellis confession.'

(The assize having retired after hearing the depositions of the witnesses), 're-enterit agane in court, quhair they all in ane voce, be the mouth of David Akinhead, chancellor, fand, pronuncet and declaired the said Wm. Scot to be guiltie and culpable of the slauchter of the said Alexr. Baillie, in maner contenit in his dittay.

'Thaireftir the commissioners, be the mouth of Patrik Barrie, dempster of court, decernit and adjudged the said Wm. Scot, as fund guiltie of the slauchter of Alexander Baillie, one Setterday nixt, the tent of this instant, to be tane to the Castelhill of Edinburgh, and thair, betuix tuo and four houris in the eftir none, to be hangit upone the gibbet quhill he be dead, and his moveable goodis to be escheit to my lord protectours use.

'Also, it was ordanet that ane commissione sould be drawin favouris of Mathow Baillie, for apprehending of the persones accessorie with Wm. Scot of the slauchter of umquhile Alexr. Baillie his brother. And that law borrows be direct at his instance against the saidis persones and thair freindis, quhom the said Mathow dreadis bodelie harme.'

D. M'R.

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576. JOHN KNOX'S WATCH.—By the kindness of the proprietors of the *Evening Dispatch* we are able to give our readers a representation of an old watch recently exhibited at the Free Church Jubilee.

This curious and interesting relic of the celebrated reformer is the property of the Free Church of Scotland's College in Aberdeen, to which it was bequeathed, along with a valuable museum and extensive library, by the late Alexander Thomson, Esq., of Banchory, at his death in 1868. It had been long preserved in his family as an heirloom, and the tradition was that it originally belonged to one of Knox's daughters from whom they were descended. In a lengthened note in M'Crie's *Life of John Knox* (edition 1855, p. 408) their pedigree is recorded thus: 'John Knox, the celebrated Reformer, left three daughters, one of whom was married to a Mr. Baillie of the Jerviswood family,[1] and by him had a daughter, who was married to a Mr. Kirkton of Edinburgh. By this marriage Mr. Kirkton had a daughter Margaret, who was married to Dr. Andrew Skene in Aberdeen. Dr. Skene left several children, the eldest of whom, Dr. Andrew Skene, had by his wife, Miss Lumsden of Cushnie, several sons and daughters. One of these, Mary, was married to Andrew Thomson of Banchory, who had issue by her, Margaret, Andrew, and Alexander. Andrew married Miss Hamilton, daughter of Dr. Hamilton of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and by her had issue, Alexander, born June 21, 1798, and present proprietor of Banchory.'

The watch is said to have been presented to Knox by Mary Queen of Scots, on the occasion of one of her interviews with him, when she wished to propitiate him and win his approval of some of her measures. It is of French handiwork, and on the brass-plate of the inner case the words '*N. Forfaict à Paris*' are engraved. The late Sir John Leslie, Professor of Mathematics in Edinburgh University, an expert in such subjects, after carefully examining it, gave it as his opinion that the watch in question *might* have been the property of John Knox, and that the tradition in this case was not improbable, though pocket watches were extremely rare at that period, and probably confined for the most part to princes and the more opulent nobility. Sir John says, that he had inspected another antique watch, the property of a lineal descendant of a Frenchman of the name of Massie, who, having come to Scotland with Queen Mary, had received it from his mistress. It was a small round watch, scarcely exceeding an inch in diameter, and was made by a watchmaker of the name of Hubert, in Rouen. This antique time-keeper was precisely of the same structure, but without carving or other ornament, as the one with which the artful Queen is said to have tried to bribe the stern Reformer.

R. P.

DOLLAR.

[1] Dr. M'Crie suggests that she was more probably a *granddaughter.*

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577. THE WATCH OF DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN (from *Evening Dispatch*, Oct. 24, 1893).—In connection with the opening of the Drummond of Hawthornden memorial tablet, Mr. Robert Bryson, the well-known Edinburgh clockmaker, has shown us a very old watch which is believed to have been worn by the poet. The sketch indicates its size and shape.[1] It is described in an old note by Alexander Bryson, printed in the Proceedings of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland (vol. iii.), as follows: 'A melon-shaped gilt watch made at Rouen by David Du Chemin. It has no balance spring, and has catgut instead of a chain. It was long in possession of the Drummonds of Hawthornden, and is believed to have been the watch worn by the poet.'

578. OLD REGISTERS AT LEITH (viii. 125).—In my prefatory note to the transcripts of the marriages at the Episcopal Church at Leith, I expressed a hope that I should be able to give a transcript of the Baptismal Register. On further consideration I think that my readers would not find so much satisfaction as in the marriages. The Baptisms registered by Bishop Forbes are 883 in number. There is also a contemporary register of Baptisms by his coadjutor, the Rev. William Law, which contains even more entries. To every entry are appended names of witnesses, and Bishop Forbes usually adds details which could not in all cases be left out in a transcript. It will be seen, then, that very many pages of the *Scottish Antiquary* would be taken up with this work alone. If the names found were likely to be of interest to men of letters or to genealogists, I should not hesitate about printing the two registers; but in the great majority of cases the names are not of much interest. I dislike printing extracts, for it often prevents a full transcript being afterwards printed. I hope that the present Episcopal congregation at Leith will see the propriety of having these registers printed in book form. I have already spoken of the volume as being of great interest, for it contains not only these registers, but lists of persons confirmed by Bishop Forbes, or before his consecration presented by him for confirmation. The first entry is '24th June 1736 William Areskine, my countryman and schoolfellow.' The period covered by the various entries is from 1735 to 1775. I have not yet suggested to the Rector of St. James's, Leith, the advisability of printing this work, the editing and transcribing of which I should be glad to undertake myself. I have little doubt that if his approval is obtained, it would not only be subscribed for by Members of the congregation, but that many of the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* would also be glad to possess the work. They could strengthen my hands by sending me a postcard stating their willingness to take a copy at a price not exceeding 2s. 6d. With a guarantee of outside support, I think those locally interested would not hold back.

[1] The block has been kindly lent us by the proprietor of the *Evening Dispatch*.—ED.

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579. BRASS BRANCH LIGHTS IN CHURCHES (vol. viii. p. 62).—At the end of last, and during the first quarter of the present century, the churches of Greenock, in which evening service was conducted on the Lord's Day, were generally lighted by tallow candles in brass chandeliers, having projecting arms or branches in which sockets were placed for the candles. These chandeliers were, in some instances, suspended from the centre of the church by pulleys, and lowered when being lighted; in other cases, they were fixtures and lighted by means of a long rod with taper attached. The New or Middle Parish Church, of which the Rev. Dr. John Adam was incumbent, was lighted by one of those lowering chandeliers. In the year 1791, when the incidents to be related occurred, the Gaelic-speaking population, then increasing in number, having no place of worship of their own, applied to Dr. Adam, who, being desirous of meeting their wishes, allowed the use of the church to their preachers. This caused much dissatisfaction to the regular day pew-holders, who complained that the book-boards, Bibles, and psalm-books were smeared by the grease which dropped from the candles, while the pews themselves were left in a dirty and untidy condition. The minister paid no attention to these remonstrances, and the pew-holders then appealed to the Magistrates and Town Council, the principal patrons, representing the grievances of which they complained, and pointing out that as the Gaelic preachers retained the evening collections, the poor of the parish, for whom they were intended, suffered much hardship. At first the Magistrates allowed an extension of the privilege for six months to allow time for the Gaelic population providing themselves with a church of their own; but as the complaints still continued, the Magistrates were themselves induced to take action. This they did by formally protesting against Dr. Adam, who disregarded their threats, and then they resolved to take the opinion of eminent counsel for their guidance under the circumstances. The counsel they consulted was Mr. Robert Blair, Advocate, afterwards Lord President of the Court of Session, who gave it as his clear opinion that, as the minister held the keys of the church, they had no title to interfere with him in the exercise of his undoubted rights. In the course of the following year a new Chapel of Ease called the Gaelic Chapel was built, the Magistrates being among its principal promoters. Dr. Adam died soon after, in the 74th year of his age, and 42nd of his ministry. G. WILLIAMSON.

GREENOCK, *25th Dec.* 1893.

580. BURIAL OF AN OLD SCOTS GUARD.—Forbes-Leith in his most interesting account of *Scots Men-at-Arms*, mentions Robert Anstruther, whose name occurs in the lists as early as 1541. In 1575 he is designated 'Ensigne and Exempt.' The following notice of his burial occurs in the registers of Anstruther Wester: Burials, 1583, Nov. 'Ane honorabill man Capitane Robert Anstruder, Enseinzie to the Scottis gairde in France.' We think this worth recording. ED.

581. AN OLD DUNKELD SEAL.—The accompanying sketch[1] is taken from the matrix of an old seal now in the antiquarian collection of Mr. James Isles, J.P., Blairgowrie. It has been the seal of the Chapter of Dunkeld Cathedral in pre-Reformation times. There is nothing on the

[1] Kindly lent by the proprietor of the *Dundee Advertiser*.—ED.

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seal itself to give a clue to its date; but the style of the engraving makes it probable that it was in use early in the fifteenth century. The description of this seal, given by Henry Laing in his valuable work on seals, is as follows: 'The Seal of Causes of the Chapter of Dunkeld. A round seal of excellent work and in good preservation. A figure of St. Columba, with the nimbus, in pontifical vestments, sitting on a plain throne, his right hand raised, and his left holding the crozier. At each side of the Bishop is a half-length figure of an angel waving the thurible, and the words S. Columba. The inscription is *S. Capituli Dunkeld, ad Causas et cetera Negocia.*' In the Chapter House at Westminster there are seven of the Seals of Bishops of Dunkeld appended to documents preserved there, and these all differ from that in Mr. Isles's possession. The oldest of these is attached to a parchment dated 25th May 1303, and represents a Bishop in the act of Benediction, with pastoral staff in his left hand. The inscription shows that it was the seal of Matthew, who was Bishop of Dunkeld from 1288 till 1312. Another Dunkeld seal is fixed to a fragment of parchment undated, but the inscription shows that it was the seal of William, Bishop of Dunkeld from 1312 till 1337. It has two figures, a monk and a bishop, in niches below a spire with a cross, a bishop at prayer underneath. The seal of John, Bishop of Dunkeld, appears attached to two documents dated September 1357, and is thus described:—'In upper central compartment the Virgin, half length, and Child, beneath a canopy; an angel in compartment on either side; in centre compartment a mitred and vested figure under dexter arch, a crowned female figure with nimbus, sword in left hand, under sinister arch, both standing; in lowest compartment a bishop, vested and mitred, with crook, standing.' The seal of the Chapter of Dunkeld has been a double seal, the obverse having had a church with triple, central, and two end towers, in base a church with transept, flêche, and turrets at each end; while the reverse has a church at top, and, in the centre arch below, an abbot seated giving the benediction, the pastoral staff in left hand. There are two examples of the Chapter Seal at Westminster and two of the Bishop's Seal. The seventh Dunkeld seal is affixed to a document dated June 1369, and is much defaced. It has been in three compartments, a saint, vested and mitred, occupying the centre, and saints in the niches on each side, all standing; beneath, a bishop kneeling in prayer with a crook in front. This must have been the seal of John, Bishop of Dunkeld from 1356 till 1373. The seal shown in our sketch is evidently later than any of these. It is not impossible that it was used by Thomas Lauder, who was Bishop from 1452 till 1476, and who built the bridge over the Tay near his own palace. His successor was Bishop James Livingstone, who held the bishopric from 1476, was Lord Chancellor in 1482, and died the following year. Should the seal be of a later date, it may have been that used by George Brown, son of George Brown, Trea-

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surer of Dundee, who was born in that burgh, and was a munificent donor to the Church of St. Mary in Dundee. He was Bishop of Dunkeld from 1484 till his death in 1514. The seal does not appear to be of a more recent date than the latter year, or it might have been assigned to the famous Gawain Douglas, the translator of the *Æneid*, who was Bishop from 1514 till his death in 1522. The seal is a heavy brass matrix, about three-quarters of an inch thick, the above sketch showing the full size of the face of the seal. R. H.

582. PRESERVATION OF OLD RECORDS.—The following letter received by the Editor deserves due attention:—

DEAR SIR,—I have read with pleasure your suggestion in your interesting article on Parochial Records for steps being taken to preserve and protect these valuable records. I fear, however, that the work will never be done satisfactorily until some legislation takes place.

It is a matter of grief that valuable records in all parts of the country are crumbling into dust for want of preservation and attention. If you go into *any Sheriff-Clerk's office* you will find lumber-rooms with heaps of processes, etc., tossed about as if they had been thrown out of an ash-bucket. Just a few months ago I wanted to see a Petition for General Service presented about 1805 in a County Sheriff Court. I knew the Depute Sheriff-Clerk well, and I offered to pay any fee he liked to charge if he could possibly find it. After weeks of fruitless search he wrote me that it was *simply impossible* to get anything that had been put into their old repositories.

But the General Register House in Edinburgh is little better in many respects. They do not know *what they possess*, and the indices are most unsatisfactory. The only guide to the various departments is that neat little work that Mr. Bryce, the Searcher, prepared some years ago, but it is far from complete, and any reference to it brings a *frown* from the officials, as they look upon it as *illegal* and unofficial.

I have often thought of starting a correspondence in our daily papers, and an agitation for the preservation of records that have not been ingathered, but my time is so wholly occupied with business that I have always hoped that some abler hands may take up the agitation.

There are several members of Parliament whom, I think, you might readily enlist in the work. I cannot see how a short Bill could not be introduced into Parliament, ordaining all Session Records to a certain date to be deposited in the Register House, and ordaining all papers with the Sheriff-Clerks, Commissary-Clerks, Fiscals, and other public officials, to be properly preserved and indexed. A small additional grant from the Exchequer would place the whole on a proper basis, though probably most of the Sheriff-Clerks in Scotland might be able to do the work themselves in a few months with their ordinary staff, as I know none of them that are burdened with overmuch work.—Yours faithfully,

C. R.

583. NAMES OF SCOTS GUARDS IN FRANCE.—In the *Scots Men-at-arms*, by Forbes-Leith, the following names occur which may interest those of our readers who are interested in the families of Cant and Younger:—A.D., 1471, Alexandre Kant; 1480, Alexandre Cant; 1482, Alexandre Caen; 1554, Jehan Yongard. ED.

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584. OLD STIRLING REGISTERS (*continued from page* 117).—

1591.

June 17. Johnne leischmane, son of Thomas leischmã and Elet. Aissone. *W.* Jone M'bene, Alexr. zwng, baxt., Jone Reid in greink.

„ „ Williame gilmr, son of George Gilmr and Margaret ewing. *W.* Wm. gillaspie, malt, Waltir Mwresone, Wm. Wilsone, Moreis Eweing.

In Towt w'in S. ninians parochin.

July 1. Margaret Stevinsone, daughter of Alex. stevinsone and Elit. Andirsone. *W.* george forester in Schiphowt, Johnne Stevinsone in towt.

In polmais w'in S. ninans parochin.

„ „ Wm. buchane, son of David buchane and agnes Mayne. *W.* Richard richardsone in Sterling, Wm. wilsone in polmais.

„ 4. Wm. Norwall, son of Thomas norwall and Elit. pell [*torn*]. *W.* Jone Scot in cambusbarron, Thomas nowall, baid, Rychard Pett, throsk.

„ „ Jonet drũmond, daughter of Patrik drũmond and Elit. Steveñsone. *W.* Andro Andirsone, baxt., Rot. finlasone, flesher, andro liddell, tailzour, Johnne Downie, mchand.

The parents of zis bairne following ar parochinars of Hallyrud hous, quha ar testefeit to be mareit yair be Andro kilbwry and Wm. hud. The woman come heir to vesie hir mother and was delyvir of ye mane chyld following—

„ 6. William glen, son of Arthur glen and hellein hadeintoun. *W.* Wm. hwd, Jone Millar, cowper, Jone caircross, Jone Downie, sauchie.

In Cowie, w'in S. ninians parochin.

„ 11. hellein smart, daughter of James smart and Jonet gillaspie. *W.* Jone lowrie in cowie, huchene gillaspie in plaine.

In Drip.

„ 18. Margaret lowrie, daughter of Jone lowrie and Elit. gillaspie. *W.* Thomas Willesone, cordenar, alexr. turbill in gargunnok, James Dawsone in Spittell.

„ 25. James narne, son of Johnne harne and Issobell Callender. *W.* James schort, mchand, Alexr. Millar.

Aug. 1. Margaret clark, daughter of Johnne clark and Jonet crystesone, *W.* Rot. Downy in murssyd, Johnne moresone, cowp, Thomas Willesone, cor., Wm. Edmã, baxt.

„ „ Cathrein glen, daughter of Wm. glen and Jonet sibbeld. *W.* James Kidstone undr ye Craig, Jone Glen, tailzor.

[*torn*]. *W.* andro anderson, bax., James michell, baxt., Wm. Watsone, baxt., Wm. callendr in

„ „ Thomas Wingzet, son of Johnne Wingzet and Cathrein stevensone. *W.* Jone Moresone, zwnger, cowper, Wm. Norrie, Thomas bow.

„ 21. Archibauld M'williã, son of Jone M'Williame and Cathrein Shathie. *W.* Ard. Alexr., mchand, Alexr. patsone, list, Duncan Leishmã, smyt, Thomas Andersone, m.

„ „ John M'comes, son of Andro M'comes and christane M'Kewn

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W. Johnne willesone, m., Wm. Donaldsone, m., Mr. Jone Stewart.

Aug. 22. Annabill —— (*sic*), daughter of Mr. Jone Elphingstone, persone of Innernachtie, and Agnes bruce. *W.* Jone, Mr. of Mar, Mr. Jone Colvill of Sharndie.

„ 29. Jone aissone, son of James aissone and hellein froster. *W.* Wm. finlason in dūblane, Wm. aissone, m̄chand, crystiesword, Johnne gow.

„ „ Alexr. forest̄, son of Jone forrest̄ and margaret corn well. *W.* Jone forester, sone to ye laird of g̃den, Jone willesone.

„ 30. Jone Layng, son of Johnne Layng and margaret watsone. *W.* Rot. thomesone, malt., Jonne Layng, Walter scott.

Sep. 5. Robert allane, son of ard. allane and marion scharer. *W.* Rot. forest̄ of bogwhen, Jone norwall, Waltir Mwrisone.

„ „ Johnne [*torn*], son of Thomas Michell and Issobel Gilleis. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, baxt., Wm. Gillaspie, malt [*torn*].

„ 19. Rob. leishman, son of Johnne leishman and Jonet cowane. *W.* andro lowrie, m̄chant, Wm. uir, flesher, david ewein in wast grainge.

„ „ Cathrein hud, daughter of Wm. Hud and agnes Ro'sone. *W.* andro liddell, James forest̄, chapmā.

„ 23. Elit. thomesone, daughter of Williame thomesone and agnes feirlie. *W.* Johnne moresone, cowp., william feirlie, duncan leishmā, smyt.

„ 26. Andro Cowane, son of Waltir Cowane and Jonet Alschander. *W.* Antonie bruce, baillie, Johnne Millar, baxt.

Oct. 10. Cathreine wilsone, daughter of Wm. wilsone and Jonet aissone. *W.* Wm. aissone, m̄chand, Alexr. Cowane in Touchgorme, Thomas Dugall in Pwrogame.

„ 14. Neill Kincaid, son of James Kincaid and bessie campbell. *W.* Mr. Neill campbell, B. of argyll, Alexr. kincaid, archebauld carswal.

„ „ [*torn*] as hutton, ? of walt̄ huttone and Jonet [*illegible*]. *W.* James garrw in cortoun, wm. Crystie in guidup, Jone kemp, zwnger.

„ 17. [*blank*] of Johnne gwthrw and Margaret cairns. *W.* adame wingzet in awld park, cristall wingzet in Bad.

This Bairne wndir writtin, was baptezit at comand of ye eldership of yis kirk albeit ye alledgit ye father y^r^of noīat be ye Mother of ye said deunyis it, be rassone ye bairn appeirs not to leive and ye maī in tryell qwha is ye father y^r^of cannot be hestallie tryed.

„ 21. Cathrein [*blank*], daughter of Margaret Ro'sone. *W.* Bartilmo thomson, cordener, Wm. philp, webster.

„ 27. James bruce, son of George bruce and agnes donaldsone. *W.* Mr. James elphingstone of Innernachtie, Rot. craigingelt of yat ilk, James mentay^t^ of Randefurd.

„ 28. Bessie glen, daughter of Jon Glen, elder, and Elit. andra. *W.* Rot. cossur in cambuskynet, James andro in sheok, patrik downy, y.

Nov. 4. Cristane murray, daughter of Wm. murray and agnes narne. *W.* Mr. Patrik sīson, minister, Mr. henrie levingstone, minister, Waltir neish.

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Nov. 7. Jone broun, son of Johnne broune and margaret ewein. *W.* duncane gib, maissone, Johnne gib, qwarreor, George gilm^{r}, mailmaker, adam quhyt.

,, 14. Cathrein stevinsone, daughter of Johnne stevinsone and Jonet allesone. *W.* alex. alesone in touch, Thomas alesone, y., Rot. patsone in bavinfeild, Jone andirsone, baxt., in sterling.

,, ,, David wilsone, son of David wilsone and Cathrein stevinsone. *W.* David mentay^{t}, cwik, duncan patsone, maltm., Jone gib, cuitlar.

,, 18. [*blank*] of duncan kirkwood and Elit. leishman. *W.* Rot. thomsone, maltmã, Thom. leischman, smy^{t}.

,, 21. Ewffame garvey, daughter of Johnne garvey and cathrein Uttein. *W.* alexr. dawsone, tail., alexr. broun, webstar.

,, 28. Agnes narne, daughter of George narne and Eli^{t} Layng. *W.* Johnne patsone, baillie, James schort, Wm. Murray, varlat to o^{r} soũane lord.

Dec. 2. Janet crystesone, daughter of Thomas crystesone and agnes thomesone. *W.* Johnne crystesone in drip, lowe wilsone, y., Wm. hendirsone, Ro. hendirsone in corntoun.

,, 5. Johnne M'Kewn, son of Patrik M'Kewn and Issobell ranald. *W.* Alexr. thomesone, maltmã, Jone swane, loremer, Jame aisplein, cutler.

(*To be concluded in next Number.*)

585. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND (vols. i. and ii. (comb.) 89, 130, 172; vol. iii. 57, 142).—The foregoing lists have been much appreciated; the present list completes the names of all parishes possessing Registers down to the year 1700. Dates of first entries from 1676—1700.

The parishes with an asterisk prefixed should have been inserted in earlier lists. ED.

*Abbey,	*b.* 1676,	*m.* 1670,	*d.* 1759.
Aberdour (Aberdeenshire),	*b.* 1698,	*m.* 1698,	*d.* 1786.
Aberfoyle,	*b.* 1692,	*m.* 1692,	*d.* 1750.
Abernethy,	*b.* 1690,	*m.* 1690,	*d.* 1690.
Airlie,	*b.* 1682,	*m.* 1682,	*d.* 1706.
Arngask,	*b.* 1688,	*m.* 1686,	*d.* 1702.
Auchindoir and Kearn,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1705,	*d.* 1739.
Auchinleck,	*b.* 1693,	*m.* 1693,	*d.* 1753.
Auchterless,	*b.* 1680,	*m.* 1753,	*d. None.*
Auldearn,	*b.* 1687,	*m.* 1687,	*d.* 1819.
Avondale,	*b.* 1698,	*m.* 1703,	*d. None.*
Balfron,	*b.* 1687,	*m.* 1691,	*d. None.*
Balquhidder,	*b.* 1696,	*m.* 1710,	*d. None.*
Barr,	*b.* 1689,	*m.* 1689,	*d. None.*
Bedrule,	*b.* 1690,	*m.* 1690,	*d. None.*
Benholm,	*b.* 1684,	*m.* 1720,	*d.* 1718.
Bervie,	*b.* 1698,	*m.* 1735,	*d. None.*
Blantyre,	*b.* 1677,	*m.* 1679,	*d.* 1788.
Bolton,	*b.* 1686,	*m.* 1685,	*d.* 1697.
Botriphnie,	*b.* 1683,	*m.* 1683,	*d. None.*
Bowden,	*b.* 1697,	*m.* 1697,	*d.* 1697.

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Cameron,	*b.* 1695,	*m.* 1695,	*d. None.*
Campbeltown,	*b.* 1682,	*m.* 1682,	*d. None.*
Canonbie,	*b.* 1693,	*m.* 1768,	*d.* 1783.
Carluke,	*b.* 1690,	*m.* 1694,	*d.* 1697.
Carmichael,	*b.* 1695,	*m.* 1694,	*d.* 1764.
Carmyllie,	*b.* 1684,	*m.* 1684,	*d.* 1723.
Carriden,	*b.* 1687,	*m.* 1688,	*d.* 1749.
Cavers,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1695,	*d.* 1796.
Clatt,	*b.* 1680,	*m.* 1784,	*d.* 1784.
Cleish,	*b.* 1700,	*m.* 1702,	*d.* 1745.
Cockpen,	*b.* 1690,	*m.* 1747,	*d.* 1747.
Coldingham,	*b.* 1690,	*m.* 1694,	*d.* 1694.
Coldstream,	*b.* 1690,	*m.* 1693,	*d.* 1698.
Collessie,	*b.* 1696,	*m.* 1696,	*d.* 1727.
Comrie,	*b.* 1693,	*m.* 1700,	*d. None.*
Coupar-Angus,	*b.* 1683,	*m.* 1682,	*d.* 1747.
Craigie,	*b.* 1679,	*m.* 1679,	*d. None.*
*Crail,	*b.* 1684,	*m.* 1655,	*d.* 1685.
Cranston,	*b.* 1682,	*m.* 1784,	*d.* 1738.
Crawford,	*b.* 1698,	*m. None,*	*d. None.*
Crawfordjohn,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1693.	*d.* 1817.
Creich,	*b.* 1695,	*m.* 1694,	*d.* 1783.
Crichton,	*b.* 1682,	*m.* 1679,	*d.* 1679.
Crieff,	*b.* 1692,	*m.* 1692,	*d. None.*
Cults,	*b.* 1693,	*m.* 1693,	*d.* 1704.
Cumbernauld,	*b.* 1688,	*m.* 1689,	*d.* 1798.
Dailly,	*b.* 1691,	*m.* 1692,	*d.* 1780.
*Dalmeny,	*b.* 1679,	*m.* 1628,	*d.* 1679.
Dalry,	*b.* 1680,	*m.* 1679,	*d. None.*
Dalry (Kirkcudbright),	*b.* 1691,	*m.* 1691,	*d.* 1758.
Dalrymple,	*b.* 1699,	*m.* 1699,	*d. None.*
Denny,	*b.* 1679,	*m.* 1680,	*d.* 1783.
Douglas,	*b.* 1691,	*m.* 1698,	*d.* 1790.
Dron,	*b.* 1682,	*m.* 1682,	*d.* 1784.
Drumoak,	*b.* 1692,	*m.* 1715,	*d. None.*
Dunbog,	*b.* 1695,	*m.* 1705,	*d. None.*
Dunnichen,	*b.* 1683,	*m.* 1683,	*d. None.*
Dunning,	*b.* 1708,	*m.* 1691,	*d.* 1715.
Dunsyre,	*b.* 1687,	*m.* 1694,	*d.* 1785.
Earlston,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1694,	*d.* 1784.
*Echt,	*b.* 1678,	*m.* 1648,	*d. None.*
Eckford,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1694,	*d.* 1783.
*Edzell,	*b.* 1684,	*m.* 1641,	*d. None.*
Ettrick,	*b.* 1693,	*m.* 1693,	*d.* 1746.
Farnell,	*b.* 1699,	*m.* 1716,	*d.* 1752.
Fenwick,	*b.* 1691,	*m.* 1691,	*d. None.*
Flisk,	*b.* 1697,	*m.* 1697,	*d.* 1775.
Fordoun,	*b.* 1693,	*m.* 1765,	*d. None.*
Forgan,	*b.* 1695,	*m.* 1703,	*d. None.*
Forgandenny,	*b.* 1695,	*m.* 1695,	*d. None.*
Forgue,	*b.* 1684,	*m.* 1787,	*d.* 1787.
Foulden,	*b.* 1682,	*m.* 1727,	*d.* 1809.

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Fyvie,	*b.* 1685,	*m.* 1685,	*d.* 1783.
Garvald,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1694,	*d. None.*
Girthon,	*b.* 1699,	*m.* 1700,	*d.* 1699.
Gladsmuir,	*b.* 1688,	*m.* 1692,	*d.* 1746.
Glammis,	*b.* 1699,	*m.* 1699,	*d.* 1685.
Glassford,	*b.* 1692,	*m.* 1692,	*d.* 1733.
Glencairn,	*b.* 1693,	*m.* 1694,	*d. None.*
Govan,	*b.* 1690,	*m.* 1689,	*d.* 1817.
Grange,	*b.* 1684,	*m.* 1683,	*d.* 1783.
Greenlaw,	*b.* 1699,	*m.* 1780,	*d.* 1780.
Greenock, Old or West,	*b.* 1698,	*m.* 1698,	*d.* 1722.
Heriot,	*b.* 1685,	*m.* 1692,	*d.* 1691.
Holywood,	*b.* 1687,	*m.* 1688,	*d.* 1773.
Hownam,	*b.* 1689,	*m.* 1703,	*d. None.*
Huntly,	*b.* 1680,	*m.* 1684,	*d. None.*
Innerkip,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1757,	*d. None.*
Insch,	*b.* 1683,	*m.* 1683,	*d.* 1783.
Inverkeithing,	*b.* 1676,	*m.* 1676,	*d.* 1702.
Irvine,	*b.* 1687,	*m.* 1721,	*d.* 1783.
Keith,	*b.* 1686,	*m.* 1705,	*d.* 1748.
Keithhall and Kinkell,	*b.* 1678,	*m.* 1678,	*d.* 1738.
Kells,	*b.* 1698,	*m.* 1698,	*d. None.*
Kilbirnie,	*b.* 1688,	*m.* 1688,	*d.* 1753.
Kilbride, East,	*b.* 1688,	*m.* 1688,	*d. None.*
Kildrummy,	*b.* 1681,	*m.* 1678,	*d. None.*
Killearn,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1694,	*d. None.*
Killin,	*b.* 1689,	*m.* 1687,	*d. None.*
Kilmaurs,	*b.* 1688,	*m.* 1693,	*d.* 1783.
*Kilmorack,	*b.* 1674,	*m.* 1674,	*d.* 1674.
Kilpatrick, New or East,	*b.* 1691,	*m.* 1693,	*d. None.*
Kilpatrick, Old or West,	*b.* 1688,	*m.* 1689,	*d. None.*
Kilwinning,	*b.* 1699,	*m.* 1678,	*d. None.*
Kincardine,	*b.* 1691,	*m.* 1692,	*d. None.*
Kinloss,	*b.* 1699,	*m.* 1699,	*d. None.*
Kinnellar,	*b.* 1697,	*m.* 1732,	*d. None.*
Kinnettles,	*b.* 1696,	*m.* 1709,	*d.* 1718.
Kinross,	*b.* 1676,	*m.* 1676,	*d.* 1684.
Kirkinner,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1694,	*d. None.*
Kirkoswald,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1694,	*d.* 1724.
Kirkpatrick-Juxta,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1736,	*d.* 1799.
Ladykirk,	*b.* 1697,	*m.* 1698,	*d.* 1784.
Lauder,	*b.* 1680,	*m.* 1677,	*d.* 1785.
Legerwood,	*b.* 1689,	*m.* 1690,	*d.* 1788.
Leslie,	*b.* 1699,	*m.* 1701,	*d. None.*
Lesmahagow,	*b.* 1692,	*m.* 1692,	*d.* 1765.
Lethendy and Kinloch,	*b.* 1698,	*m.* 1698,	*d.* 1754.
Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich,	*b.* 1692,	*m.* 1692,	*d. None.*
Lochrutton,	*b.* 1698,	*m.* 1698,	*d.* 1766.
Logie,	*b.* 1688,	*m.* 1688,	*d. None.*
Logie Buchan,	*b.* 1698,	*m.* 1698,	*d. None.*
Loumay,	*b.* 1687,	*m.* 1687,	*d.* 1716.
Luss,	*b.* 1698,	*m.* 1698,	*d. None.*

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Makerston,	*b.* 1692,	*m.* 1716,	*d.* 1716.
Maryculter,	*b.* 1696,	*m.* 1783,	*d.* 1783.
Marykirk,	*b.* 1699,	*m.* 1699,	*d.* 1704.
Maxton,	*b.* 1689,	*m.* 1691,	*d.* 1696.
Minnigaff,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1694,	*d. None.*
Monkland, New,	*b.* 1693,	*m.* 1703,	*d.* 1748.
Monkland, Old,	*b.* 1695,	*m.* 1790,	*d. None.*
Monymusk,	*b.* 1678,	*m.* 1678,	*d.* 1784.
Morton,	*b.* 1692,	*m.* 1692,	*d. None.*
Muckart,	*b.* 1698,	*m.* 1698,	*d.* 1707.
Muiravonside,	*b.* 1689,	*m.* 1692,	*d.* 1783.
Murroes,	*b.* 1698,	*m.* 1717,	*d.* 1705.
Neilston,	*b.* 1688,	*m.* 1737,	*d.* 1744.
New Abbey,	*b.* 1691,	*m.* 1692,	*d.* 1699.
New Deer,	*b.* 1684,	*m.* 1690,	*d.* 1690.
New Luce,	*b.* 1695,	*m.* 1694,	*d.* 1730.
New Machar,	*b.* 1676,	*m.* 1676,	*d.* 1738.
Olrig,	*b.* 1699,	*m.* 1699,	*d. None.*
Orwell,	*b.* 1688,	*m.* 1693,	*d.* 1783.
Panbride,	*b.* 1693,	*m.* 1771,	*d.* 1771.
Penninghame,	*b.* 1695,	*m.* 1696,	*d. None.*
Pettinain,	*b.* 1689,	*m.* 1689,	*d.* 1696.
Port-Glasgow,	*b.* 1696,	*m.* 1696,	*d. None.*
Port of Menteith,	*b.* 1697,	*m.* 1697,	*d. None.*
Prestonpans,	*b.* 1687,	*m.* 1687,	*d.* 1799.
Rafford,	*b.* 1682,	*m.* 1721,	*d.* 1816.
Ratho,	*b.* 1682,	*m.* 1741,	*d.* 1682.
*Rayne,	*b.* 1679,	*m.* 1672,	*d.* 1783.
Rescobie,	*b.* 1688,	*m.* 1783,	*d.* 1784.
Rhynd,	*b.* 1698,	*m.* 1700,	*d. None.*
Riccarton,	*b.* 1695,	*m.* 1695,	*d. None.*
Roberton,	*b.* 1679,	*m.* 1679,	*d.* 1744.
Rothes,	*b.* 1698,	*m.* 1698,	*d.* 1718.
Rothesay,	*b.* 1691,	*m.* 1691,	*d. None.*
Rutherglen,	*b.* 1698,	*m.* 1698,	*d.* 1705.
St. Boswells,	*b.* 1692,	*m.* 1697,	*d.* 1784.
St. Cyrus,	*b.* 1696,	*m.* 1696,	*d.* 1783.
St. Fergus,	*b.* 1688,	*m.* 1783,	*d. None.*
Selkirk,	*b.* 1697,	*m.* 1697,	*d.* 1741.
Skene,	*b.* 1726,	*m.* 1681,	*d.* 1721.
*Skirling,	*b.* 1683,	*m.* 1665,	*d.* 1723.
Slamannan,	*b.* 1681,	*m.* 1681,	*d. None.*
Sorbie,	*b.* 1700,	*m.* 1700,	*d.* 1706.
Sorn,	*b.* 1692,	*m.* 1692,	*d. None.*
Southdean and Abbotrule,	*b.* 1696,	*m.* 1736,	*d.* 1736.
*Stenton,	*b.* 1679,	*m.* 1668,	*d.* 1668.
Stewarton,	*b.* 1693,	*m.* 1693,	*d.* 1754.
Stonehouse,	*b.* 1696,	*m.* 1696,	*d.* 1706.
Stromness,	*b.* 1695,	*m.* 1695,	*d.* 1763.
Symington,	*b.* 1692,	*m.* 1700,	*d.* 1743.
Tannadice,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1717,	*d.* 1722.
Tarves,	*b.* 1695,	*m.* 1736,	*d. None.*

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Temple,	*b.* 1688,	*m.* 1689,	*d.* 1697.
Tibbermore,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1694,	*d.* 1728.
Tongland,	*b.* 1693,	*m.* 1712,	*d.* 1807.
Torphichen,	*b.* 1693,	*m.* 1808,	*d.* 1808.
Torthorwold,	*b.* 1696,	*m.* 1696,	*d.* 1697.
Traquair,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1694,	*d.* 1695.
Troqueer,	*b.* 1690,	*m.* 1690,	*d.* 1764.
Turriff,	*b.* 1696,	*m.* 1724,	*d. None.*
Twynholm,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1694,	*d.* 1762.
Walston,	*b.* 1679,	*m.* 1680,	*d. None.*
Ween,	*b.* 1692,	*m.* 1692,	*d.* 1800.
Westerkirk,	*b.* 1693,	*m.* 1693.	*d. None.*
West Kilbride,	*b.* 1691,	*m.* 1716,	*d.* 1783.
Whitekirk and Tyninghame,	*b.* 1695,	*m.* 1695,	*d.* 1749.
Wilton,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1707,	*d.* 1707.
Witson and Roberton,	*b.* 1694,	*m.* 1689,	*d.* 1689.
Yarrow,	*b.* 1691,	*m.* 1691,	*d.* 1759.
Yetholm,	*b.* 1689,	*m.* 1693,	*d. None.*

QUERIES.

CCLXIV. (*a*) NORMAN—

1. *Odinic descent of Rollo.* In a footnote to Mallet's *Antiquities* it is stated that Rollo has been derived from Odin. Can any reader supply an outline of the descent?

2. *Malahulc*, alleged uncle of Rollo. What is the authority for his being a *paternal* uncle? The sagas are silent as to him.

3. *Malger, Earl of Corbeil and Mortain*, 3rd son of Richard Sans-Peur. He acquired the Earldom of Corbeil by marriage with the heiress thereof. Who was she? His son William, the Warling, was exiled to Apulia, 1051. Is anything further known of him or his descendants? Is there any support for the statement that Hamo Dentatus (slain at Val-es-Dunes in 1045), grandfather of Robert Fitz-Hamo, was a son of Malger. Corbeil is said to have been inherited by the latter.

4. *De Coucy.* What relationship existed between Islande de Coucy, who married Robert, 2nd Earl of Dreux, and Mary de Coucy, Queen to Alexander II. of Scotland? Are there any books of authority upon the Dreux and de Coucy families?

(*b*) ORCADIAN—

1. *Coin of Somerled.* In the list of British coins this is ascribed to Somerled, royalet of the Hebrides. Why not to Somerled, Earl of Orkney, to whose father the Hebrides were tributary. The latter were frequently subject to the overlordship of Orcadia. Is the evidence conclusive that the coin was Hebridean?

2. *Earl Roguvald Brusison.* In the *Orkneyinga Saga*, p. 24, his son is referred to as *Erling*, while in Laing's *Hemiskruigla*

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(vol. ii. p. 2) he is named *Eilif.* He only appears once. Which name is right?

3. *Orkn. Saga* (p. vi, preface) has 'A fuller history of the Orkney Earls has long been in progress, in abler hands.' To what work can this allusion refer?

(*c*) EARLS OF ATHOLE—

1. *Malcolm, 2nd Earl* (fl. 1153-1180). Is it known whom he married?

2. *Henry, 3rd Earl.* Is it known whom he married? Is it correct that he had issue a son *Conan* or Cumming, who had issue a son *Ewen* or Eugenius. As these apparently survived Earl Henry, how is it that he was succeeded by his daughters?

(*d*) EARLS OF ANGUS—

1. *Gilchrist, Earl of Angus* (fl. 1153-1174). Bishop Tulloch's MSS. marries him to Mauld, a natural daughter of King Malcolm. Is this capable of confirmation?

2. *Magnus,* SON *of the Earl of Angus,* is present at the Aberbrothock perambulation, 16th Jan. 1222 (*Reg. ret. de Aberbrothock,* p. 163). Is this correct? Was the then Earl of Angus named Duncan. In 1231 King Alexander II. granted the Earldom of North Caithness to *Magnus,* the SECOND *son of Gilbride,* Earl of Angus (*Ork. Saga,* Intro. p. xlvi). Is this correct? On 2nd Oct. 1232, *M.,* Earl of Angus, and *Kataness,* witnesses a charter of King Alexander II. to the chapel of St. Nicholas at Spey (*Regist. de Moraviense,* p. 123). Is this correct? Does M. Stand for Malcolm (then Earl of Angus) or for Magnus (then Earl of Caithness)? According to Nisbet, Earl Malcolm *m.* a daughter of Sir Humfrey Barclay. He died about 1237, leaving a daughter, Matilda, Countess of Angus in her own right. How is it she does not succeed to Orkney and Caithness, and if M(alcolm) were Earl of Angus and Kataness in 1232, what degree of relationship existed between Malcolm of Angus and Magnus and Gibbon or Gilbride of Orkney?

(*e*) EARLS OF STRATHERNE—

1. Does any History of the Frasers state who the *heiress of Caithness* was, by whom Simon Fraser (*d.* 1333, at Halidon) acquired lands in the North.

2. There is mention in 1292 of *Maria, Comitissa de Stratherne,* who was wife of *Hugh de Abernethy.* Can she be *Maria Comyn,* who, on the death of Malise II. in 1271-2, may have then married Hugh. Her son, Alex. de Abernethy, claimed certain properties in 1292.

3. *Matilda, daughter of Malise, Earl of Stratherne,* was contracted in 1293 (being not yet in her 20th year) to Robert de Thony. Did marriage result? Robert *d.s.p.* in 1311, when he was heired by his sister.

4. Did *Malise, Earl of Stratherne,* fall at Halidon Hill in 1333? If not it is to be presumed that the Malise mentioned before and after that date is one and the same person.

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5. *The Orcadian Diploma* states that the last Earl Malise married as first wife Johanna, daughter of Sir John Monteith, by whom he had a daughter, Matilda. If this is correct, then the preceding Earl Malise also married a daughter of a John de Monteith, also named Johanna, by whom he had a daughter Johanna, married 1st to John Campbell, Earl of Athole (*d.* 1333); 2nd to John de Warrenne, Earl of Warrenne and Surrey, created Earl of Stratherne, and from whom she must have obtained a divorce; and thirdly to her cousin, Maurice de Moravia, created Earl of Stratherne, and fell at Durham in 1346 (*Vide* Papal Dispensation—Theiner's *Monumenta*, p. 275). During widowhood (? which) she executed a charter in favour of her cousin, Christian Erskine, only daughter of Sir John Monteith by Elyne, daughter of Gratney, Earl of Mar.

6. In 1334 or 1344 Earl Malise, by instrument at Inverness, granted William, Earl of Ross, the marriage of his daughter Isabella (*Orkn. Saga*, p. lvi). Has this document been discovered?

7. Malise Speir, grandson of Earl Malise, last of Stratherne, was Lord of Skuldale (see Amnesty in Rosslyn Chartulary). Is Skuldale in Scotland?

8. Alex. de Ard, grandson and heir of Earl Malise in 1375, resigned his Scottish possessions to King Robert II. Are there any subsequent notices of Alex. de Ard?

ROWLAND ST. CLAIR.

(*To be continued.*)

CCLXV. CAMPBELL OF GLENLYON.—Who was the wife of Duncan Campbell, 2nd of Glenlyon, 'Donnachadh-Ruadh-na-Feileachd'?

'RECTA.'

CCLXVI. FAMILIES OF GRANT, ETC.—

1. Alexander Grant married, about the year 1780, —— Campbell, daughter of Campbell of Auchindoune. His father had a property upon the moor of Drummonie or Culloden, and was directly descended from Grant of Grant. Alexander Grant had three sons — William, Alexander, and Archibald — and two daughters—Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Rose. Can any information be given regarding the descent of the family from Grant of Grant?

The arms of Alexander Grant are *gules* three antique crowns *or*, but no mark of difference.

2. Campbell of Auchindoune, mentioned above, was related to Campbell of Cawdor, now represented by the Earl of Cawdor. In some papers they are called cousins. Can the exact relationship be given?

3. Can any account be given of the family of Arnot of Capeldrea? A daughter of the family married a son of Bruce of Airth. Can the names be given?

4. Is the family of Law of Pittilloch extinct? Can the pedigree of the family be given?

5. Can any information be given concerning —— Innes,

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Provost of Leith, living about the beginning of the 18th century? He had two sons—

(1.) James, Minister of Merton.

(2.) William, an officer in the army, whose descendant General Innes of Bath had a son who lately married the daughter of Michael Coote, Esq.

James, minister of Merton, had three sons—

(1.) James, minister of Gifford.

(2.) Captain Albert Innes.

(3.) Dr. Robert Innes of Gifford, who married, *first*, a daughter of Gibson of Ladhope, and *second*, Wilhelmina Wilson, cousin of Gibson of Ladhope. He had issue by both marriages.

6. Can any information be given concerning the family of Gibson of Ladhope, mentioned above? G. MAKGILL.

CCLXVII. MILNWRIGHT.—

1. Can any one give me a pretty minute account of the work done by a milnwright in Scotland about 1745? They made waulk-milns and grain-milns I know, but I should be glad of some idea of the different branches of work done in the work-shop, and if the milnwright made all his own iron machinery. Is there any book on the subject? A. S.

2. Information is also much wanted as to the work done in waulk-milns towards the end of last century. Was any weaving done in them, or did the weavers bring their cloth to be beaten? Does any reader know anything of the weaving and waulking business in Blackford at the above-mentioned period? A. S.

3. Does any one know anything of three brothers, described in the will of their father, who died at Bridge of Allan in 1701, as 'James Stewart in Tulliallan, Alexander Stewart there, and Walter Stewart there'? They had an aunt Beatrix Stewart married to Andrew Pennie in Kincardine. These brothers may have been maltmen, or workers in iron of some description. Any information of them, or of a son or grandson of one of them named James Stewart, would be gratefully received. The said James Stewart returned to Bridge of Allan, and was married there in 1744. A. S.

4. Can any one tell me who 'Mr. Peter Douglas, minister,' was, who married (irregularly) the above-mentioned James Stewart in 1744? The Kirk-Session of Logie on hearing his name declared themselves to be 'quite non-plussed,' and so am I, as I have been unable to discover who the rev. gentleman was, or where the young couple would go to be married. A. S.

CCLXVIII. FAMILIES OF VESEY AND KER.—I am informed that an ancestor of mine, one William Vesey, an Englishman, married about 1600 a lady of the family of Ker of Cessford, and that they then went over to Ulster and lived in the county of Armagh. Their son was Thomas Vesey, clergyman at Coleraine in the time of Cromwell. He is often mentioned in Reed's *History of the Irish Presbyterians*. He was of Trinity College, Dublin,

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but I have never been able to find out who he married, except it may have been a person of the family of the famous George Walker of 'Derry—perhaps his aunt. The son of Thomas Vesey was John, Archbishop of Tuam, who died 1716. I want particularly to find out who was the Scotch lady of Cessford who married the original William Vesey.

This is all given in Archdale Lodge's *Irish Peerage*, 1789, and copied into Burke's *Peerage*, pedigree of Viscount de Vesci, but not in the later editions. It is also to be seen in Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Peerage*, pedigree of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey.

I have never been able to make out who this ancestor of mine, William Vesey was, or where he came from in England, where there were several families of them, and then I find that Lodge is incorrect in saying they came from Cumberland, where the name is not known except in very ancient times.

I have inquired from the Duke of Roxburgh and from Lord de Vesci about all this, but in vain. DOMINICK BROWNE.

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

CCLXIX. ARCHIBALD STOBO.—Information wanted about Rev. Archibald Stobo, who went with Darien Colonists from Scotland. He landed in South Carolina in 1700, and became one of the representative men and ministers in that section, and corresponded with some high official in regard to the Darien Scheme and ship-of-war *Rising Sun*, which was lost. J. G. B.

CCLXX. BAILLIE OF DUNAIN.—Will R. E. B. give me the descent of Baillie of Dunain, and state if a certain Kenneth Baillie went to Georgia in 1734-40, and who he was the son of, and who he married? J. G. B.

CCLXXI. JOHN FORBES—ANNABELLA BRUCE.—The following information would oblige: Date of the marriage of John Forbes, Advocate, of Newhall, with Annabella Bruce, daughter of James Bruce of Powfoulis, and issue. Date of his death and place of interment. Date when Newhall passed out of the family.

SPERNIT HUMUM.

CCLXXII. MIRAMBEL.—In the *Scots Men-at-arms*, by Forbes-Leith, are full lists of the soldiers who composed the Scots Guards in France. I find (vol. i. page 171 and vol. ii. 106) *Francoys de Mirambel*, A.D. 1498 and 1518 respectively, and (vol. ii. p. 128) *Loys de Mirambel*, 1536. The name is not Scottish. Is anything known about these men? A. W. C. H.

CCLXXIII. RACABO UNDES.—'*Racabo undes*, quoth the Laird of Bemersyde, when he brake a bearmeal cake on a Feast day.' Mylne and Russell after him gave this proverbial saying, in which the italicised words are presumably a corruption of *Rogado unde*, i.e., 'I should like to know where this came from.'

In what does the strangeness consist of eating a bearmeal cake on a feast day? Was it too coarse for the Laird's table on high days? FESS CHECQUY.

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CCLXXIV. FAMILY OF DE LARDI.—Can any of your readers give me any information about the family of 'de Lard,' 'de Lardi,' or 'de Lart'? Mathilda, third daughter of Malise, seventh Earl of Stratherne, married a certain —— de Larde; their son Alexander de Lard, or de L'ard, claimed the earldom of Stratherne through his mother. King Robert II. granted to David, Earl of Strathern, 2nd creation (1374-5, Mar. 21), 'all the lands in Caithness, including Brathwell Castle, and all rights and claims to the Earldom of Stratherne, which Alexander de Lard had by reason of his mother, Matilda, both on the designation of the said Alexander.' Is anything known of any members of this family in Scotland? The family of 'de Lart' or 'de Lard' is of Gascon origin, and a Lard settled in England, coming in the train of the Black Prince. Malise, sixth Earl of Strathern, was engaged in the Gascony wars, and possibly his granddaughter Matilda married one of this family. Are there any branches of this name in Scotland? C. E. LART.

CCLXXV. GENERAL JOHN FORBES OF SKELLATER.—I shall be greatly obliged to any correspondent of *The Scottish Antiquary* who will give me information regarding one of our most notable 'Quentin Durwards,'—General John Forbes of Skellater.

I have read the meagre account of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and the obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September 1808, but these are only the barest outlines of his adventurous career.

In what army did he win his first commission at the siege of Maestricht in 1748? In whose army did he serve through the Seven Years' War? When and why did he enter and leave the French service? and when and under what circumstances did he enter that of Portugal? He is said to have married a Portuguese princess, under curious and romantic circumstances. The date of his marriage, the name of his bride and her parentage? Did he leave any family?

I shall be grateful for answers to these queries, and for any further information about Forbes not given in the two short biographies I have named. JAMES NEIL (M.D.).

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CCXXXII. THE 'REGIMENT DE DOUGLAS' is incorrectly styled 'the Scots Guards in France.' With the old Scots Guards (*La Garde Ecossaise*) of France it had no connection; but the mistake may have arisen from the fact that there was for a short time in France another regiment of Scots Guards (*Les Gardes Ecossaises*), raised by the Earl of Irvine in 1642. The account of them will be found in William Forbes-Leith's *Scots Men-at-Arms and Life Guards in France*, vol. ii. p. 211.

This latter regiment was broken up in 1660 and incorporated with the regiment of Douglas (*Le Regiment de Douglas*). This

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regiment is the one of which George Douglas, Earl of Dumbarton, was Colonel; but it was always known as *le Regiment de Douglas*, not as Scots Guards. It did go over to England or Scotland in 1661, but apparently only for a year, and then returned to France, where it remained till 1678, when it went over to Scotland, still under Lord Dumbarton's command. Dumbarton did follow James into exile as stated; but the regiment was not incorporated into the British army, but remained on the Scots establishment till the Union in 1707. It is not represented by the Scots Guards, but by the Royal Scots or Lothian Regiment.

The Scots Guards were raised in Scotland in 1662, and commanded first by the Earl of Linlithgow, and afterwards, in 1684, by James Douglas, second son of the second Earl of Queensberry, who was killed at Namur in 1691. The confusion in the article has perhaps arisen from each regiment being commanded by a Douglas at the same time.

The present Scots Guards represent the Earl of Linlithgow's regiment.

I hope this may be of use in correcting what is rather confusing in the paragraph.

Douglas, in his *Peerage of Scotland*, gives the date of the creation of Lord George Douglas, Earl of Dumbarton, 9th March 1675. I believe the march tune of the Royal Scots, 'Dumbarton's Drums,' is supposed to date from his time.

C. B. BALFOUR.

CCXXXV. BULLOCH AND HORNE FAMILIES.—R. E. B. is wrong when he says James Horn married Anne Leslie. He married Isobel Leslie, daughter of John Leslie of Pitcaple. John Leslie of Pitcaple married Agnes Ramsay, daughter of David Ramsay of Balmain, son of Sir Jno. Ramsay, created Lord Bothwell. Sir Gilbert Ramsay, Bart. of Balmain, was the son of David Ramsay, and brother of Agnes Ramsay. One of these Ramsays married a Forbes of Watertoun, the other James Douglas of Inchmarlo of Tillchilly family. Will R. E. B. kindly give the descent of John Leslie of Pitcaple? Who was Agnes Finch, and was John the father of James Horn, vicar of Elgin? J. G. B.

The *Complete Peerage* (*voce* Bothwell) states that Sir Gilbert Ramsay, first Baronet of Balmain, was son of William, son and heir of Sir John Ramsay, who sat as Lord Bothwell until 1485, but forfeited 1488. ED.

CCXXXVII. DRYSDALE.—The following account of the original settlement of the family of this name in this part of Scotland has been carefully preserved by its various representatives:—'On the twentieth day of May, one thousand five hundred and three years, We, Thomas, William, and James Douglas, sons of the departed Thomas Douglas, of Brushwood Haugh, in the parish of Drysdale (Dryfesdale), and shire of Dumfries, left our native place for the reason here assigned, viz.:—Defending our just and lawful rights against our unjust neighbour, Johnston of Greenstonehill, who, being determined to bring water to his mill

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through our property, and having obtained leave of his friend, the King (James IV.), began his operations on Monday, the 16th May. We prevented him by force. The next day he brought twenty of his vassals to carry on the work. We, with two friends and three servants (eight in all), attacked Johnston with his twenty, and, in the contest, fourteen of his men were killed along with their base leader. A report of these proceedings was carried to the King, and we were obliged to fly. We took shelter under the shadow of the Ochil Hills, in a lonely valley on the river Devon. After having lived there full two years, we returned home in disguise, but found all our property in possession of Johnston's friends, and a great reward offered for our lives. We, having purchased a small spot, called the Haugh of Dollar, and changed our names to the name of our native parish, were clearly in mind to spend the residue of our days under the ope of the Ochils, and with the name of Drysdale to flourish in the lonely valley. The King passed through this with his court on the 12th of June 1506, going from Stirling to Falkland; dined on Haliday's Green[1] (an eastern neighbour); but we were not recognised.'

The earliest mention of the name of Drysdale in this quarter occurs in the *Registrum de Dunfermline*, about 1557, when a tack of three bovates of the Mains of Dollar was granted to Agnes Dryisdaill and Andrew Vannand.

DOLLAR. R. P.

If Mr. Charles Drysdale will consult *Dingwall Fordyce Records*, he will find something of interest about the Drysdales.

J. G. B.

CCXLII.—JAMES ROSS OF BALNEIL.—Thanks to R. E. B. for his very satisfactory note in the January number.

There was a tradition among the descendants of Jean Ross, who married Ronald Chalmers, that all her sisters were married, and that one was the wife of a Fergusson of Craigdarroch (Dumfriesshire), and that another was married to a M'Ilwraith. Information regarding these two is requested. J. M. H.

CCXLIII. COLONEL DOUGLAS'S REGIMENT.—An account of the regiment of Douglas is given in the same book to which I have already referred (reply to Query CCXXXII.), on page 214, vol. ii. This is the regiment referred to as Colonel Douglas's regiment in Query CCXLIII. C. B. BALFOUR.

CCL. CLAN FORBES.—(*a*) The father of David Forbes, Writer, Edinburgh, was probably Daniel Forbes, Writer and Tacksman of Kinloch and Ribigie, parish of Tongue, Sutherland. In 1746 Daniel took an active part in the engagement with the French who were compelled to land on the north coast of Sutherland from the sloop *Hazard*, and were taken prisoners. In 1760 he entertained Bishop Pococke when travelling through that county. He is

[1] Tullibole, then the property of a family of this name.

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buried in the Churchyard of Tongue, close to the door of the church leading to Lord Reay's aisle; the tombstone is a thick flat one, bearing his arms in high relief and name incised. When I visited the Churchyard in 1888 some parishioner had apparently taken possession of the grave, and a mason was in the act of cutting a family inscription on the opposite end of the stone, and the older inscription was in imminent danger of being eventually chiselled off.

For further references, see my notes in Pococke's *Tours in Sutherland and Caithness*, App. pp. 56, 57, also the Rev. Murdo Macdonald's *MS. Diary*; *ibid.* D. W. KEMP.

TRINITY, EDINBURGH.

MONRO FAMILY—(*b*) If 'Absque Metu,' will consult the *Dingwall Fordyce Records* and Kay's *Portraits*, he will find much about the Monro family to interest him. There were a number of this family who rose to eminence, among whom were, 1st, Dr. Alexander Monro, *primus*, who married Isabella Macdonald, daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat. They had Dr. Alexander Monro, *secundus*, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, who was an eminent surgeon and anatomist. He married Catharine Inglis, daughter of David Inglis of Auchindinny, and Catharine Bining, his wife, and had a numerous issue. They had Dr. Alexander Monro, *tertius*, also Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in University of Edinburgh. He married Maria, eldest daughter of the distinguished physician, Dr. James Carmichael Smith, and had nine children, several quite distinguished.

J. G. B.

CCLI. RHYMER.—There is the Rhymer's Glen, near Melrose, through which the rivulet meanders which flows out of Cauldshiels Loch. Sir Walter Scott refers to it. D. W. K.

CCLVIII. ARMOURERS AT DOUNE.—Doune was a great resort of Highlanders, and other things besides cattle were bought and sold at Doune Tryst. The Kettells or Caddells had a shop near the Cross, and the last of them died not very long ago. They may have been of the same race as the Kettells of Muthill (*Transcript of Muthill Registers*), for they sometimes spelt their name in the same way, and an old man in Doune knew them by this name. The Kettells of Muthill were weavers, and possibly originally Dutch, for the name is common in Holland. The Kettells of Birmingham (metal-workers), were from that country, and I find in a list in *Foreigners resident in England*, Camden Soc., that in 1619, John Kettle, *gunmaker*, resided in the ward of Farringdon Without, London, and in 1672 there was a Dutch family of Kettell at Norwich. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

CCLIX. BETHUNE FAMILY.—From Bethune memoranda of mine I am happy to be able to give your querist, Mr. Bethune-Baker, some of the information desiderated by him regarding the Bethunes

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of Craigfoodie. Preliminarily, however, I wish, with your permission, to interject some remarks descriptive of the two properties mentioned in the query—Craigfoodie and Bandon. Both are in Fifeshire, the former being in the parish of Dairsie, and the latter in that of Markinch. Anciently Craigfoodie belonged, in *frank-almoigne*, to the Priory of St. Andrews. After the Reformation, and during the first Episcopal period in Scotland, it was located, in feu-farm and socage, in four divisions. In 1577 Patrick [Adamson], Archbishop of St. Andrews—*cum consensu capituli S. Andree, promagna pecunie summa persoluta*—alienated in feu-farm to David Kynneir, senior, in Craigfoodie, and his wife, Margaret Hunter, a fourth part of the said town and lands, with a reddendo in grain, capons, and poultry, *cum areagiis, careagiis, et servitiis.* In the course of the same year, David Averie in Craigfudie (come of an ancient family in the service of the Crown at Falkland, and uncle, maternally, of Robert Arnot, the second Lord Balfour of Burleigh), and Agnes Traill, his spouse, had a similar grant of another fourth: as also did John Wemis in Craigfudie. I have not ascertained to whom the remaining fourth was feued out. In 1649 two quarter parts were vested in a family of the name of Falconer, nearly related to the Bethunes of Creich, and to David Halkerston of Rathillet, who was executed in connection with the murder of Archbishop Sharp. At a later period, *circa* 1657, John Scheves of Kemback, owned a fourth of Craigfoodie, with other lands, '*all unit into the tenendrie of Kemback.*' After the abolition of Episcopacy the *dominium directum*, or superiority, of these lands became the annexed property of the Crown, and the feuars held *in capite* of the king. What was known as Easter Craigfoodie, extending to about 160 acres, appears to have been the portion owned by the Bethunes. Sir Robert Sibbald, in his *History of Fife* (2nd edition, Edin. 1710), bestows upon it the following brief notice: 'South-west of it' [the parish church of Logie], 'and in the border of these hills, is Craigfoodie, a very pretty new house belonging to Mr. John Bethune.'

And now as to Bandon, in legal writings anciently written *Ballindone*, from the Celtic *Baile-an-duin*, the fortified house. Till about 130 years ago, when it was acquired by Robert Balfour of Balbirnie (the predecessor in blood of the present proprietor, John Balfour, Esq.), from the Bethunes, and became merged in that estate, it was, and always had been, a separate small lairdship. As far back as I have been able to trace it—that is, to the time of King David the Second—it was the inheritance of one of the then numerous propertied Fifeshire families bearing the surname of Balfour. They were feudal retainers of the old Earls of Fife, and held Ballindone of them *reddendo unum par calcarium alborum nomine albe firme*, and after their forfeiture, of the Crown. Their square tower, or fortalice, strongly built in the old Scotch baronial style, though now roofless, is still a conspicuous and interesting object, on the rising ground, to the west of the public road, midway between Balfarg and New-Inn. Sibbald in his History, referred to *supra*, gives it the following

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notice:—'Higher up on the hill, and to the east' [of Pitcairn] 'is Bandon, the house of a gentleman of the name of Bethune, the nearest cadet of the Laird of Balfour.' And in an MS. 'Description of Markinch, in the Shire of Fife, by the Laird of Balfour, 1725,' there occurs this allusion to Bandon: 'And after ye pass Balfarg ye see the house of Bandon lying up the hill upon the west hand: the house is an old tower, and a little house join'd to the tower, by Robert Bethune, a second brother of the family of Balfour.' This property was acquired, in the beginning of the fourth decade of the seventeenth century, by Robert Betoun, second son of David Betoun of Balfour, from the Balfours of Bandon above referred to. On the 30th of July 1633, he, designated 'Robert Betoun, lawful son of David Betoun of Balfour,' and Mary Inglis, his spouse, had *seisin* of the lands of Bandon, on disposition of sale thereof, in their favour, by Michael Balfour, the elder, and his son Michael Balfour, the younger, of Bandon, with consent of Euphemia Schethum, wife of the former, and of Jean Hepburn, spouse of the latter, and other consents, dated at Cupar 31st May 1633. This is satisfactory as filiating, in express terms, the progenitor of the Bethunes of Bandon. Marion or Mary Inglis, to whom Robert Betoun was wedded on 8th January 1629 (*Edin. Marriage Register*), is said to have been a daughter of Thomas Inglis of Aithernie, co. Fife, a *merchant-burgess* of Edinburgh. The contract matrimonial entered into between them is of certain dates in November and December 1628. It is registered in the books of Council and Session. I have not yet made a note of it, and cannot therefore give particulars. Robert Betoun and Marion Inglis had, with other issue, David, their eldest son, who inherited Bandon; and a second son, Mr. William, an advocate, who *conquest* Craigfoodie. The paternity of the latter is instructed by the following extract from the *Fifeshire Retours*:—'1680, May 10.—Mr. William Bethune of Craigfoodie, Advocate, heir of James Bethune, son of Robert Bethune of Bandone, his brother, in anno redditu 100 lib. de villa et terris de Coull [a farm contiguous with Bandon], and out of the lands of Easter Lathrish [parish of King's-Kettle], in special warrandice of Coull.' Mr. Wm. Bethune was admitted Advocate in 1661. In May 1680 he had *seisin* of the lands of Craigfudie [*Fifeshire Seisins*]. He had to wife his cousin, Mary Bethune, daughter of his paternal uncle, Andrew Bethune, the founder of the Bethunes of Blebo, who, at this moment are flourishing in Fifeshire, as proprietors of that estate. By this lady he had the following issue known to me, viz.:—(1) Mr. Robert, who, *vita patris*, was styled 'younger of Craigfoodie.' He was admitted advocate in 1687, by which time he would be about 21 years of age. In 1695, under this designation, he was a Commissioner of Supply for Fifeshire. His career was a short one, for he predeceased his father, *sine prole*, prior to 15th Feb. 1699, because of that date we find his brother, Mr. John, designed as 'of Craigfoodie' [*Edinburgh Marriage Register*]: (2) Mr. John, of whom later on as proprietor of Craigfoodie, and carrying on the line of the family:

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(3) James, whose baptism is chronicled in the Parochial Register of Cupar thus:—'1674, Oct. 29.—Mr. William Bethun of Craigfudie, Advocate, and Mary Bethun, his spouse, had their son James baptised, qo wes born on the 21 instant. Witnesis, John Bethun of Blebo, David Bethun of Bandon, Doctor Alexander Balfour of Lelethem [Physician in Cupar], and James Pringell, apothecarie [there]': (4) A daughter, Margaret, *m.* on 7th August 1696 to Thomas Fisher, writer, Edinburgh. Mr. Wm. Bethune of Craigfoodie died before 27th January 1703, of which date his confirmed testament is recorded in the Commissary Court Books of St. Andrews. Mr. John Bethune, whom I have placed second in priority on the list of issue *supra*, eventually inherited Craigfoodie. Like his father and elder brother, he had the benefit of a University education, and was an M.A. He may have been identical with a person of the same name who laureated at Edinburgh University, April 11, 1716, though the date is perhaps somewhat late for him. St. Andrews, from its greater proximity to Craigfoodie, is more likely to have been his Alma Mater. The following extract from the *Edinburgh Marriage Register* relates to his marriage, but, as it stands, it is inaccurate and misleading, as will afterwards be seen:—'1699, Feb. 15.—Mr. John Bethune of Craigfudie, and Ann *Vere*, daughter of Mr. Andrew *Vere*, late minister at *Mordingsyd*,' [were proclaimed or married]. Urie, not Vere, was the name of the lady's father, and the place of his ministrations was MUIRAVONSIDE, in Linlithgowshire—not Mordingsyd. Mr. Urie had been curate of that parish under the Episcopal *régime*, but after the Revolution of 1688, he was, as the phrase goes, '*rabbled*,' and had to leave it. Mr. Scott, in his *Fasti*, stigmatises him as having pointed out persons attending Conventicles in his parish to be shot by the Government dragoons during that arbitrary period. In 1704 we find Mr. John Bethune of Craigfoodie a Commissioner of Supply for Fifeshire. Before July 7, 1709, he had become impecunious, of which date Craigfoodie was judicially adjudged from him for debt by his brother-in-law, Charles Bell, W.S. Whether it was before or after this that he entered holy orders, I am unable to say, but he became curate of St. Michael, Cornhill, London, and chaplain to the Lock Hospital (then situated at the south-east corner of Kent Street in Southwark). He died April 17, 1734 (*Gentleman's Magazine*), survived by his wife, Ann Urie, by whom he appears to have had a large family. On Oct. 11, 1735, Ann Bethun, or Urie, widow of John Bethune, curate, London, was served heir-portioner general to her father, Andrew Urie, minister, Moravenside, the other coparcener being her sister, Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Bell before mentioned. About this time, Andrew Bethune, curate at Hartfield, was served heir of conquest to his brother, Charles, son of John Bethune, curate, London, once of Craigfoodie [*General Retours*]. Besides the sons mentioned above, Mr. John Bethune had another named Andrew, who died in infancy of small-pox, on July 24, 1704, and was buried the same day in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh, 'before *Beaton's Tomb*,' which belonged

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to the representatives of an eminent Writer to the Signet, Mr. Alexander Beaton of Longherdmanston, and with whom the family we have been giving an account of was consanguineous.

JAMES RONALDSON LYELL.

A family of note of the name of Bedon now resides in South Carolina, U. S. A.; they are of Scottish extraction, and I think the name must have been Beton or Bethune. J. G. B.

CCLX. UNIFORM OF CAITHNESS FENCIBLES.—A coloured print in my possession shows the uniform as follows:—Coat, red with yellow facings; Vest, white; Trousers, 42nd with a yellow stripe down the inner seam of the leg. The headgear is the large black feather bonnet, with a checquer of red and white, and a heckle of white, yellow, and red shading into each other.

A plaid also of 42nd tartan is worn, passing across the breast from the right shoulder.

The remaining item is a *sporran*, which makes a very odd effect, seeing that there is no kilt, but trousers.

Sir John Sinclair had this coloured print prepared at the time the regiment was raised, 1795. A copy of it falling into the hands of Sir David Wilkie when a boy made him a painter (*Life of Sir J. Sinclair*). A. MILLAR.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Proceedings of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, 1892-93.—This Society prospers, and the nature of the work done shows it can find material for investigation and discussion. As books are our best friends, it is natural we should study the rise and growth of printing and preparing books for their future use after the author had done his task. Early printers had not an easy time of it. The fathers of the craft were supposed to be in league with the prince of darkness, though their business was rather to scatter than encourage darkness. Next they were regarded as disseminators of treason and heresy, and their freedom of action was hampered by a suspicious and at times a tyrannical government; from these latter annoyances or persecutions Scottish printers were not free. Mr. Cowan's paper on 'Andro Hart and his Press,' is full of interest. Andro died in 1621, and was brought in contact with many notable literary men. Drummond of Hawthornden, Napier of Merchiston, and Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling. Mr. E. Gordon Duff read a paper 'On the Two First Books printed in the Scottish Language,' printed, not in Scotland, but at Paris, in 1503 or thereabout. Both these papers are illustrated with capital facsimile pages on tinted handmade paper. Mr. J. P. Edmond shows a great deal of research in his 'Notes on the Inventories of Edinburgh Printers, 1577-1603.' We may conclude that this, the third report, shows that the Society is doing a most useful work. Mr. G. P. Johnston, George Street, is the Secretary of the Society, and with him its interests are in good hands.

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The Poet of Poets, Edmund Spenser: London, Elliot Stock. Mr. Grosart, who has edited the complete works of this great Elizabethan poet, has produced a small volume of his 'Love Verse from his Minor Poems.' The selection is well made, and those who have not studied Spenser might well begin with these selections, which are full of tenderness and grace. What, for instance, can excel—

> 'For love is a celestial harmony
> Of likely hearts compos'd of stars consent
> Which joins together in sweet sympathy,
> To work each other's joy and true content.'

We antiquaries rejoice that such literary treasures have been handed down to us.

In appearance the volume matches *Thoughts that Breathe*, noticed in our last number, precious pocket books, which will come in well during the summer holidays.

Folklore of Scottish Lochs and Springs, by James M. Mackinlay. Glasgow: William Hodge & Co. In noticing Mr. Hope's *Holy Wells of England*, we expressed the hope that he would turn his attention to Scotland, but Mr. Mackinlay has taken up the subject and treated it well; he includes lochs also. In his prefatory note he states that his 'list makes no claim to be exhaustive.' This leaves him material for another volume, which we trust he will take in hand. While Mr. Hope arranged his matter according to counties, Mr. Mackinlay offers us a history of the rise, growth, and extent of worship of water in Scotland. That it was extensive we have abundant evidence from the accounts of the parishes given in the *Origines Parochiales* (which was unfortunately never finished). We could from it compile a good list of wells dedicated to various saints, and supposed to possess peculiar virtues. Mr. Mackinlay's work deserves a large circulation, and does credit to Messrs. Hodge & Co.'s taste in paper, type, and binding.

The Making of a Banffshire Burgh—The Milnes of Banff. Banff Journal Office. From Dr. Cramond's fertile pen we have two interesting little books. The first, an account of the early history of Macduff. As usual, his research is industrious, and the results are well applied, so that to him the Burgh owes a capital history which deserves a more handsome edition than the one he has issued. Surely Macduffians will see to this. The second booklet is a short history of the Banffshire family of Milne. In this case Dr. Cramond states that his paper, read before the Banffshire Field Club, is a compilation from materials collected by a descendant of the Banffshire Milnes. The arrangement of the work is good, and it is a proof that family histories need not be uninteresting to the general reader.

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INDEX TO THE EARLS OF ROSS.

NOTE.—*In fulfilment of a promise formerly made, we give our readers a full Index to the valuable account of the Earls of Ross and their descendants written by the late* MR. F. NEVILLE REID, *which has appeared in Volumes* iii., iv., v., vi., vii. *and* viii. *of the* '*Scottish Antiquary.*'

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THE

SCOTTISH ANTIQUARY

or

Northern Notes & Queries

EDITED BY

THE REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A.

F.S.A. SCOT., CONC. SCOT. HIST. SOC., F. HUGT. S.

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The Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, *Parsonage, Alloa.*

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The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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THE EARLS OF ROSS.—A few copies of the valuable account of the Earls of Ross and their descendants, which the late Mr. F. Neville Reid contributed to the *Scottish Antiquary*, have been reprinted in an octavo volume of one hundred and forty-two pages. Mrs. Reid wishes me to intimate that she requests any person to whom Mr. Reid may have promised a copy, and who has not received it, to communicate with C. C. Lacaita, Esq., Selham, Petworth. ED.

NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR *of 'The Scottish Antiquary,'* The Parsonage, Alloa.

586. WILL OF ANNABELL MURRAY, COUNTESS OF MAR.—The testament testamentar lattir will and legacy of me Dame Annabell Murray Countas of Mar maid be myself at Stirling the fyft day of November the zeir of god j^{m} six hundreth ane zeirs in pñs of James Kinros of Kippanros

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Alexr patirsone in Cuikispow James Duncāsone nottar and Thomas Ewing my servitur.

The Inventar of my movablls guides cornis and crop being upon my landis of the manis of erskyne wt the steilbow gear being upon ye landis of glenschȳ wt auchlansky and park of Jargaro pūtlie in my possessione and plenissing of my houss wt my fermis crop jm sex hundret ane zeiris Togithir wt ye pticular Debtis awand to me I Remit to ye comptis, Rentallis and Inventaris maid be my self and subscryuit wt my awin hand.

My clething Jewallis and ornamentis of my persone I Remit lykwys to the Inventars maid be me of the same and subscryuit wt my awin hand to be valued be my exers.

The dets awand be me and servands feallis I have lykwys ñoiat and expremit safar as I can remēbir and quhat I have omited I Refar to be gadderit and considderit be the discretione of my exers be the informatione of my servandes qlks hes haid the credit of Receaving and depursing of my living willing that everie ane salbe treulie payit of the just dett awand to yame.

Sen nathing is mair certā nor death nor nathing mair incertane nor the hor yof and deṕting fro this pūt lyf and seing that my gude god is callād (*calland*) me to his mcie I confes and firmlie belevis that I salbe saued in the Ryteus merits of Jesus christ my Redeimer and onelie mediator and hopes to be receavit in ye etnall glorie ṕpairit for his elect childrein Thairfore I laive my saull to the almytie god my body to be buried in the new sepulchre in the kirk of alloway besyd my lord my husband. Item I will that the Relicts of the bodies of the lordes of Erskyne my lord my sones foirbearis be trāsportit fro the bureall place sūtyme ī cābuskȳnet (*Cambuskenneth*) to ye said new sepulchre in alloway thar to remayne expecting the Joyfull resurrectione in Jesus christ Becaus it was the latt̄ will of my gude lord and husband to be done, and I mak constituts and ordanes my sone Jone ērlle of mar lord erskyne my onlie executor and ītromettur wt my haill guides and geir dewties and dettis awand to me To ṕforme and fulfill my legacie and latt̄ will and to pay my detts and servandis feallis for ye exoneratione of my conscience and his sonelie deutie to me as he will āser to god and ṕcure his blessing and myne. Als it is my will that my said exer caus my servandis Thomas lindsay and Thomas ewing be anserit and payit of all and sundrie dettis awand to yame of the witsonday and martimes maills āo jm sex hundret ane zeirs and fermis crop of ye said zeir and zeirs ṕceiding wt ye qlks my saids servands hes maid compt and ar to be chairgit in thair comptis ȳof To ye effect thay mak paymēt of the dets awand be me to sundrie my crediturs Remiteand be yir pūts all uther legacies lattir willis and testaments maid heirtofoir In witnes of ye qlks I have subscryvit thir pūts (wretin be James Dūcāsone nott̄ in Stling) wt my awin hand day zeir place and witnes foirsaid.

ANNABELL MURRAY OF MAR.

James Kynross off Kippenross *witnes.*
Alxr patirsone *witnes*
James duncāson Nottar *witnes.*
Thomas Ewing *witnes.*

Annabell Murray was the daughter of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine (the ancestor of the noble house of Athole), and the wife of the Regent Mar, who died in 1572. It was to her care that James VI. was

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committed at Stirling during the earlier years of his life. She survived her husband for upwards of thirty years, dying in 1603, when, according to a contemporary annalist, she 'peacefully ended her days, respected by all, hated by none' (*Annales Ecclesiasticae Scotorum, Authore Arch. Simsono, Pastore Dalkethensi*—an unpublished MS.). Her last will and testament, here printed from the original in the possession of Sheriff Erskine Murray, Glasgow, is chiefly interesting from the reference it contains to the burial-place of the family of Mar at Alloa. From it, it would appear that the Regent, her husband, was the first of the race of Erskine to be buried at Alloa, and that he had directed in his will that the bodies of his predecessors in the Lordship of Erskine should be removed from the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, which, up till his time, had been the family burial-place, and reinterred 'in the new sepulchre in the kirk of Alloway.' Here too, beside the remains of his father and mother—the Regent and his countess, Annabell Murray—John, seventh Earl of Mar, was buried on the 7th of April 1635, his funeral being attended by a great 'concourse of his family and friends,' and on which occasion, according to *Scot's Staggering State of Scots Statesmen*, 'a hare having run through the company, his special chamberlain, Alexander Stirling, fell off his horse and broke his neck.' Strangely enough, all traces of these successive interments have disappeared. Some years ago the late Earl of Mar and Kellie instituted a careful and exhaustive examination of the present family burial-place, which occupies the site of the chancel of the old church of Alloa, with a view to determine the exact spot where his ancestors had been laid to rest. The large vault at the east end contained some coffins of date not earlier than last century. On the north and south walls were two inscriptions on stone-slabs giving the date of the construction of the vault by the countess.[1] The floor seemed never to have been broken up for deeper interments. To the west several brick-built graves were found, but with one exception they contained no remains of any kind. This complete absence of old coffins is the more remarkable because the Regent Mar, his wife, and son were undoubtedly buried there. With regard to the earlier Lords of Erskine, it is possible that the directions in the Regent's will as to the reinterment of their bodies—directions reiterated by the countess in her will as above—were never given effect to. This is the more likely when it is remembered that, when Lady Mar's will was drawn up in 1601, her husband's wishes on the subject had evidently for thirty years been unattended to.

ROBERT PAUL.

DOLLAR.

587. TOMBSTONE IN MORTLACH CHURCH.—The Church of Mortlach is one of the most interesting of northern churches, but it is to be regretted that so many fanciful legends regarding it have been narrated as facts by historians and others.

The stone here represented is an exceptionally large slab for a country church, being 77 inches in length, by 37 in width at the base. The width at the top is about three inches more. An inscription in old English letters runs round the four sides, and, being very much worn, has given rise to incorrect readings. The present writer made a rubbing of the stone with grass which was thereafter photographed, and as here reproduced is, strange to say, fully as clear and legible as is the original in the

[1] We hope to give plates of these stones in our next number.

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most favourable light. In 1811, Mr. Cowie of Carnie, when schoolmaster of Mortlach, took advantage of the floor of the church being raised to copy out the inscriptions on all the stones that lay on the floor of the east end of the church. This copy he inserted in the Kirk Session

Minute Book, and it has been accepted as reliable even by Mr. Jervise after comparing the copy with the originals. Dr. Gordon, in his edition of Shaw's *Moray*, and all others who have recorded the inscriptions, have also given the same copy. But their inaccuracy is very evident. The

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reading all the above authorities give of the present stone is as follows :—'Hic jacet honorabilis vir Johannes Gordon de Brodland qvi obiit apvd Buchrom anno dñi MDXXXIIJ.' But such never could have been the inscription, which now appears as: '. . . clarus . . . qui obiit . . . die mensis . . . anno dñi . . .' It is clear the particular day, month, and year were never inserted. The first part of the inscription—clarus etc.,—has been made, by a misreading, to do duty for the inscription on an adjoining stone. Mr. Cowie and the others read it, 'tabvlarius de Balvenie' some suggesting [cons]tabvlarius, but no such official as Constable of Balvenie ever existed. Mr. Jervise says the Constable appears to have been contemporary with James Douglas of Balvenie, who (Rymer) was sent to London 19th August 1423, as a Commissioner for the relief of James I. The adjoining stone with which this stone has been confused now bears the following, 'Hic jacet honorabilis vir . . . anno dñi MDXXXIII mensis aprilis die vndecimo [and, added at a later date] ejvsdem sponsa Cristina Innes.' It is probable some at least of the lords of Balvenie buried in their own parish church, viz. Mortlach. The Douglases were lords of Balvenie early in the fifteenth century. The last Douglas was succeeded by Sir John Stewart, erected Earl of Athol in 1457. The tombstone here figured is now well cared for on the wall of the church. It formerly lay near the position of the high altar. Mr. Jervise says, 'It is a slab under the window at the east end of the church upon which a cross of the wheel pattern is incised, and a sword under the left arm.'

W. CRAMOND, LL.D.

CULLEN.

588. PEDIGREE OF PITCAIRN OF INNERNETHY, COUNTY OF PERTH.—At the time I am about to commence with, Innernethy was an estate situated at the north-eastern entrance to Strathearn, near the confluence of the Tay and the Earn, and the lands stretched along the north bank of the Nethy stream, as the name *Inner*nethy indicates, in contradistinction to Abernethy on the over or other side. The soil must then, as now, have been of great richness and fertility, being partly deep loam, and partly clay. The manor place, or mansion house, all traces of which have long since disappeared, stood near the junction of the Nethy and the Earn. The situation was fine, facing Abernethy, seated, as old Camden, in his *Description of Scotland*, has it, 'at the feet of the *Ocellian* mountains,' amid scenes of surpassing beauty. The lands carried with them a right to salmon fishings *super aqua de Erne*—a valuable adjunct, pecuniarily and otherwise. After various devolutions, some of which I shall narrate, Innernethy, at the present time, forms part of the estate of Moncreiffe, belonging to Sir Robert Drummond Moncreiffe, Baronet. Besides Innernethy, the Pitcairns, of whom I purpose giving some account, owned, at different *times*, Cordon, Pitcurran, Haltoun, and Pitblae, places in the neighbourhood. The last came into the family by the marriage of a younger son with Isobel Balvaird the heiress, come of an ancient race who derived their surname from the lands of the same name in the adjoining parish of Arngask, and who were proprietors of *Glentarkie* and *Pitinbrog* farms in that locality. Innernethy was originally held by the Pitcairns immediately of the Douglases, as lords of the barony and regality of Abernethy, by the military tenure of *ward and relief*, but in the year 1598 the then Earl of Angus changed the holding to *blench*, with a reddendo of

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one penny Scots at Whitsunday yearly *nomine albe firme si petatur tantum.* They were of good standing in Perthshire, and appear to have derived their descent from the Pitcairns of *that ilk*, and Forthar, a family of distinction in the county of Fife. At all events, the latter were proprietors of Innernethy at what may be called an early period, for Sir William Fraser, in *The Douglas Book*, gives an abstract of a Procuratory of Resignation, dated the 6th of March 1453, by which Alexander de Petkarne of *that ilk* constitutes a certain David Brone, a citizen of St. Andrews, and John Cluny, a husbandman of Rhynd, his procurators for resigning in the hands of George, Earl of Angus, Lord of Abernethy, his whole lands of *Ennyrnethy*, with the pertinents, in the lordship of Abernethy and shire of Perth. This is interesting enough to the genealogist, as far as it goes, but the epitome seems to me to have this demerit, that it does not specify, as the original must surely have done, whether the resignation so to be made was to be, as our feudal lawyers call it, *ad perpetuam remanentiam* or *in favorem*, and if the latter, in whose favour. The intimacy that subsisted between the Pitcairns of Forthar and those of Innernethy, when taken in conjunction with the sameness of surname, would, independently of the former having once owned Innernethy, seem to point to a blood relationship between the families. Almost one hundred years after the date of the above quoted Procuratory, on 29th January 1546, Andrew Pitcairn, son and heir-apparent of James Pitcairn of Innernethy, and Jonet Chalmer, wife of the former, had seisin given to them of Innernethy, by Peter Carmichael, in Bagle (Baiglie near Aberargie), as bailie *in hac parte* of a noble Earl, Archibald, Earl of Angus, lord of the regality of Abernethy—under reservation of the *franktenement* and possession of the said lands, manor, garden, and orchard thereof of the said James Pitcairn, his father.

I shall therefore begin the pedigree with—

I. James Pitcairn of Innernethy, proprietor thereof in the year 1546. After putting his son in possession of the fee of his estate *ut supra*, we find him, eight years afterwards, occupying the lands of Cordoun *in dominio de Carie*, barony and regality of Abernethie, then belonging to Ogilvy of that ilk, County of Forfar. After this he drops out of sight and we hear no more of him. He had issue—

1. Andrew Pitcairn, his heir. (*See* below as No. II.)
2. George Pitcairn, mentioned in the Inventory of the goods of his elder brother, as one of his Creditors, but of whom nothing more definite is at present known.

II. Andrew Pitcairn of Innernethy (son and heir of No. I. *supra*), whom we have seen had *seisin* of Innernethy from his father in 1546. He gave up an Inventory of his goods, and made his Will *at Innernethye* on the 3rd of February 1583, and he died the following day, as appears from his confirmed testament, recorded in the Commissary Court Books of Edinburgh, under date 23rd December 1584. Will mentions Jonet Chalmer, testator's spouse, and Andrew, his eldest son and heir apparent: Legacy to Jonet Andersone, testator's oy (granddaughter). Pen led by John Pitcairn, Notary. In the Edinburgh Testaments there is recorded, under date September 11, 1578, the confirmed testament of Christian Pitcairne, spouse to Alexander Andersone, merchant in Perth. They were probably the parents of the legatee here mentioned. He had issue:—

1. Andrew Pitcairn, his heir. (*See* below as No. III.)

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2. John Pitcairn, a notary practising at Abernethy, and who also filled the office of *Reader* at the Church of that parish. On the 29th of October 1576, he, described as '*John Pitcairne, son of Andrew Pitcairne of Innernethye, borne there within the parish of Abernethye, of the aig of tuentie*,' was admitted Notary Public by the Lords of Council and Session, George Auchinleck of Balmano [in the contiguous parish of Dron] becoming cautioner for him that he would properly discharge the duties of his office to the lieges. [Records of Admissions of Notaries, MS., in Register House, Edinburgh.] In 1583 we find him mentioned in the Books of Sederunt of the same Lords, as then being *Reader* at Abernethy. He married Katharine Lyell, who is supposed to have been a granddaughter of Alan Lyell in Inchyra on the north bank of the Tay, nearly opposite to Innernethy, and who farmed land there under William Hay, Earl of Errol, and is mentioned in a Crown Charter in favour of Sir Edward Gray, a chaplain, in 1521, to whom the Earl had sold the half of his lands of *Inchesyray*, by Charter dated at Dundee on the 5th of October of that year. Mrs. Pitcairn predeceased her husband in September 1583. Her confirmed testament is recorded in the Books of the Commissariot of Edinburgh, 23rd December 1584. Will, *Abernethie*, 28th September 1583, witnessed by Andro Pitcairne of Innernethye, Andro Pitcairn, his son and apparent heir, Mr. James Pitcairn, his youngest son, Thomas Moir in Aberargy, Mathow Lyell in Colfargy (Culfargie), her brother, and others: John Pitcairn, her husband, to be her executor: one-half of the goods in communion to be his: the other half to Michael Lyell, her brother, and Agnes Lyell, spouse to William Forfar in Colfargie, her sister, between them: 'Leavis of her clathis to Mirabill Lyell, her brutheris dochtir, her broun kirtill, and to Agnes Lyell her vthir sister, her blak cloik.'

3. Mr. James Pitcairn, minister at Falkland, presented to the vicarage of that parish by King James VI. on the 28th of October 1595 (Register of Privy Seal, MS.). He had previously been doing duty as *Reader* at Strathmiglo and Lathrisk. Mr. Scott, in his *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, states that he incurred the royal displeasure, and was confined to his parish in 1611 for giving admission, with three others, to the minister of Strathmiglo, without the archbishop's authority. During the period of his incumbency, on the 9th of August 1611, George (Gledstanis), Archbishop of St. Andrews, made a visitation of the Kirk of Falkland. The Report drawn up on that occasion is given in the *Records of the Synod of Fife*, printed for the Abbotsford Club, and bears *inter alia* that 'Mr. James Pitcairne, minister at the said Kirk, is fund to teache twyse on the Sabboth-day, bot not on the weik dayis. He is removed, tryed, and approvin be the haill sessioun of that Kirk: elderis and deikins also approvin.' On 17th January 1605 we find him invoking the authority of the Lords of the Privy Council against two refractory debtors of his, viz.: William Rankelour, Kyntyre

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pursuivant (who was probably identical with a person of that name who figures as a Messenger-at-arms at Cupar *circa* 1586—Privy Seal, MS., Lib. LIV., *f.* 21), and William, his son, and obtaining a warrant to the Captain of the Guard to apprehend them for not payment to him of £100 specified in their obligation to him. Mr. James Pitcairn demitted his charge in the year 1624 (Register of the Privy Seal).

4. Janet Pitcairn, the wife of Robert Moncrief of Easter Rhynd. In the year 1598, she, described as his relict, had seisin of the lands of Wester Pitlour, in the Barony of Strathmiglo, with tenants, tenandries, and services of free tenants,—on Charter of Sale and Alienation by Sir James Scot of Balwearie, Knight, with consent of Elizabeth Wardlaw, his spouse, dated Apud Kynnerny (in the west of Fife), 15th August of the said year, (Elizabeth Wardlaw (daughter of Andrew Wardlaw of Torrie) subscribing 'with my hand at the pen led by the co-notaries Publict vndirwritten at my command because I can not wreit'). The instrument forming the record of this transaction bears that seisin was given on the ground of the said lands by an honourable man, James Blyth of Craigie (near Dundee—son of Richard Blyth, '*Chalmerlaine and Granatour*' of the Abbacy of Lindores), as bailie of Sir James, to the said Janet Pitcairn personally present, and accepting earth and stone of the lands into her hands, about 12 noon, in presence of Mr. James Pitcairne, minister of God's word at Falkland, Mr. James Balcanquell, minister of God's word at Stramiglo, John Dron, junr. in Pitlour, James Laing in Innernethie, and David Barclay, mason (*fabro murario*) in Cowper. This was a wadset for 3000 merks advanced by Mrs. Moncrief to Sir James Scot. This lady is not mentioned by Mr. George Seton in his book on the Moncrieffs, neither is her husband.

III. Andrew Pitcairn of Innernethy (eldest son of No. II.). On the 9th of March 1598 he had a Charter from his feudal superior, William, Earl of Angus, Lord of Douglas and Abernethie, to him and his heirs, of the lands of Innernethy, and fishings upon the water of *Erne*, in the barony and regality of Abernethy—*holden* by him immediately of the Earl by the tenure of *ward and relief*—on his own resignation, made at *the Canongate per fustim et baculum*: and containing a novodamus of the lands, and *pro bono servitio* changing the holding from ward to that of *libera alba firma, reddendo inde annuatim unum denarium vsualis monete regni Scotie* at Whitsunday on the ground of the said lands *in nomine albe firme si petatur.* This Charter bears to be written '*in officina scriptoria Adami Lautie scriba infra Edinburgum*,' by Daniel Melvill his servitor, and to be witnessed by Mr. Richard Douglas of Brokeholles (who appears to have been much about the Earl), Alexander Douglas, Captain of *Temptallon*, Laurence Oliphant, servitor to Mr. William Oliphant, advocate [afterwards Sir William Oliphant of Newton, King's Advocate], and Robert Kirkwood, notary public. This laird and the minister of Abernethy, Mr. Archibald Moncrief (proprietor of Balgonie adjoining Innernethy), appear to have been at variance, for in 1603, I find the latter taking out 'Letters of Lawborrows' against him, and on the 10th of November of that year Henry Pitcairn of that ilk becoming cautioner for him in the sum of 1000 merks that he would not harm Mr.

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Moncrief. The bond of caution was written by Mr. Andrew Pitcairn, scribe, and subscribed at Pitcairn [near Leslie], the 10th of November 1603. Four days later, he, and his wife Marion Spence, executed a discharge in favour of James Philp, portioner of Berriehole [parish of Abdie], of 1050 merks secured to them over certain lands belonging to the grantee lying in the *Hauche* of Newburgh,—one of the witnesses to this being Mr. Andrew Pitcairn, his son and heir-apparent. He seems to have participated in the spoils of the *Collegiate Church of Abernethy*. At all events he owned a tenement and croft of land in the territory of Abernethy which had belonged to the Prebend, variously written *Forevin*, *Forevinschip* and *Firlevin fundit of auld* within the said Church. In the year 1611 we find him feuing this prebend subject to one Robert Ferny and his spouse, Marjory Culros, for a feu-duty yearly of 6s. 8d. Scots and *tuentie scheir dearge of guid and sufficient scheararis according to vse and wont in Innernethye yeirlie betuix the feistis of Lambes and Michelmes yeirlie in all tyme cuming allenarlie*. His sister, Mrs. Moncrief, *supra*, disponed to him her right to the lands of Wester Pitlour, which she had in pledge from Sir James Scot of Balwearie. The right of reversion of these lands having being transferred by Sir James to Alexander Moncrief, master falconer to King James the Sixth (afterwards Sir Alexander Moncrief of Balcaskie, Knight), the latter, on the 15th of December 1600, redeemed them from this Andrew Pitcairn of Innernethie by paying him 3000 merks. The redemption was made within the *Kirk of Strathmiglo at tua houris eftir nwne*, or thereby, in presence of James Ramsay of Corstoun, Andrew Bickertoun of Casche, and others.

(*To be continued.*)

589. EPISCOPALIAN REGISTERS AT LEITH (viii. 125, 169).—The suggestion made, page 169, that the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* wishing to possess a printed transcript of these interesting old registers should send their names, has only resulted in two names being sent. It is therefore plain that it would not be prudent to proceed with the work, and the less satisfactory course must be adopted of giving a selection of entries which are likely to prove interesting and valuable.

The Register of Baptisms kept by Bishop Forbes commences the 20th of December 1735. Each of the Baptisms is numbered from 1 to 883.

No. 123. A.D. 1740, June 8 (1st Sunday after Trinity). Mr. John Skinner came to my Room after Vespers, and, at his own Desire, received Baptism from me, after he had declared that he was not satisfied with the Sprinkling of a Layman (a Presbyterian Teacher) he had received in his Infancy, and had adduced several weighty Arguments for this his Conduct. A.D.O.M.P.F.S.S.[1]

No. 169. A.D. 1741, Sept. 18. South Leith. I baptized a son, named John, to Ronald M^{c}Donald; before these Witnesses, Alex^{r}. M^{c}donald, Duncan Campbell, Mrs. Anne M^{c}Donald, &c.

[1] In a register of names of persons confirmed, written in this same volume, is:—'1740, June 9. Mr. John Skinner (engaged to be Tutor to the Laird of Scalloway's son in Zetland) received the Benefit of Confirmation from Bishop Keith, the chair of Ed^{r} being then vacant by the Death of Bishop Freebairn.' Mr. John Skinner's marriage is given, *Scot. Antiq.* vi. 99. He was born 1721, and was the well-known father of Bishop Skinner, and composer of the 'Reel of Tulluchgorum.' See *Ochtertyre Papers*, vol. ii. His father was parish schoolmaster of Echt in Aberdeenshire.

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Nos. 226 & 227. A.D. 1743, Saturday, Oct. 29th. South Leith—in my own room between the Hours of 8 and 9 in the Morning. William Rattray and Rachel Rattray, Sister and Brother, at their own particular Desire, received Baptism from my Hands (according to the office of Baptism to such as are of riper years) after they had declared that they were quite dissatisfied with the Sprinkling of a Layman (a Presbyterian Teacher) they had received in their infancy. A.D.O.M.P.F.S.S.

No. 230. 1743, Saturday, Dec. 17. Christian Rattray baptised; [entry similar to above.]

1744. *N.B.*—An Interruption happens here from my being sent as a Missionary to Air where I performed the Duties of my Office from Dec. 27th, 1743, to May 9th, 1744.

1745, May 10. Mention made of the Rev. Mr. Robert Douglas in Dunblane.

Note by Editor.—After an entry dated Aug. 28, 1745, follows this Mem.:

N.B.—Here a great Interruption has happened by my misfortune of being taken prisoner at St. Ninians (in Company with the Rev. Messrs. Thomas Drummond and John Willcox, Mr. Stewart Carmichaell and Mr. Robert Clerk and Jas. Mackay and James Carmichael, servants) upon Saturday the 7th of Sept. 1745, and confined in Stirling Castle till Feb. 4, 1746, and in Edinburgh Castle till May 29 of said year. We were seven in number, taken upon the Seventh Day of the week, the Seventh Day of the month, and the Seventh Month of the Year, reckoning from March.

No. 262. A.D. 1746, June 23. Citadel of Leith. I baptized a daughter named Margaret, to John Rattray, Surgeon; Dr. John Clerk being Godfather, my Lady Elphinstone, Junior, and Mrs. Anne Mayne being Godmothers.

No. 265. A.D. 1746, Aug. 26. North Leith. I baptized a Son, named Thomas, to Thomas Lekland in the Glass-work, Thomas Sommer and Jeremiah Stamford being Godfathers, and Mrs. Sommer, Grandmother of the child, Godmother.[1]

No. 285. A.D. 1748, Feb. 14. Links of Leith, *alias* Laugh-at-Leith. I baptized a Daughter named Mary, to John Pew, Farmer (his four and twentieth child) before these witnesses, Jeremy and William Pews, Anne and Elizabeth Pews, etc.[2]

No. 319. 1751, May 2. North Leith (at 4 afternoon). I baptized a son named James, to James Scott, Writer to the Signet, James Scott of Hawden (Grandfather of the child) being Godfather, and Mrs. Girzel and Rachel Marjoribanks (aunts of the child) being Godmothers.

No. 332. 1751, Dec. 14. South Leith, at my own House. Margaret Marjoribanks (*alias* Mrs. Scott) of North Leith, at her own particular Desire received Baptism from my Hands (according to the office of Baptism to such as are of riper Years) after she had declared that she was dissatisfied with the sprinkling of a presbyterian Teacher she had received in her infancy. A.D.O.M.P.F.S.S.

Note by Editor.—1752, Aug. 2. The Rev. Mr. Wm. Forbes of Fisherrow—mentioned.

No. 362. A.D. 1754, March 31. Edinburgh, 5th Sunday in Lent, after

[1] A daughter, Margaret, baptised July 28, 1748.

[2] Several of his children are entered in this Register as baptised—A 25th child, posthumous, was baptised July 21, 1751. He was twice married.

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Vespers. I baptized a Daughter named Forbes Alexandera and Archibalda, to Archibald Mack Donell of Barisdale, then prisoner in the Castle of Edr. and under Sentence of Death, the mother of the Child (Daughter of MacLeod of Drynagh) taking the Vows upon herself, before these Witnesses, Charles Leslie, Mrs. Leslie, and Mrs. MacLauchlen.

No. 364. A.D. 1754, April 26. Fisherraw. I baptized a Daughter named Marion to the Rev. Mr. William Forbes, before these Witnesses, Mrs. Dalrymple (Grandmoyr of ye child), Jas. Forbes, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Cassils, Janet Forbes, Janet and Margaret Rattrays.

Nos. 381 and 382. A.D. 1755, Sep. 14. 16th Sunday after Trinity, after Vespers. I baptized Charles Watt, and Isabel Tower, come to years of Discretion and capable of Answering (under God) for themselves, and who in their Infancy had been sprinkled by Presbyterian Teachers, &c. A.D.O.M.P.F.S.S.

No. 384. A.D. 1755, Nov. 20. Fisher-raw. I baptized a Daughter named Helen, to the Rev. Mr. William Forbes, he himself being Godfather, and Mrs. Colt and Mrs. Margt. Forbes (Daur. of the said Mr. Wm. Forbes) being Godmothers.

No. 386. A.D. 1756, Janr. 4. Bonnyhaugh. I baptized the posthumous Daughter of Mr. Stewart Carmichael, named Stewartina-Catherine; Bp. Keith (Grandfayr) being Godfather, and Mrs. Keith (Grandmother) and Mrs. Forbes being Godmothers.

Note by Ed.—1756, Aug. 9. 'R. Dr. Wm. Abernethie' mentioned.

No. 395. A.D. 1756, Oct. 2. Leith. I baptized a son named Andrew, to Charles Mitchell of Pitedie; before these Witnesses, Mr. William Forbes, Mrs. Kath. and Marion Forbeses. Miss Ramsay, &c.

No. 398. A.D. 1757, Feb. 17. Castle-hill of Edr. I baptized a Daur. to Archibald Mack Donell of Barisdale, named Bruce-Cotton-Lyon, ye Moyr taking ye Vows upon herself; before these Witnesses, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Hay, Mrs. Isabella Mack-Donell and Mrs. Bettie MacDonal.

No. 407. A.D. 1757, Nov. 1. South Leith. I baptized a Daughter to Charles Mitchel of Pitedie, named Jean; before these Witnesses, Mr. William Forbes, Mrs. Kath. and Marion Forbesses, &c.

No. 416. 1759, Jan. 20. South Leith. I baptized a son named William to Mr. Charles Mitchel of Pitedie, before these Witnesses, Mr. Wm. Forbes, Mrs. Kath. and Marion Forbesses and Miss Lindsay.

No. 421. A.D. 1759, April 12. Maunday Thursday, after Matins. I baptized Mrs. Barbara Blaw, of Kirkwall in Orkney, at her own desire, who had been sprinkled by a Presbyterian Teacher in her infancy, etc.

No. 425. A.D. 1759, July 3. Edr, by the order of Bp. Falconar, he being not well. I baptised a son named Robert, to Walter Ruddiman, Junior, printer; before these witnesses, Robert and Wm. Aulds, Mrs. Auld, Mrs. Hay, etc.

No. 433. A.D. 1760, July 17. Castle of Edr. I baptized a daur. named Katharine, to Archibald Macdonell of Barisdale, before these witnesses, Mr. Wm. M'Donald, writer, Messrs. MacDonald and Grant, belonging to the Castle, Mrs. MacDonald, etc.

No. 436. A.D. 1760, Dec. 7. South Leith, 2nd Sunday in Advent, after vespers. I baptized a daugr. named Margaret, to Mr. Charles Mitchel of Pitedie; before these witnesses, Mr. Wm. Forbes, Mrs. Kath. and Marion Forbesses, and Miss Lindsay.

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Nos. 443 and 444. A.D. 1762, Aug. 10. hour 9 and 10 morning at Loch-end, in Caithness. I baptized two of riper years, viz., William and Elizabeth Campbells, son and daur. of Mr. Jas. Campbell of Lochend, in presence of the fay^{r} and moy^{r}, and then confirmed them.

Nos. 445, 446, and 447. A.D. 1762, Aug. 29. Inverness, 12th Sunday after Trinity. I baptized three of riper years, viz., Jas., Anne, and Christian, son and daurs. of Mr. Robt. Macintosh, Farmer at Termit, in presence of the parents, etc., and in the name of ye Rev. Mr. John Stewart, after vespers, he holding the water, and then I confirmed y^{m} w^{t} y^{r} parents and ye brave Alexr. Macintosh of Epech, w^{t} ye marks of more than 20 wounds on his Body.

No. 450. A.D. 1762, Dec. 1. Leith. I baptized Mrs. Katherine Balfour, one of riper years and niece to Lady Sinten. A.D.O.M.P.F.S.S.

No. 457. A.D. 1763, July 10. South Leith. I baptized a daur. in ye 7th month named Rachel, to Adolphus Happell, Sugar-boiler, before these witnesses, Mrs. Midcaf and Mrs. Trotter.

Note by Ed.—A son John baptised 5th May 1765.

No. 511. A.D. 1767, Feb. 4, Wednesday. South Leith. I baptized Mr. Allan Cameron, from Lochaber, a person of riper years, who, in his infancy, had been sprinkled by an unauthorized Holder-forth.

No. 526. 1768, Aug. 29, Monday. Muthill in Perthshire. I baptized a son named William, to the Rev. Mr. William Erskyne, Laurance Oliphant of Gask and Capt. William Drummond being Godfay^{rs}, and Mrs. Oliphant of Gask, Junior, being Godmoy^{r}, in ye chapel and before sēral witnesses.

No. 537. 1769, Aug. 2. Leith, in my private chapel. I baptized Jean Sinclair, Lady Barrack, and Daughter of Sinclair of Freswick, after morning-prayer, none present but Mrs. Forbes.

[Note.] In the months of June and July, in a journey northward to Inverness, etc. etc. etc., baptised 277 of q^{m} only one lately born and not sprinkled irregularly. Soli Deo P. F. S. S. sit laus and Gloria in Secula Seculorum, Amen and Amen. See the Lists.[1]

No. 843. A.D. 1771, Jan. 19. South Leith. I baptized one of riper years, viz., Mr. William Murray, engaged to be pœdagogue to Drummond, *alias* MacGregor of Balhaldie, in the Town of Stirling.

No. 847. A.D. 1771, March 26. Thursday, Ed^{r}, Cowgate. I baptized a Son named Robert Forbes, to James Robertson, Mirrour Manufacturer; before these witnesses, Alexr. Robertson, Malcolm MacDermit, John Coupland, etc.

No. 878. A.D. 1775, May 25. Ascension Day, in my large Chapel. I baptized a female child, a Foundling, named Margaret Primrose, Mrs. Janet and Margaret Rattrays taking the vows upon themselves, the Sirname to be Bell, as the Child, about a year old, had been laid down at the door of Mr. William Bell, Wine-Merch^{t}, on Thursday night, May 18, when the said Miss Peggie Rattray discovered it from its cries about 12 o'clock, and went from the oy^{r} side of the street, and took it up, though a dark night, and laid in the same bed with

[1] Unfortunately, these lists are not preserved.

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herself and sister. *Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain Mercy.*

Note by Ed.—The last entry, No. 883, is dated Sep. 30, 1775.

Extracts from the Rev. William Laws,[1] Register of Baptisms at Leith.

1734. June 21. James, son of Alexander Campbel, Juinner, then at London, and Anna Maxwell.
1738. Jan. 22. James, son of Mr. John Hay in Restalrig. *W.* Alexr. Hay, Mrs. Allan and Mrs. Watson; born 21.
1739. May 15. Thomas, son of Mr. John Hay in Restalrig. *W.* Sheriff Hay the grandfather, and Mrs. Craigy the aunt; born 14th at 10 at night.
1748. Mar. 28. Charles, daughter (*sic.*) of Mr. James Oliphant, merchant. *W.* Mr. Cheine, Chirurgion, Mrs. Cheape and Mrs. Binning; born the same day.
1752. Nov. 2. Patrick Middleton, daughter (*sic.*) of Mr. Rolland, shipmaster, Mr. Grant, surety. *W.* George Anderson, the two grandmothers, Mrs. Grant; born Oct. 30th.

Extract from the Rev. Robert Forbes 'Register of those who were presented by me to my ordinary to receive the Benefit of Confirmation.'[2]

1736. June 24. William Areskine, my countryman and school fellow.
„ Oct. 4. John Falconar, son to Lord Hackerton, and Walter Cornwall, son to Bonhard.
1738. Mar. 23. James Allan, son to Hary Allan, writer.
„ April 26. James Donaldson, son to Wm. Donaldson, Esquire, of Murroch, near Dunbarton.
„ Dec. 7. Charles Allan, son to Hary Allan, writer.
1739. Mar. 13. Son of the Tutor of Gordon.
1740. June 9. Mr. John Skinner (engaged to be Tutor to the Laird of Scalloways son in Zetland).[3]
„ Oct. 23. Mrs. Clementina Craw, daughter of John Craw of East reston, Esquire.
1742. Mar. 5. John Allan, son of Hary Allan, writer.
1743. Nov. 2. William and Rachel Rattrays, children of the deceas't Mr. Rattray, Surgeon in the Canongate.
„ „ Mary Stirling, daughter of Sir Hary Stirling of Ardoch.
„ „ Elizabeth Allan, daughter of Hary Allan, writer.
„ Dec. 22. Christina Rattray, 'daughter of the surgeon *ut supra.*'
1747. Aug. 13. Alexandrina Allan, youngest daughter of Hary Allan, writer.
„ Oct. 8. Robert Allan, youngest son of Hary Allan, writer.
1748. Mar. 31. Beatrix Fyffe, servant to my Lady Balmerino, Relict of Lord Arthur.
1751. Aug. 28. Rebekah Carmichael, niece to my Lady Stewart.
1755. Mar. 15. Janet and Margaret Rattrays, daughters of Mr. John Rattray, surgeon in Edr.

[1] Mr. Law was coadjutor with Mr. Forbes.
[2] Mr. Forbes was consecrated Bishop of Ross and Caithness in 1762.
[3] For his marriage see *Scot. Antiq.* v. 6, p. 99.

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Note.—Between July 16 and Sept. 2, 1762, Bishop Forbes confirmed 616 persons at Inverness, Fortrose, Arpaphily, Ord, Dingwall, Thurso, Wick, etc., etc., etc., of which attested lists have been preserved.

1764. June 19. At Torbrex, 3 sons of the Rev. Mr. George Cheyne, wt. ye chrism, viz. Hugh-James, Thos. Rede, and Ninian-Richard.

„ „ 20. At Alloa, the eldest son of the Rev. Mr. George Cheyne, wt. ye chrism, named Charles Alexander, at the desire of Bishop John Alexander.

1761. July 11. At Newcastle-upon-Tine I confirmed twenty persons at the Desire of Bp. Gordon of London,[1] according to a holograph list subscribed by the Rev. Mr. John Mansfield their Pastor.

„ Nov. 11. Jean Couper about 80 years old.

1767. Aug. 29. Eliz. Sutherland, daughter of Lieut. Duffus and Lady of Sinclair of Olrich, wt. ye chrism.

1769. Aug. 2. Jean Sinclair, Lady Barrack and daur. of Freswick.

„ „ 9. At Moffat twixt 9 and 10 morns I confirmed Bp. Gordon, who to my astonishnt. had declared ye night before yt he had strong doubts and scruples of his having never received yt Benefit, none was present but Mrs. Forbes, S.D.G.

„ Nov. 17. Mr. Wm. Smith, nephew of ye Rev. Mr. Alex. Lunan with the chrism.

'*N.B.*—In a journey northward to Inverness, Ross-shire, Strathnairn, Lochaber, Appin in Argileshire, etc., confirmed 1521 in the months of June and July. Soli Deo, P.F.S.S. sit laus et gloria in Secula Seculorum. Amen et Amen.' 'See the list.'

1772. Feb. 24. Ash wednesday Margaret MacLeod, Cadbolls daughter.

„ Dec. 17. Anne Hamilton, daughter of Kilibrachmont.

590. Sculptured Stones from Dudhope Castle.—From *Dundee Advertiser*.[2]—While workmen were engaged lately in removing the old Powder Magazine in Dudhope Park they came upon the sculptured stone of which our sketch is a representation. It has been originally an oblong block, about 3 feet, by 1 foot 6 inches, by 6 inches thick, and had been used by the builders of the Magazine as a rubble stone, laid with the sculptured side downwards. As there was no outward sign of carving on the external front of the stone, the workmen did not exercise special care in its removal, and unfortunately when it fell the block was split, but not so far destroyed as to make the carving indecipherable. The stone appears to have been one of the tympany stones which were over the dormer windows on the south side of Dudhope Castle. These windows were removed by the Government when the roof of the Castle was altered to adapt it as a barracks; and as the Powder Magazine was then in course of erection, this stone had been utilised in the manner described. The arms are those of Livingstone, and the initials have been D. M. L.,

[1] One of the English Nonjuring Bishops.

[2] The plate of the stone has been kindly lent by the proprietor.

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for Dame Magdalen Livingstone (the D. having been on the upper part of the stone above the one discovered), who was the wife of Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee. The date '1600' is very plain, and indicates the time when the Castle of Dudhope was greatly altered and extended. Magdalen Livingstone was the daughter of the fifth Lord Livingstone, and sister of one of 'the Queen's Maries.' She survived her husband for several years, as her name is found in connection with the estate subsequent to his death in 1612. Her son was created Viscount Dudhope, and her great-grandson was first Earl of Dundee.

591. HERALDIC NEEDLEWORK.—In a paper on the study of Heraldry which appeared in the *Scottish Antiquary* (vol. vi. p. 1), I urged that Heraldic designs were very suitable for various descriptions of Art Needlework, as providing both a variety of effective patterns and a combination of colour which would certainly be harmonious and pleasing. Some of the many lady readers of the *Antiquary* have noted these remarks, and it may be well to consider this portion of the subject more fully. Though embroidery was in the middle ages studied and practised as a trade, yet we know that it held an important place in the daily routine of every well-ordered family of good position. The lady, her daughters, and her female dependants, having no books, occupied themselves when not engaged in domestic duties or in recreation, in spinning or embroidering, and much of the furnishing which added dignity and brightness to the house was the work of the inmates. In what estimation embroidered work was held is shown by the frequent mention made of it in old wills, which also throw a light, not only on the use to which it was put, but the material and pattern of which it was composed. Thus Anne, Lady Maltravers, by will dated Feb. 18, 1374, left 'to John my son, a dozer (or hanging) of green, powdered with dolphins.'

Richard, Earl of Arundel, 4th March 1392, left to his son Richard 'the hangings of the large hall of the Arms of Arundel and Warren quarterly,' to his son Thomas, 'a blue bed of silk embroidered with griffens . . . also, the white and red hangings embroidered with my arms in the midele.'

But this fashion was not confined to the nobility—'the walls of the mansion-houses of the wealthy citizens were hung with pieces of tapestry, known as *costers* or *dorsers*, elaborately worked with the needle to represent coats of arms or the figures of birds and beasts' (Catalogue of Wills of Hustings, London, vol. ii. p. xxxii.) The following are instances of this fashion—

Agnes, widow of Thomas Fraunceys of London, Chandler, by will

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made 1348, left to her daughter Marion, 'a green coverlet powdered with roses and lilies.'

John Preston of London, Corder, by will dated 6th May 1353, left to John Costantyn, 'a dossar with dragon,' and to his nurse, 'a coverite powdered with pence,' *i.e.* ornamented here and there with silver pennies.

William Hynelond of London, Clerk, by will dated 13th December 1371, bequeathed 'a dorser and banker (covering of bench) to match, powdered with birds and roses.'

John Stoke, Burgess of Bristol, in his will dated 5th October 1381, mentions a bed of blood colour, embroidered with an eagle, a white bed embroidered, and a bed of ruby colour embroidered. It may be noted that in the absence of a withdrawing-room, the state bed-room was used by the lady of the house and her female friends, and was furnished with regard to its public use.

John de Coggeshale of London, Corder, by will made 1385, bequeathed divers 'dorsers, corsers, and quysshyns (cushions), with figures of peacocks and other animals worked in tapestry thereon . . . and dorsers and bankers ornamented with angels and knights, and quysshyns marked with his sign,' *i.e.* embroidered with his merchant's mark.

'A couering of variand purpir tartar browdin (embroidered) with thriseillis and a vnicorne,' 1488, *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer* (of Scotland), vol. i. p. 85.

That the same fashion existed abroad, is shown by an entry in the archives of the city of Malines. 1601, 5th June, by a formal deed, Catherine Wittock, second wife of Cornelius van Halen, of the Guild of the Weavers, stipulated that amongst other articles of furniture she was to have 'deux coussins aux armes de van den Berghe,' which had belonged to her husband's mother, Elizabeth van den Berghe.

It is not necessary to multiply instances which must be well known to all who are acquainted with the contents of 14th and 15th century English wills. Of late years a notable improvement has taken place in art needlework. Stiff and tasteless designs executed in German wool on canvas have been superseded by work that can fairly be styled embroidery. A demand has also arisen for such work, not only for the adornment of churches, with altar cloths, or pulpit and wall hangings, but also for the embellishing of our homes; yet in this last department much remains to be done. So many devices available for embroidery have been taken possession of by the weaver, that ladies may well hesitate before they repeat a design a less industrious or enthusiastic neighbour can purchase woven by machinery. One word more before I have done with German wool-work. The coarse stitch, which is effective enough for cushions when displaying a geometrical pattern, is quite unsuitable for hangings or for figures or floriated work. Wool-work on very fine canvas, while it produces much the same effect as tapestry, requires an immense amount of labour to cover a large space, and this alone must deter any but the most enthusiastic and industrious workers from employing it; in fact, German wool-work, coarse or fine, has had its day, and has been supplanted by work in which the spirit of the old embroiderers is recognised. An improved taste in furnishing our dwelling-rooms has introduced the use of hangings and curtains, which offer a wide field for the display of the embroiderer's skill and taste. Usually these hangings are purchased ready woven in some

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admired pattern. There is in this a danger that, patterns, however good, becoming common, the eye may miss that variety of form and colour and that fitness of design which alone give lasting satisfaction. I would therefore urge that curtains as well as cushions and banner-screens should be embroidered or otherwise adorned by hand, and that the doing this will form a pleasing occupation for ladies who love art needlework. Heraldry offers appropriate designs, not only to those whose armorial bearings are duly recorded—but to others who may have some connection with public Institutions, authorised to make use of arms; for instance, graduates of Universities might intimate their connection with such learned bodies by displaying the arms of their University, and also of their College—Arms of cities, burghs, and Corporate bodies would be available to very many others, and even in cases where it would not be correct to introduce a full armorial blazon, no objection could be made to the use of our national arms, or to powdering the surface of curtains or hangings with monograms, rebuses, or other fanciful and appropriate devices, with short mottoes or sentences suitable to the surroundings on scrolls. I will at once meet an objection which is sure to be raised, namely, that a display of armorial bearings would necessarily be ostentatious—a display of bogus arms, that is, arms assumed without a right to bear them, would be worse than ostentatious, it would be wholly unjustifiable. No person in Great Britain has a right to make use of a coat of arms which has not been allowed to him or his direct male ancestors, either by the College of Arms in England, the Court of Lyon King of Arms in Scotland, or the Court of Ulster King of Arms in Ireland. As it is improper and absurdly ostentatious to engrave bogus arms or crests on plate or harness, to paint them on carriage panels or church windows, or to carve them on funeral monuments, so it would be improper and absurdly ostentatious to decorate the house with cushions, hangings, or banner screens embroidered with self-assumed arms or crest. But where a family has a legal right to bear arms,[1] it surely need not be deemed more ostentatious to make a suitable use of them as a means of appropriate decoration of the house than to paint them on the panels of the carriage. The charge of ostentation would only hold good if such decorative use of arms was exaggerated by the multiplicity of articles so decorated, and by giving undue prominence to what is intended to aid, not to injure a harmonious effect. As such forms of decoration can only be successfully employed by those possessing good taste, the using of such decoration can be safely left to them.

We will now proceed to consider how a blazon of arms should be treated when intended for the decoration of a large curtain or hanging, say not less than 8 feet by 5 feet. Care must be taken to secure an artistically designed drawing of the whole device, which includes shield, helmet, mantling, wreath and crest, with a motto on a scroll usually below the arms, and in some case a word, called a 'cri' on a small scroll above the crest. When the shield is charged with four or more quarterings, and even when it is charged with husband's and wife's arms impaled—these

[1] It may be well to remark that paying duty for armorial bearings does not confer any legal right to use them. A man who buys a signet ring with arms engraved on it and wears it or uses it to seal with, will be taxed for armorial bearings. Officers of Excise do not inquire into the user's right, they simply tax him for the use, right or wrong, of armorial devices.

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additional coats should be omitted and the paternal coat only retained—this will avoid too great minuteness of detail and the possible commixture of unsuitable colours. For instance, if a coat consists of four quarters, three of which have a red field and the fourth a blue one, the effect at a little distance would not be good. It is not suggested that these extra coats should not be made use of; they will come in appropriately on separate and smaller shields apart from the paternal coat and its accessories, and can be placed at the corners of the curtain sufficiently near to the central design. Having thus obtained the simplest possible coat of arms, care must be taken that the chief blazon is drawn in a conventional and yet spirited manner. Those who appreciate the superiority of modern art needlework designs over the spiritless productions of half a century ago will understand the necessity of seeking from ancient examples the most effective rendering of heraldic charges. Boutell in his work on *Heraldry* gives some very good examples, and Foster in his *Peerage and Baronetage* gives some spirited blazons, though, as a rule, his supporters are too quaintly fanciful, and the proportions as to size of the various accessories of the shield are often incorrect. When there are no supporters it is well to make the mantling full. An old Flemish example is given in the *Scottish Antiquary* (v. iii. p. 91) which has been very much admired. The reader on referring to it will see that the whole device would be very suitable from its length and breadth for a curtain. Having made a boldly outlined drawing of the achievement to be employed, of a size taking up about two-thirds of the whole area, colour it properly for guidance in work. The mantle should be of the colour of the field, with the lining of the colour of the principal bearing. Thus the mantling of the arms of Scotland is gold with red lining (the shield being gold, the charge a red lion); the mantling of the English arms is red with a gold lining (the shield being red, the lions gold). The wreath should be of two alternate colours, that of the field being on the dexter side (*e.g.* opposite your left hand as you face it), succeeded by that of the charge. Thus the Scottish wreath would be alternate gold and red, the English alternate red and gold, the helmet which supports both mantle and crest should be blue, rather lighter than heraldic blue, as representing steel, with yellow studs, etc. For various sorts of helmets as indicating different ranks, peers, knights, gentlemen, see any good manual of heraldry. Care should be taken that the crest is of size proportionate to the helmet and shield. In one of Mr. Foster's blazons, a closed hand for a crest is represented as wide across as half the width of the shield underneath! Be careful that the full-sized coloured cartoon has the outlines boldly defined, and that no more lines are introduced than are needed to denote, say, the mane and eyes of a lion or the veins of a leaf, no lines to represent shading are allowable, save perhaps a few where the mantling emerges from behind the shield; these lines must be few, bold, and following for a short distance only the form of the mantle. Now stretch the curtain on which the design is to be wrought, or such part of it as will be covered, on a frame, but not too tightly—procure suitable stuff, not of silk but of some woollen fabric, make an accurate tracing of the cartoon on tracing paper, cut this out according to colour, and cut the several pieces of cloth as required by these patterns, stitch lightly on the curtain and then, with chain or not too regular button-hole stitch, with black or dark brown fine wool, sew round each piece, add such lines as are necessary and back the

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whole curtain with some thinner material. If fringe is used it should be of two colours as the wreath. This adoption of applique work to heraldic designs can be made most effective and is far less laborious than embroidery—and is available for large surfaces such as curtains for doors, or wall-hangings for halls, or walls on stairs. Cushions or fire-screens can be embroidered on silk or cloth, but the smaller surface should not be over-crowded with a whole blazon unless the armorial bearings are very simple, in which case the mantling should be restricted to surrounding the helmet. A good effect is produced by simply embroidering the crest issuing from the wreath on the centre of a cushion, powdering the rest of the surface with some suitable devices such as roses, crosslets, acorns, shamrocks, thistles, buckles, or stars, where a full armorial blazon is not desirable. Beasts, birds, and fishes, with flowers and fruit, conventionally treated, furnish materials out of which most effective designs for embroidery can be composed.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

592. SKEAN DUBH (vol. vii. pp. 78, 128).—A note in your issue of January 1893, initialled 'J. M'G.,' has only now come under my notice, and I hope I am not too late to reply to it. The knife to which 'J. M'G.' refers I believe to be the identical one he speaks of having seen and examined in Burke's shop in Crieff. He appears to have been a little hasty in this matter. If he had examined it more carefully he must have seen that, whoever it may have belonged to, it was a very old one. For whatever purpose the knife was made or used, its age is, I think, beyond doubt. I should think that, to an antiquary, it would be a matter of indifference to whom an article belonged. If it proves itself to be of a certain period, it is interesting as showing the workmanship of that period, and possesses the romantic interest attached to every relic of the ancient Highlands. The dealer in this case acted honourably and fairly, and, after telling me exactly what she knew about the knife, proposed that I should take it with me to Edinbugh, the question of my purchasing it or not to rest entirely on the result of my submitting it to a skilled antiquarian for his opinion. This I did, showing it to a very high authority, who informed me it had every appearance of belonging to a very early period, being the oldest knife of the kind he had seen. Of course no one can say to whom it belonged. The history of it, the dealer's version, is as given in the letterpress accompanying the woodcut. She also told me it was sold, with many other objects of antiquarian interest, from the Taymouth Collection, on the death of the last Marquis of Breadalbane. As yet I have found nothing to show that this is improbable. As 'J. M'G.' has examined and handled the weapon, will he point out what led him to disbelieve the story, and what in the knife itself shows it to be spurious?

A. RANKIN.

593. ERSKINE OF DUN (vols. iv. pp. 116, 183; vi. 49, 182; vii. 2). Heir Males.—

XVI. ALEXANDER, a younger son of David Erskine of Dun, by Jean [or Margaret] Lumsdain, was a merchant in Montrose. In a Crown Charter of 1732 he is designated brother-german to the Honourable David Erskine. Wife unknown. He had issue:

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(1) Major-General David Erskine, who died unmarried, 1779, and bequeathed his property to his brother John. He served with Cumberland at Culloden. His portrait is preserved.
(2) Robert Erskine, died unmarried, *v. p.*
(3) John. *See below.*
(4) Jean. (5) Ann. (6) Margaret Erskine, who had a disposition by their father in their favour in Montrose, 15th July 1751. Were living in Montrose, 9th November 1770.

XV. John Erskine of Montego Bay, Parish of St. James, Cornwall County, Jamaica, and third of Lina, died 1768. He served with the Chevalier at Culloden, and thence fled to Jamaica. Wife unknown. He had issue:
(1) John Erskine, died unmarried 1794.
(2) Alexander, who follows.
(3) David Erskine, died unmarried. Buried in the family vault.

XVI. Alexander Erskine of Balhall in Forfar, and Bryanston Square, London, 12th April 1833, when he claimed service as heir male of the Honourable David Erskine of Dun. His great-uncle, John Erskine of Dun, was his guardian. He purchased Balhall from John Erskine. Wife unknown. He had issue, daughters only, the number uncertain. The eldest, Mrs. Bortrey, was living in Ireland in 1888. Another was Mrs. Ellis. Another, Miss C. Erskine, died at York recently.

594. BARONY OF MELVILLE.—Draft inventory of papers relating to the barony 1515 1706.

1. Letter of Reversion by Mr. Thomas Ross, brother-german to Ninian Lord Ross, to James Lord Ross, of all and hall ye north west quarter of ye toun and landis of *prestoun*, with ye pertinents now occuput be Johnes Quite liand within ye barony of *mailvile* and be annexation within ye Ssefdome of Edinburgh for repayment of the sum of 200 markis usuale money of Scotland upon saint Michaelis altare, situat within ye parish kirk of Linlithgow, dated at Melvill ye 26 day of May 1515. Seal is gone.

2. Letters of Reversion by *Walter Scott* of *Branscholm* in favour of *Ninian Lord Ross* of the lands of *Mosshouses* and others in the *Barony of Melville*, dated 10th February 1529.

3. Assignation of Reversion created by Letters of Reversion granted by David Crawfurd of Parkhall, dated 19th July 1532, of the fourth part of the lands of *morwensyde*, with the fourth part of the mylne of the same, occupied by [etc.] lying within the barony of *mailvile* by annexation within the Sheriffdom of Stirling for the sum of 300 marks. In the form of an Instrument By Ninian Lord Ross, halkheid and *mailvile*, to James Ross, his son, dated 11th May 1548.

4. Instrument of Resignation of an annuity of [etc.] out of the lands of Tortrabern in the barony of Melville in the hands of James Lord Ross for new infeftment to James Auld, his son, dated 7th February 1573.

5. Charter by James Lord Ross to John Sibbald in liferent, and Robert Ross, son to Andrew Ross of in fee of an annual rent out of the lands of West Mailvile and in the barony of Mailvile and county of Edinburgh, dated 1st July, 1579. Very dirty and indistinct, slashed with a knife.

6. Instrument of Sasine in favour of Robert Lord Ross upon a precept

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furth of the Chancery, for infefting him as heir of James, Lord Ross, his father, in the Barony of Melvill, dated 2nd November 1586.

7. Extract Registered Charter of Resignation of William Lord Ross, lord of the barony of Melville, dated 31st December 1706. V. N. P.

595. OLD CROSS AT MINNIGAFF.—We have had sent us a sketch of a cross in Minnigaff Old Church, Newton Stewart, N.B., with the following description:—The slab on which it was engraved has been used as the

step at the church porch, the engraving being downwards, and was only discovered some years ago by Sir Herbert Maxwell, who got the stone raised for inspection. C. H. M. J.

596. BASANE.—Sir John Foulis of Ravelston, in his Accounts—now printed for the Scottish History Society—occasionally uses the expression 'the basane horse.' I have looked for the word in Dr. Murray's new *English Dictionary*. It is not, however, to be found. It is not yet

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obsolete, though 'horsy' men differ in its exact meaning. It is evidently of French origin, and the following lines seem to point to its use as designating a horse with one or more white legs :—

'Balzane un
Cheval commun
Balzane deux
Cheval de gueux
Balzane trois
Cheval de bois
Balzane quatre
Bon à battre.'

It was a common belief that a horse with four white feet was so worthless that its owner had not to pay toll for it.

One man told me that basane horses cast their shoes more frequently than others.

Dr. Dickson, Keeper of Public Records, has kindly furnished me with the following notes, prefaced by a few remarks :—

'I think the enclosed examples of some of the descriptions of horses in muster rolls make it improbable that bausand necessarily means having four white feet. On the other hand, the explanation "taché de noir et de blanc," which seems to be favoured by some of the best authorities, would imply that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries a style of horse was in favour which one never sees now except in a circus.

'A. B. habet equum—
badium bausandum cum ij pedibus anterioribus et alio pede postero albo.
clarum badium cum uno pede anteriore et alio pede postero albis
sorum bausandum cum albis pedibus dextrarium sorum cum stella in fronte.
brunum badium cum macula in fronte.
sorum, liardum bausanum cum iiij pedibus albis.
unum dextrarium badium bausandum cum iiij pedibus albis.
unum equum nigrum cum iiij pedibus albis.
unum equum liardum cum ij pedibus posteris albis.
sorum bausandum; badium bausandum.
bausandum cum tribus pedibus albis.
bausandum cum uno pede postero albo.
badium cum stella et uno pede anteriore albo.
rubeum bausand cum iij pedibus albis.
bausand nigrum cum stella et j pede postero albo.
album piolatum.
ferandum cum ij pedibus albis.
nigrum cum albo musello et j pede postero sinistro albo.
sorum cum stella et iiij pedibus albis.'

The *Dictionnaire de Trévoux* simply says under 'Baucent,' 'espèce de cheval.'

Roquefort does not give it at all.

Ducange: 'Baucens, cheval tache de noir et de blanc, cheval pie'; 'Bausant, cheval marqué de taches noires et blanches.'

Sainte Palaye: 'Baucens, pie, bai-pie; couleur du poil d'un cheval.' Quotes 'Les costes a baucans et fauve le crespon,' and remarks, 'On nommoit beauséant le drapeau des Templers qui étoit noir et blanc.'

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Ducange, Glossarium Lat.: 'Baucens, Hoc vocabulum usurpant scriptores vernaculi de equis quorum pelles, nigro et albo interstinctæ sunt.'

Cotgrave: bauzan, a black or bay horse with white legs above the hoof; balzane, a white spot or mark in any part of a horse's body.

Bausen-faced, having a white oblong spot on the face.

'Ye might try it on the bausen-faced year-auld grey.'—*Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxviii. ED.

597. ACCOUNTS OF SIR JOHN FOULIS.—This book, which has just been issued by the *Scottish History Society*, contains many references interesting to genealogists, which are not clearly shown in the Index. We think it may be convenient to give a list of names mentioned in connection with Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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598. THE REFUGE STONES OF TORPHICHEN (vol. viii. p. 102).—Mr. Stephen in his *History of the Scottish Church* (vol. i. p. 375), speaks of 'privilege of sanctuary to fugitives with meat, drink, and bedding from the Church' as forming one of the synodal statutes of Aberdeen, promulgated in the thirteenth century; and in a footnote mentions some of the 'places where there was the right of girth or sanctuary such as Holyrood, Inverleithen in Tweeddale, Stow, Tyningham, Lesmahagow, Tain, Dull, Torphichen, Applecross, etc.' .The following extract from *Origines Parochiales* (vol. i. p. 428) is interesting: 'The girth (*immunitas* or *libertas*) of Tayne or of Saint Duthace was nearly co-extensive with the parish. By an inquest held in 1439, of which a notarial copy is preserved among the burgh records, the girth, included between four crosses, which marked the four corners called the girth crosses, is avowed to have been founded by King Malcolm Canmore, and afterwards confirmed by King David II. and some of his successors.[1] In 1306 or 1307, while King Robert Bruce was in the island of Rachvyn, his queen and her daughter Marjory left the castle of Kildvenny in Aberdeenshire and took refuge in the girth of Tane.

"The quene, and als dam Marjory
Hir dochtir that syn worthely
Was conpillit into Goddis band
With Walter Steward of Scotland,
That wald in na wis langar by
In castell of Kildvenny
To bid ane sege, ar ridirs rath
With knichtis and squaris bath
Throu Ros richt to the girth of Tane:
Bot that travale tha mad in vane,
For tha of Ros that wold nocht ber
For tham na blam na yhet danger

[1] Malcolm Canmore died in 1093, St. Duthace about 1253. If the girth was founded by Malcolm in that age it could originally have no reference to the saint whose name it afterwards bore.

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Out of the girth tham all hae tane,
And syn hae send tham everil kane
Rich intill Ingland to the king.
That girt draw, all the men and hing,
And put the ladyis in presoun,
Sum in castell, sum in dungeoun." [1]

'. . . By a fictitious grant of the king (Malcolm Canmore), said to have been confirmed by some of his successors, the habitants had power to buy and sell within the four crosses of the immunity, were exempted from the payment of all contributions to the king and the Earl of Ross, excepting the king's custom, and had the privilege of working (trafficing?) and navigating with their merchandise and goods everywhere' (*Ibid.* p. 430). In 1612 King James VI. made grants to 'the burgh with the lands perambulated yearly within the four corner crosses called the girth crosses' (*Ibid.* p. 432). It would be interesting to know if these crosses still exist. As to Applecross the work quoted above states (p. 402. *n.*), 'the parish is still locally styled *Comrick* which signifies "girth" or sancutary, but no mention is made of Girth crosses.' A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

599. MARRIAGES IN MAY.—The common superstition that it is unlucky to marry in May cannot be very ancient, for entries in our older parish registers prove that there was formerly no great fear of evil consequences from a May wedding. It seems to have been strongest during the eighteenth century, and that it still exists may be seen from the scantiness of marriage announcements in our newspapers during the 'merry month of May.' I, however, have noticed with satisfaction that every year shows that the stupid superstition is on the wane. Perhaps this is owing to the existence of School Boards and the declining influence of old wives' fables; anyhow the lads and lassies are now showing that their belief in unlucky days or seasons has been rudely shaken. I have never seen any satisfactory explanation of the origin of the superstition. It is true that the Church in old days forbade marriages in Lent, but Lent is over before May comes in. Some refer it to the desire to avoid the month in which Queen Mary married Bothwell, but the superstition seems to have commenced later than that date. Perhaps the Thirteen Club will send some of their bachelor members north prepared to lead their brides to the altar when this fateful month comes round again. Any information throwing light on the subject will be welcome. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

600. MONUMENT TO THE REVEREND JOHN WELWOOD.—In the Churchyard of Dron, near Bridge of Earn, is a stone with the following inscriptions. On one side

'Here lyes the Rev-
erand Mr. John Wel
wood Minister of
the Gospel in the Chu
rch of Scotland
who dyed at Perth
Aprile 1679 about
the 30 year of his
age'

[1] 'The Brus' (Spalding Club), xxviii. 39-56.

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And on the other side

Here lyes
'A follouer of the Lamb
Throu many tribulations cam
For long time of his Christian
Race was persecute from
Place to Place a Scotish
Prophet here behold
Judgment and mercy who foretold
The Gospel Banner did display
Condemnd the sins of that sad
Day and valiently for
Truth contended untill
By Death his days were ended.'

Wodrow states that in November 1677, Welwood was informed against as having intruded upon the Kirk of Tarbolton in Ayrshire and that the Council appointed the Earl of Glencairn and Lord Ross to see him turned out and apprehended. Whether he was seized or not Wodrow does not state and nothing further seems to be known of Welwood's history.

R. C. W.

601. ANTIQUARIAN FIND AT SHETLAND—From the *Evening Dispatch.* —An interesting antiquarian find was made in the island of Unst, Shetland, the other day. A stone in the Old Kirk of Wick, in that island, was dug up last week, and a Faroese philologist, Mr. J. Jacobsen, who is at present visiting Shetland in search of old Norse words, was able to decipher and translate the inscription upon it. The following is a copy of the inscription, along with Mr. Jacobsen's translation:—'Anno 1585, den 25 Ivlii, Vps Jacobi is deehrbare vnd vornehme Hinrick Segelcken de Oldervth, Dvdeschlant, vnd Borger der stadt Bremen, alhir in Godt Demehrenentschl apn dem Godt gnedichis.' Translation—'Year 1585, the 25th July, on S. Jacobi is the virtuous and noble Henrick Segelcken de Olderuth, Germany, and citizen of the town Bremen, just here in God the Lord passed away. Whom God gracious is.' Mr. Jacobsen [rightly] conjectures that the first date in the inscription refers to the saint's day.[1] The stone measured 6 feet 7½ inches in length, 3 feet 8 inches in breadth, and 6 inches in thickness. The crest on the stone appears to consist of three shields, upon one of which is the deceased's initials.

602. OUR PUBLIC RECORDS.—I have received many expressions of concurrence with the remarks made in the last number of the *Scottish Antiquary* (viii. p. 172) by C. R., and I trust that a healthy agitation may gradually be aroused which may result in the obtaining greater facilities for studying our national archives. Though many important documents are stored in Edinburgh, there is certainly much difficulty in finding out their nature and extent. This is not owing to any want of courtesy in the officials at the Register House, for my experience assures me that students receive the greatest kindness and attention when they are engaged in literary work—but the machinery of the place is not suited to the present growth of interest in such documents as are stored, but, as yet, not handily

[1] The 25th of July is the festival of St. James.—ED.

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arranged within its walls. A lesson might be taken from the Record Office and Somerset House, London. In both of these places special and good accommodation is prepared for persons engaged in literary work, and officials duly trained are appointed to produce such documents as may be asked for. From long practice the officials at the Record Office are able to suggest what documents may supply the information required, and the student may surround himself with reports of law proceedings, civil and criminal; records of successions to estates by heritage or conquest; subsidy rolls; lists of aliens; besides a vast amount of more general information to be gathered from the papers which make up what is known as 'The Domestic Series,' most excellent Calendars of which have been printed by Government, and are sold at reasonable prices. In Edinburgh, as far as I know, there is no full official catalogue in existence, even in writing, available for the student's use.[1] The sole attempt to provide a descriptive catalogue of documents is the official list of Parochial Registers printed for the Register Department. This work, however, is not for sale; and though Parochial Registrars are supposed to possess a copy, few people are aware of the fact or of the existence of the book. Surely copies should be supplied to public libraries and learned societies, even if it were found impossible to sell them to private persons. Why it should be found impossible I cannot conjecture. While mentioning the Parochial Registers, it must be stated that the student is most considerately treated and the officials do all in their power to make his work comfortable and satisfactory. In the old Register House there are indexes of wills, but not arranged in alphabetical order, so that a search is very wearisome and scholars are not allowed the privilege which lawyers and their clerks possess of searching the index volume at the desk near the shelves on which the books rest so that they may take one by one such volumes as they require; they must have them brought to them in the large room upstairs. This may seem but a trifling grievance but as the indexes are arranged in commissariats it is quite possible the searcher may find an entry in one volume which necessitates his consulting the index of another commissariat. Literary men are not put to any inconvenience in this respect at the Record Office, for the indexes may be consulted at pleasure. At Somerset House the literary searcher has not only a comfortable room provided for his use but a good index; and any will he selects is brought to him. With regard to other documents, it would surely be possible to print a list of the different classes preserved and a description of their contents and the dates comprehended in each class. Dr. Dickson, the most courteous of men, is himself a mine of information, but his time should not be taken up by anxious inquirers, nor he himself used as a walking catalogue of the papers under his charge. His assistant is most attentive and efficient, but it is too much to expect him in addition to extracting documents from their resting places to explain what other papers[2] may be profitably consulted.

The British Record Society is doing a good and great work in England. It is providing indexes of wills and law proceedings so that by the aid of its volumes the student can in his own home select a list of such documents as he may require, and thus prepared can visit the public repositories and

[1] We fully recognise the value of Messrs. Miller & Bryce's *Handbook of Records;* we fear it is not known as widely as it should be.

[2] See list at end of this article.

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make use of the original documents. Mr. Challoner Smith of Somerset House is supplying to the British Record Society a most valuable index of all the wills under his charge from 1383 to 1558. Indexes have also already been printed of the wills of different counties. By degrees all the wills in England will be thus indexed. Ulster King of Arms has prepared for publication the wills lodged in Dublin. The Society is quite ready to undertake Scottish work if a sufficient number of Scottish subscribers is forthcoming and if the authorities follow the example of their English brethren and encourage the undertaking. The dissemination of a knowledge of the nature and volume of our National Records will do much to encourage a rational study of the history of the country; and surely the country's archives are not preserved solely for the use of lawyers in their professional work but for the country at large—that men may read, mark, learn and digest matters which is now practically unknown and unread. Government is now printing for sale such Scottish documents as *The Exchequer Rolls*, *The Register of the Great Seal*, *The Registerof Privy Council*, *The Ledger of A. Halyburturton*, several volumes of retours, and the *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer*, 1473, 1498; alas of this last most instructive work only one volume has appeared, and that was issued as long ago as 1877! The issue of these works is most satisfactory, but much remains to be done. It might not be desirable, and it would be well-nigh impossible, to print all the papers, Sasines, Register Privy Seal, etc. etc. etc., but if not printed they might be made known to scholars as existing, and their extent and nature fully explained. We believe that much of our national documentary treasure has been lost through fire, shipwreck, and past neglect, but what remains is not only worthy of all care but of being made use of for literary purposes, and every facility should be afforded to the student in the first place to know what to look for, and in the second place to make proper use of documents which are public property and should be at the service of the public.

The archæologist has, however, another cause of complaint, not against the officials of the Register House, or rather the system that controls their actions, but against the apathy which allows a vast mass of most important documents to be scattered over the country. The collection under one roof of our Parochial Registers has proved a great boon to students and other searchers. Surely all old legal documents should be treated in the same way. I have searched the archives of some of our old burghs and know that they contain matter of the greatest value to the lawyer and to the archæologist. I am not aware that any attempt has been made either to catalogue or calendar these; nay, I do not know of any book which shows what burghs possess old archives, the age of them, and where and how they may be consulted. Town clerks are, I have found, most courteous and obliging when approached; but the student works in the dark, and may find after taking a special journey that the burghal muniment room contains nothing of any real value, or that real treasures are inaccessible owing to the absence of the Town-clerk who is not always resident in the burgh. I have been told that, apart from Sasines, important retours exist which surely should be in the Register House. Burghs might object to handing over their old papers. But parishes have been obliged to hand over Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, and why not burghs? The inconvenience which C.R. as a lawyer feels may induce lawyers to make common cause with archæologists, and induce whatever government

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may be in power to pass a bill in which both 'Whig and Tory' would agree as much as in the reel of Tullochgorum.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

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(9.) GLOUCESTERSHIRE INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM, *temp.* Charles I.; with Introduction. Vol. I. pp. x-233. Cloth, gilt, price to members 12*s.* 6*d.*

(10.) THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY WILLS.—1383-1558. Vol. I. A—J, pp. xxxvi-308. This most important Calendar of Wills has been arranged lexicographically by Mr. J. C. Smith, who has also written a valuable introduction thereto. Cloth, gilt, price to members 15*s.*

The above are *complete.* Those which follow are in steady progress.

(i.) THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY WILLS.—1383-1558. Continuation of Vol. X. K onwards. Great progress is now being made.

(ii.) CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS: Bills and Answers, *temp.* Charles I. Vol. IV. Of this volume 16 pages are now in print, giving references to upwards of *three thousand* names of plaintiffs and defendants.

(iii.) LONDON INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM, commencing in the time of Henry VII.

(iv.) GLOUCESTERSHIRE INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM, taken in the time of King Charles I. These are *full* abstracts, similar to those issued by the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, and will comprise every inquisition for the periods named.

(v.) SUSSEX WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS AT LEWES.—1541-1652. This also is an entirely new Calendar, prepared by Mr. Hamilton Hall, and generously placed by him at the disposal of the Society. It is arranged lexicographically, and gives fuller particulars of testators than any similar Calendar yet printed. 32 pages are in print, giving about *fifteen hundred* references.

(vi.) GLOUCESTER WILLS.—1541-1650. This will prove an exceptionally useful Calendar, and will be supplemented by a Lexicographical Index. As is well known, the ancient Wills at Gloucester are arranged alphabetically under the Christian

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names, a method which, of course, is a source of considerable inconvenience to those who consult them. 80 pages are in print, giving reference to upwards of *thirty-five thousand* names of testators.

(vii.) DORSET WILLS.—1568-1792. Of this Calendar 16 pages have appeared. It is one of the few that come down as late as 100 years ago, and is a copy of the Official Calendar kept at the Probate Registry at Blandford.

See advertisement *British Record Society*, page 3 of Cover.

603. MACDONALD OF BARRISDALE, IN THE PARISH OF GLENELG (viii. p. 163).—With reference to the Barrisdale pedigree supplied by Carrick Pursuivant in last number of the *Scottish Antiquary*, I beg to add the following note.

In a 'Life of Archibald M'Donald of Barrisdale,' printed at Edinburgh in the spring of 1754, while he was still under sentence of death, it is stated that he 'was the son of Colonel M'Donald of Barrisdale, by *Penelope* M'Kenzie.' According to Carrick Pursuivant, his mother's Christian name was *Helen*.

The 'Life' just cited gives a good deal of information regarding the Barrisdale family, although it is written in anything but a friendly spirit. It is, moreover, so confused in its grammar and construction, that one is often uncertain whether the writer is speaking of 'the late Barrisdale's father, Colonel *Ban*' (obviously so-called from his fair complexion), or of 'the late Barrisdale' himself, or of the third Barrisdale (Archibald). It is probably the second of these who is said to have fought a duel with Duncan Cameron of Taask, 'about the year 1730.' It is certainly he who is thus described in the following passage:—'After the Battle of Prestonpans, in which Barisdale had no share, as the wing whereof he and his corps made a considerable part was not engaged, the Chevalier despatched Barisdale to old Lovat, in order to prevail upon his lordship to throw off the mask and to join; . . . for though he [Barrisdale] was a blunt man, and of a forbidding utterance, yet . . . Sheridan judged that his bluntness would appear the natural effect of truth without disguise, and add credit to his narration; his devouring looks, his bulky strides, his awful voice, long and tremendous sword, which he generally wore in his hand, with a target and bonnet, edged broad upon the forehead, imparted an awe to the coward and unthinking, while it imprinted a confidence that victory would side with those whom Barisdale should join.'

Yet it is the same 'blunt man' who is referred to by Scott (*Waverley*, Note N) in these words:—'MacDonald of Barrisdale, one of the very last Highland gentlemen who carried on the plundering system to any great extent, was a scholar and a well-bred gentleman. He engraved on his broadsword the well-known lines—

> "Hae tibi erunt artes—pacisque imponere morem,
> Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos."'

The absolute authority exercised by him (Col. Macdonell) over his followers is shown in the *Life* of his son; for it is there stated that he not only confined offenders in the dungeons of Barrisdale House, or pilloried others, but that he extorted confession from them by the use of instruments of torture. These, however, were all destroyed after the overthrow of the Jacobites, as one learns from the following passage:—'A party of the Ross-shire militia came to Barrisdale's house, where they were presented with a sight of the stocks that lay upon a green, opposite to the door, and

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these they kindled first, then set fire to the house, which was beautifully covered with blue slate, and contained eighteen fire-rooms, besides as many without chimnies; the flames burnt with great violence, and in a few hours the building was reduced to ashes.'

There is some discrepancy, however, between the statement that 'both Barisdale and his son' were Roman Catholics, and the fact that the children of the latter were baptized by Bishop Forbes, the Episcopal clergyman of Leith. This appears from the following entry in the Leith Register, in the Bishop's own writing:—

'Edinburgh, March 31st [1754], I baptised a daughter, named Forbes Alexandera and Archibalda, to Archibald Macdonell of Barisdale, then prisoner in the castle of Edinburgh, and under sentence of Death, the mother of the child (Daughter of MacLeod of Drynagh) taking the vows upon herself.'

From the same account (*Tales and Traditions of Leith*, 1865, pp. 146-147) I learn that two other daughters were born to him during his imprisonment, and were baptized respectively on 17th February 1757 and 17th July 1760. This, it will be seen, does not coincide with the account given by Carrick Pursuivant.

The wife of Archibald's son and heir (Coll.) was Helen, fourth daughter of William Dawson, Esq., of Graden, Roxburghshire. She was born on 25th January 1764 and died on 26th October 1805. She was living with her husband and family at Ochtertyre in 1803; at which date an English visitor observes that they 'had two sons at home, who went every day to a school in the neighbourhood, to learn the Latin language.' The same visitor also remarks: 'While I was at Ochtertyre, I asked Mr. MacDonell whether he remembered Dr. Johnson's visiting that part of the country. He said that he remembered spending about half an hour in his company, and that he was in a very peevish humour.'

In the above notes it will be seen that there are two points not quite in agreement with Carrick Pursuivant's pedigree. Is it possible to ascertain the exact facts in these cases? DAVID MACRITCHIE.

604. THE TOMBSTONE AT FORDOUN (v. viii. p. 165).—The tombstone at Fordoun, figured at page 165 of the last number of *The Scottish Antiquary*, is there described as 'The Fordoun Tombstone.' It must not, however, be confounded with the older and still more interesting stone belonging to the Sculptured Stones of Scotland series, hitherto identified with Fordoun and also preserved in the old building known as 'St. Palladius's Chapel.'

The stone which you figure is interesting, inasmuch as it illustrates a type of which many examples do not exist; and it moreover possesses features of special interest worthy of remark. Will you therefore permit me to supplement Dr. Cramond's note with a short description?

Your illustration shows that the stone bears the figure of the cross, having on one side of it a sword and on the other a stringed bow and arrow. These figures, which are incised, merit consideration, because in form and art they indicate a stage in the history of Scottish monumental art.

The cross first claims attention. It is of elegant form. The shaft is

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long and slender and slightly tapered—a feature which adds to its beauty. The top, in place of expanding into the common Latin shape, takes the form of a circle, which possibly may be regarded as the expression of a nimbus having inscribed within it a geometrical figure, which in the four-leaved form is known as the symbol of consecration.

In this instance it exists as a six-leaved figure—two of the foliations continuing the line of the shaft upwards, the spaces between the arms or leaves being thrown into triangles—also a symbolical figure, by segmental curves eccentric to the nimbus or enclosing circle.

An early example occurs at Millport, Cumbrae, where the six-leaved figure is seen along with the four-leaved form on both sides of a standing cross (Stuart's *Sculptured Stones*, vol. II. pl. LXXIV).

Another early instance is given in Cutts's *Manual of Sepulchral Slabs* (plate IV.), and is by him assigned to the twelfth century. The six-leaved figure probably originated in an occult reference to the Holy Trinity, which has elsewhere been symbolised by a six-pointed star produced by two intersecting equilateral triangles. The four-leaved or four-armed figure was always the favourite, as it was the earliest form of the cross; but the six-leaved form, as here exemplified, occurs in a sufficient number of examples to leave us in no doubt as to its significance.

The floriated head was much in favour with sculptors. The plain cross was the sign of shame, but the ornamental cross was the cross of glory—the cross wreathed, as it were, with flowers was the cross of triumph (Cutts's *Manual*, p. 29).

Another remarkable feature of this stone is the form of the Calvary or base out of which the shaft springs. It is commonly represented by a series of steps, usually three in number, though one, two, and even four steps is not uncommon. This base is named from Mount Calvary. In this stone it exists in a rounded form, and I am inclined to think this was the earliest form, as being more like a mount. I know of no example of the rounded form of base here given later than the twelfth century. Cutts gives an example of it as early as the sixth century.

The form of the sword is also indicative of period. I think I am right in saying that the earliest representations of the hilted sword show the hilt at right angles to the blade, as in this example, thus representing the true cross which the soldier could stick upright into the ground, 'and its hilt formed the cross before which he prayed'; while those examples which show the hilt turned down towards the point of the sword evinced the later form.

The stringed bow and arrow have been supposed to indicate a forester; but it is not improbable that the weapons here shown were intended to represent a man of position, whose rank entitled him to wear a sword and whose bow indicated the possession of an extent of land which afforded scope for hunting.

For further particulars as to the slab and the place of its deposition, see a communication by the late Mr. Andrew Jervise, published in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. x. p. 730. Jervise, who gives a not quite accurate drawing of the stone, ascribes it to the fourteenth or fifteenth century; but on account of the peculiarities noticed, namely, the six-leaved figure characteristic of Norman work, the early form of the base or Calvary, the rectangular hilt of the sword, the bow which preceded the crossbow, and the absence of an inscription, all pointing to an early

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period, I would assign this slab to the latter part of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century.

The circular cut at the lower part of the stone may be evidence of fitting to the base of a round column when the slab lay on the floor of the church. A. HUTCHESON.

BROUGHTY FERRY.

605. AN OLD DUNKELD SEAL (vol. viii. p. 170).—I was much interested in this account, but fear A. H. M.[1] is a little out in calling it a Bishop's seal. It is a late copy of the original fine seal *ad causas* of the Chapter of Dunkeld, described by Henry Laing in his work on Scottish seals under No. 1016, and now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. From the workmanship I should judge it to be late 16th century. The seal *ad causas* was used by the Chapter for copies of acts of chapter and instruments of a minor and transitory interest. The Chapter seal, as described by Henry Laing under No. 1017 and its counter seal No. 1018, was used for all the important acts of Chapter affecting the property of the cathedral and all important documents.

The Bishop's seal was entirely distinct from the fore-mentioned seals, and he had his seal of dignity, which often had a counter seal, his secretum or private seal, which sometimes was used as a counter seal to his seal of dignity and his seal *ad causas*. A. H. M. mentions that 'in the Chapter House at Westminster there are seven seals of Bishops of Dunkeld.' All the documents have been long removed from Westminster and are now in the Public Record Office, Fetter Lane, where they can be inspected. Mr. Bain has compiled a calendar of all Scottish documents. And I have been carefully through all the Scottish Episcopal seals, and find there are two chapter seals, with their counters. One appended to letters patent by John, Bishop of Dunkeld, and Chapter, appointing Master David de Marre and Sir William de Fonte Rubeo, their Canons, their proctors for ransom of King David, append their seals at Edinburgh, 27th September 1357. Seal of white wax. [Chapter House (Scots Docs.), Box 92, No. 27.]

The other appended to letters patent by William, Bishop of Glasgow, John, Bishop of Dunkeld, Alexander of Aberdeen, John of Moray, Alexander of Ross, William of Dunblane, and Martin of Argyle; with consent of their Chapters and the whole Clergy of Scotland, appointing William, Bishop of St. Andrews, Thomas, Bishop of Caithness, and Patrick, Bishop of Brechin, Chancellor of Scotland, their proctors for the ransom of King David, append their seals and those of their Chapters at Edinburgh, 26th September 1357. [Chapter House (Scots. Docs.), Box 33, No. 6.] These are the only chapter seals, both more or less imperfect, and two seals of John, Bishop of Dunkeld, 1356-69.

There is also a third seal of John, Bishop of Dunkeld, attached to letters patent by William, Bishop of St. Andrews, Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, John, Bishop of Dunkeld, Patrick, Bishop of Brechin, Chancellor of Scotland, Walter, Bishop of Dunblane, Robert Steward of Scotland, Earl of Strathern, Thomas, Earl of Marr, George, Earl of March, William, Earl of Douglas, John Steward, Earl of Carrick, William de Kethe, Mareschal of Scotland, Archibald of Douglas, Robert of Erskyne, James of Douglas, Walter de Lesseley, Walter de Halyburton, Alexander de Lyndesay, all barons and knights; and Master John of Carrick, keeper of

[1] A. H. M. should have been appended to the note instead of R. H.—ED.

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the King of Scotland's Privy Seal, commissioners for the said king in concert with the commissioners of the King of England, agreeing to a truce till the Purification, and fourteen years thereafter. The balance of the Scottish King's ransom (declared to be 56,000 marks) to be paid at Berwick-on-Tweed, Norham, or Bamburgh, by yearly payment of 4000 marks. The King of England's Council agree that the Scottish King's subjects shall have the half rent made profits of their lands in the county of Roxburgh, occupied by the English subjects, who are not to be disturbed during the truce; but the lands let to the best advantage. The English Commissioners shall deliver a counterpart hereof, with their seals appended, at the city of Durham, on August following. Done under the seals of the aforesaid at the city of London, June 1369. [Chapter House (Scottish Documents), Box 97, No. 5.] While examining this seal, I was surprised to find that the seal of John of Dunkeld was upon a tag inscribed Dunblane, and the seal of Walter of Dunblane upon the tag inscribed Dunkeld. This has lead Laing in his Supplement, No. 1018, to describe a seal as of John, Bishop of Dunkeld, which is really Walter, Bishop of Dunblane's seal. This is not the only instance of a wrong seal on tag. I have seen a seal of Antony Bek, Bishop of Durham, upon a tag inscribed, Epi Eliens. The seal of John is described by Henry Laing, No. 892.

The next seal is of Matthew de Crambeth, 1289, died 1309, and is the seal of dignity of that Bishop, and is fully described by Henry Laing, No. 1017 of Supplement, and is also illustrated by him. This is appended to Letters from the Scottish Ambassadors in France encouraging the Guardian and Community to offer a strenuous resistance to the King of England, if he refuse the truce asked for by the King of France. Paris, May 25th, 1303. [Chapter House (Scottish Documents), Box 14, No. 16.]

There is also a secretum or counter seal. Amongst the detached seals, A to M series [Seals B., No. 31], this is described by Henry Laing, No. 891; but seems to be only from a fragment as no inscription is given, this being MATER DEI MA . . . . A MATHEI.

The next seal is of Nicholas Moneymusk, 1408-1411, and is appended to letters concerning the consecration of the Chapel of St. Mary's Knoll, [Exchequer Treasury of Receipt Miscel. $\frac{1}{16}$] and a second seal—[Chapter House Documents with seals $\left.\begin{matrix}S\\B\\2\end{matrix}\right\}$ 64.] Described and illustrated by Henry Laing, No. 1019, Supplement.

The seal of James Livingston comes next in order, 1476-1483, and is appended to an obligation by William, Archbishop of St. Andrews, James, Bishop of Dunkeld, Andrew, Lord Avendale, Chancellor of Scotland, and Collin, Earl of Ergile, Lord Cambel and Lorn, to Alexander, Duke of Albany, to obtain a remission for himself and adherents, and a restitution of his lands and offices, if he will keep his allegiance to King James. Edinburgh.—[Chapter House (Scottish Documents), Box 96, No. 14.] Described by Henry Laing, No. 1020, Supplement.

The next seal is that of George Brown, 1484-1514, described by Henry Laing, No. 1021, Supplement.—[Chapter House Documents with seals $\left.\begin{matrix}S\\B\\2\end{matrix}\right\}$ 63.]—A detached seal of red wax.

Gavin Douglas comes next as described by Henry Laing, No. 1022, Supplement, and is amongst the detached seals A to M series [seals G, No. 15].

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And we finish with Robert Cockburn, 1522-1527, as described by Henry Laing, No. 1023, Supplement; this is appended to a truce between England and Scotland, 4th January 1524-5. [Chapter House (Scots Doc.), Box 71.]

So at the Record Office are preserved:—2 Chapter seals, 3 seals of John, 2 seals of Matthew, 1 seal of James Livingstone, 2 seals of Nicholas, 1 of George Brown, 1 of Gavin Douglas, 1 of Robert Cockburn—13 in all.

I have been unable to find any seal of William as mentioned by A. H. M. between 1312-1337, and should be much obliged to him for his reference, so that I might hunt it up. There is something queer about the date Keith gives William Sinclair, 1300-1324. I am most anxious to get casts of the following Scottish Episcopal Seals to complete a series of Laing's casts: John Spottiswood, Archbishop, St. Andrews, Laing's Supplement, 1012; James Paton, Bishop of Dunkeld, No. 1025; Patrick Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen, No. 1037; Alexander Douglas, No. 1045, and John Guthrie, Nos. 1046-7, Bishops of Moray; Robert Leighton, Nos. 1060-1, Dunblane; David Lindsay, No. 1071, Bishop of Ross; Peter, No. 1075, and James Law, No. 1076, Bishops of Orkney; Alexander Gordon, No. 1093, and William Cooper, 1094-5, Bishops of Candide Casa; and shall be glad to exchange any others of Laing's casts for same.

HENRY A. RYE.

606. THE GROAT TOMBSTONE (vol. viii. pp. 51, 162).—The correspondent who, in the April number of the *Scottish Antiquary*, favoured you with a letter concerning this famous relic, has been misinformed. The letters were not touched, and no blanks were filled in. The stone, in its renewed state, is, I am sure, absolutely reliable. The antiquarian, Mr. John Nicolson, Nybster, Wick, who renewed the stone, is quite competent to fulfil with discretion the task he undertook. In a letter to me on the subject, he says, 'I deny most emphatically that I filled up any blanks or altered the shape of the letters in the least.' He simply deepened the spaces around the letters—which are raised—so as to bring these more into relief. In the case of one word—that at the base of the cross—he was uncertain as to whether the third letter was an 'l' or an 'i,' and so he left it untouched: an evidence of the prudent caution with which he proceeded.

JOHN HORNE.

607. OLD STIRLING REGISTERS (*concluded from vol.* viii. *p.* 175).—

1591.

Dec. 9. Abigaill, daughter of George Spittall and Margaret Watsone. *W.* Jone fargussone Zwnḡ, Edward Hall, m̄chand, Jone Mwresone, Thomas Watsone, m.

„ „ Patrik Gillaspie, son of Jone Gillaspie and Hellein Maleice. *W.* Patrik Zwngm̄, webs., Thomas Gray, fischer, Patrik lowrie, fischer, Wm. Maissone Zwnḡ, cor.

„ 12. James, son of Johnne Gow and cristane michell. *W.* James Aisplein, cuitler, Wm. Norie, crystie sword.

„ „ Thomas bruce, son of Antone bruce and Jonet leischman. *W.* David forester of logy, Johnne paṫsone, Malcolme Wallace.

„ 16. Margaret boyd, daughter of Thomas boyd and Margaret Mowat.

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W. Wm. Edmã, baxter, Jone quhytbrw, Duncã Mairschell, James Ramsay.

Dec. 16. [*Either blank or perhaps obliterated*] of Mr. Moreis Drũd and Agnes Drũmond. *W.* Jone Mr. of Mar [*other names perhaps obliterated*].

fors.

„ „ [*obliterated*] of Rot. craigengelt of yt ilk and Margaret Aissone. *W.* [*obliterated*].

„ 19. Agnes, daughter of Patrik Watsone and Margaret Aissone. *W.* Jone Aissone, craiginbr., Wm. Aissone, mchd., Edward Hall, m., Wm. Wilsone.

„ 21. Jone Cwnỹghã, son of Andro Cwnỹghame and Issobell Murdesone. *W.* Jone hog, staibler, Wm. kir, flescher, Alexr. lokart, Andro Wilsone, tail.

„ 23. James Alexr, son of Archebauld Alexr and Bessie Alexr. *W.* Antone bruce, baillie, Malcolme Wallace, James Alexr, in mẽstrie, Jone Sterling, yr, Patrick Kinross.

„ 26. Margaret ben, daughter of Johnne ben and Issobell crystie. *W.* David Nycall, mchand, Duncã Patsone, maltmã, Stein Richie, Wm. Zwng in dũdaf.

Jan. 2. Sara, daughter of Johnne Kincaid and Issobell Uttein. *W.* James Aisplein, Johnne Maleice, Johnne Swan.

„ „ Jone, son of Johnne Cairncors and Jonet Uttein. *W.* Johnne Henrie in Craigf., Andro Wilsone, tail., Andro Uttein, Duncã leischman, smyt.

„ 4. Margaret, daughter of Duncan patsone and Jonet cossine. *W.* Johnne Allane, baxt., Wm. bell, Jone layng, Alexr. Neilsone.

„ 9. at Bwkie burn. Jonet, daughter of Arthur Car and Margaret Zwng. *W.* Jone liddell (?) at ye Miln of ye Mure, Andro liddell at ye kirk of Mure, Jone Ra at Bukie burn.

„ 13. Jone, son of Johnne bell and Jonet Scobie. *W.* Patrik Zwngmã, wobst, Johnne broun in cãbuskiñ, Stein Scobie in keir.

„ 16. Margaret, daughter of Alexr. Rotsone and Jonet forsyt. *W.* Jone Millar in levelands, Jone Ranald in hoill, Thomas Jhonson in craigf., Duncane gib, maissone.

„ „ Pawll, son of Thomas Andirsone and Annabell Coustoun. *W.* Patrik home of argatie, James aissone, mchand, George Spittell, Jone Moir in down.

„ „ Wm., son of Gawin thomesone and Jonet sword. *W.* Jone hairt in marie wynd, Wm. Gilcreist in Castelhill, Rot. thomeson, webs.

„ 18. Andro, son of Rot. Thomesone and hellein layng. *W.* Andro thomson, tailzor, Andro broun, tailzor, Johnne layng.

„ 20. Wm., son of Duncã crystesone and Issobell cowtts. *W.* Alexr. lokart, Jone ben, [*torn*] Edmã, baxt., [*torn*] wilsone.

„ „ Johnne, son of Alex. car and Jonet Ewein. *W.* Thomas Andirsone, mchand, Jone broun, maissone, Jone Ewein, wobster.

„ 23. Jonet, daughter of Thomas Willesone and cristane philp. *W.* James Wallace, William Aissone, m., Louk wilsone in drip.

In Touchadame in S. Ninians parrochin.

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Jan. 23. James, son of Gilbert Wattir and Issobell cowane. *W.* Johnne ro^sone in cāghir, Jone buch in could [*indistinct*].

Feb. 6. [*blank*] of Johnne thomsone [*blank*]. *W.* Alex. Thomesone.

„ 10. Adame, son of Archibauld coſbrie and Meridiane Mais^ttoun. *W.* Archebauld alexr., Patrik kinross, Jone Aison, Wm. Watsone.

„ „ Jonet, daughter of Wm. gillaspie and Issobell Michell. *W.* Thomas henrie, wobsſ, Jone layng in Stling.

„ 13. Alexr., son of George Norwall and Sibella Paſsone. *W.* James Schort, James Michell, baxt., Wm. Norie, James crystesoun in craiginforth.

„ „ [*torn*] of Alexr. cousland and Margaret [*torn*]. *W.* Alaster Campbell, prio^r of ycolmkill, andro liddell, James crystesone. fors.

„ 27. David, son of Wm. Hwd and Jonet neilsone. *W.* [none].

March 2. Gawin, son of henrie gourley and Jonet browster. *W.* Gawin bwmā, tailzo^r, Johnne Swane, David Airthe.

„ 5. Johne, son of George Watsone and Margaret Russell. *W.* Andro Andirsone, baxt., Malcolm burn in gogar, Jone Russell, baxt.

In Touch w^tin S. ninians parrochin.

„ 9. Twins, Agnes, David, children of David stevinsone and Margaret wilsone. *W.* David fargusson in buch, Jone Stevinsone, y^r, Rot. Stevinsone, y^r.

In Bad.

„ 12. Cathrein, daughter of Thomas norwall and hellein Downie. *W.* Jone crystesone in drip, david murhed, y^r, walt michell in wastwood.

Under y^e Abbets craig.

„ 16. Thomas, son of Thomas gray and Jonet hwttane. *W.* Thomas foreſt in brigh^t, George foreſt in shiph^t, Mathow thomeson in spittall.

„ „ Alexr., son of umq^ll Jone Stewart, ꝑsone of Inſkip, and Luk roos flemīg. *W.* Umphra cwnyghāme, commiss^r of Sterling, Mr. Jone Stewart, George bruce.

„ 19. Jonet, daughter of Johnne lowrie and cristane gil [*torn*]. *W.* Alexr. broun, wobsſ, Wm. mairschall millar, Jone lowrie, sawar.

In drip.

„ 23. [*torn*] of Lowk Wilsone and Eli^t. henresone. *W.* [*torn*] Willesone, cord., [*torn*] drip [*torn*].

„ 23. Hellein, daughter of Rot. buchānā and hellein huntar. *W.* Jone Malerie in cābuskȳ, James buchāaſ in clay stop.

1592.

„ 26. James car [*sic*], son of Rot. finlasone and hellein car.

„ „ Agnes, daughter of Wm. Philp and bessie schort. *W.* Johne philp in levelands, Wm. Edmane, baxſ, George lapslie, Malcolme dūcā.

Upon ye xxiiij day of marche 1591, Jane porſfeild, mother to ye bairn undirwrittin was licht of ye saſ in yis toun in ye

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house of margaret gib, relict of umq^{ll} Jone dwthie in qwhup in hir jwrnay cõand fra Ingland q^{r} hir mareit husband callit wilsone was execut in ye toun of for sudden slaying ane mã, and was passand to margarie wilsone his mother in wrchill, and affermit y^{t} scho was mareit on hir said husband in Ed^{r} xxii zeir or ỹby, upone ye qh ye said jane and hir mother gave yair great aythes, and becaus ye bairn is waik and na farỹ testimony can be haid pũtlie. the bairn is tho^{t} meit to be baptezit.

March 29. Grissal, daughter of [*blank*] and Jane Portfeild. *W.* James grahame.

This bairn following, lawfull gottin in logie parochin, was bapteizit, beand verie waik and yair kirk desolat of ane pastor.

[*torn*] of James garrw and [*torn*] gille [*torn*]. *W.* James grahame, Jone hall, cordener, adame richardson.

[End of First Volume Registers.][1]

On the two following pages are the tables of forbidden degrees.

608. Englishmen in Scotland (*continued from vol.* viii. *p.* 137).—

1656. Jan. 6. Anna, daughter of John Hoptoun, Inglishman, and Margaret Flemyng.

„ Jan. 13. Charles, son of Thomas Morgane, Inglishman, and Catherin Langlands. *W.* Charles Withrington.

„ Jan. 29. John, son of Bassingbourne Layre and Marie Layre.

„ Feb. 5. Bessie, daughter of Pearsie Bowis, Inglishman, and Agnes Gilphillen. *W.* Robert Bowis.

„ Feb. 12. Elizabeth, daughter of John Gregorie, Inglishman, and Marjorie Nairne. *W.* Willm. Burkenshaw.

„ Feb. 12. Samuell, son of Samuell Roberts and Jonet Hunter.

„ Mar. 4. John, illegitimate son of John Wood, Inglishman. *W.* Harie Top.

„ Mar. 25. Margaret, daughter of John Scot, Inglishman, and Margaret Cuthbertsone.

„ Mar. 30. Charles, son of Charles Marlie, Inglishman, and Margaret Phin.

„ April 8. George, son of David Pryce, and Jean Pryce. *W.* Edward Long, Francis Thorpe.

„ April 20. Esdras, son of Arthur North, Inglishman, and Bridget North. *W.* Edward Long, Henry Antonius, test. lawfully married in England.

„ April 20. John and Sarah, twins of John Lanie, Inglishman, and Agnes Mylne.

„ April 22. Peter, son of Robert Matheus, Inglishman, and Magdalen Matheus. *W.* William Leitchfeild.

„ April 27. Anna, daughter of Edward Thomsone, Inglishman, and Elspet Blair.

„ June 1. Marie, daughter of Jonas Ruksbie, Inglishman, and Elizabeth Ruksbie.

„ June 1. John and Thomas, twins of Ingles Polwart, Inglishman,

[1] The Registers between 1594 and 1671 are lost.

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and Jeane Ogilvie. *W.* John Steill, Thomas Cletoun, Thomas Fleetwood.

1656. June 21. Marjorie, daughter of Josiah Dausone, Inglishman, and Margaret Drummond.

„ June 27. Marie, daughter of William Watsone, Inglishman, and Isobell Reid. *W.* James Stansfeild, John Tutishawe (the father dead).

„ July 15. Jeane, daughter of Robert Brambell, Inglishman, and Marie Ker.

„ Aug. 12. Margaret, daughter of Peter Hulso, Inglishman, and Marie Hulso. *W.* William Gray.

„ Aug. 26. Alisone, daughter of Rhees Jones, Welshman, and Anna Read (married in the parish of Heulkfand in Wales).

„ Sep. 2. Williame, son of Richard Willans, Inglishman, and Euphame fairlie.

„ Sep. 9. Margaret, daughter of late Timothie Oldfeild, Inglishman, and Catherine Watt.

„ Sep. 16. Francis, son of Thomas Allay, Inglishman, and Elizb. Allay.

„ Sep. 16. Robert, son of Robert Bowman, Inglishman, and Margaret Finlasone. *W.* Farnes Poynes.

„ Oct. 5. Agnes, illegitimate daughter of John Blyth, Inglishman.

„ Oct. 12. Agnes, daughter of Barnard Gilks, Inglishman, and Margaret Gray.

„ Nov. 11. Bennet, daughter of Richard Plumb, Inglishman, and Issobell Plum.

„ Nov. 16. Sarah, daughter of Jacob Joy, Inglishman, and Beatrix Fisher. *W.* Henry Ley.

„ Nov. 23. Andro, son of Thomas Colling, Inglishman, and Helen Lourimer.

„ Dec. 30. Beatrix, daughter of Richard Tukie, Inglishman, and Agnes Clerk.

1657. Jan. 18. Elizabeth, daughter of Antonie Graves, Inglishman, and Anna Graves. *W.* Jenkin Lues.

„ Feb. 3. John, son of Thomas Stockwell, Inglishman, and Jonet Rae.

„ Feb. 24. John, son of Samuell Roberts, Inglishman, and Jonet Hunter. *W.* Peter Leonard and John Roberts.

„ Mar. 1. Thomas, son of Thomas Coulling and Sussana Stanfeild.

„ Mar. 10. Philip, son of James Stanfeild, Inglishman, and Alisone Sim.

„ Mar. 15. Thomas, son of William Hay, Inglishman, and Christian Gibson.

„ Mar. 17. Aleis, daughter of Thomas Goodin, Inglishman, and Sophia Wood. *W.* Thomas Stockwell, George Will.

„ Mar. 29. Bessie, daughter of John Corphie, Inglishman, and Marion Mairteen.

„ April 19. George, son of George Tavernor, Inglishman, and Issobell Hutchesone.

„ April 28. Zephaniah, son of John Harraden, Inglishman, and Jonet Robertson.

„ April 28. John, son of John Dabsone, Inglishman, and Jonet Rutherford.

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1657. May 10. Joseph, son of Samuell Brooks, Inglishman, and Jonet Patersone.
„ May 10. Margaret, daughter of Henry Spyce, Inglishman, and Margaret Palmer.
„ May 31. Anthonie, son of John Moreis, Inglishman, and Jonet Atchesone. *W.* Anthonie Graves.
„ May 31. Marie, daughter of Jonathan Wan, Inglishman, and Helen Patoun.
„ June 30. Jonet, daughter of Umphra Haitlie, Inglishman, and Margaret Williamsone. *W.* John Horncastle.
„ June 30. Thomas, son of John Couper, Inglishman, and Issobell Ormiston. *W.* Tho. Rochester.
„ Sep. 13. Thomas, son of Thomas Fatles, Inglishman, and Magdalen Park.
„ Sep. 22. Anna, daughter of William Mayne, Inglishman, and Sussana Mayne.
„ Oct. 25. John, son of Theophilus Cook, Inglishman, and Margt. Harroway.
„ Nov. 3. Dorathie, daughter of Robert Parkin, Inglishman, and Jane Hay.
„ Nov. 10. Joseph, son of Thomas Jonstoun, Inglishman, and Margaret Wright. *W.* Samuell Winder.
„ Nov. 17. Marie, daughter of John Bared, Inglishman, and Margaret Badzenoch. *W.* Peter Leonard.
„ Dec. 17. Agnes, daughter of William Watsone, Inglishman, and Issobel Reid.

QUERIES.

We hope our readers will assist us in making the *Scottish Antiquary* of more value, especially to those who ask for information, by sending replies to queries. Many Scotsmen residing in our colonies and in America have not access to documents which our home readers can readily consult. In many cases, we are sure it would be easy to supply our friends at home and abroad with the information they ask for. As Scotsmen are specially kindly in the sense of valuing kinship, let them also be kindly in the sense of being good-natured enough to assist their brother Scots who ask their literary help. We write this because the 'reply' portion of our magazine is not so useful as it might be made.

Ed.

CCLXIV. The St. Clairs (*continued from vol.* viii. *p.* 181).—

1. *William de St. Clair, Justiciarius Galwythiæ* in the time of King William the Lion. Was he of the Roslin family?

2. *William St. Clair, first of Roslin*, 1280-1300, is stated to have married a daughter of the Earl of March. Can this be confirmed? Was Longformacus thus acquired as dowry? Was Sir William made prisoner at the siege of Dunbar in 1296, at which he was on the losing side. Was Annabel St. Clair, married to Sir David Wemyss, a daughter of Roslin or of Herdmanston?

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3. Was William St. Clair of Roslin, 1358, son or grandson of his predecessor Sir Henry?

4. Margaret, daughter of William St. Clair of Roslin, is stated to have married 1st, in 1353, Thomas, Earl of Angus. Can the date be right?

5. What relationship is presumed between Thomas de St. Clair, ballivus of Kirkwall, and Alex. de St. Clair (parties to an Orcadian record in 1364), and the Roslins?

6. An Attestation of the Lawman and Canons of Orkney in 1422 (see *Ork. Saga*, Intro. lxiii), is stated to certify *inter alia* that Henry, first St. Clair Earl of Orkney, was himself married to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Malise, Earl of Orkney. Is this true?

7. In 1391 Earl Henry disponed the lands of Newburgh and Auchdale in Aberdeenshire to his brother David. A century later Newburgh was in the possession of the Earl's great-grandson, William the Waster, ancestor of the Lords Sinclair. This implies failure of issue with David. Is there any record of possession intermediate between David and William? Who witness the deed (*Diplom. Norwegicum*, ii. 401)?

8. In 1396 Lady Elizabeth Sinclair and her husband, Sir John Drummond, give Earl Henry a quittance with regard to any claims they may have in favour of the Earl's heir-male. The deed is stated to be in the Perth Charter-chest. Elsewhere I see Elizabeth is married to Sir John Edmonston. Who witness this deed, and what other personages does it name?

9. The first Earl Henry married Jean Haliburton. Is it known whether she was a daughter of Walter Haliburton of that Ilk or of Sir John Haliburton of Dirleton?

10. Earl Henry II. is stated to have granted to his brother John several lands, viz.: the Kirktone, the Loganhouse, the Earn Craig, the Easter and Wester Summer Hopes, on condition that if he had no heirs-male they should return to the House of Roslin. Did they so return?

11. Was a dispensation granted for the re-marriage of his widow, Egidia Douglas, in 1418? (See Douglas, *Peerage.*) She is stated to have married Murdoch, Duke of Albany, but in all subsequent appearances is only styled as Countess of Orkney.

12. Who was *Thomas Sinclair*, mentioned as a leading Orcadian in the charges of the Commons of Orkney of 1425. If the reference in article 11 to John Craigie can be construed as son of Thomas' sister, then Thomas would be brother to Earl Henry II. Can it be so construed?

13. *William and Edward St. Clair* appear as witnesses to an instrument of infeftment in 1447 (*Genealogie*, p. 67). Who are they?

14. John Sinclair of Deskford and Findlater (1420), whose heiress, Margaret, married in 1437, Sir Walter Ogilvie. Is this John the brother of Earl Henry II.? A John and a Thomas Sinclair are present in 1434 at the investiture of William, Earl of Orkney.

15. Alex. Sinclair attests the Orcadian Diploma at Kirkwall, 1446. Who is he?

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16. Who is author of the lines beginning 'The constant courage, and the loyal love' (p. 16, Hay's *Genealogie*)?

17. *The Sinclairs of Dryden.*—Vestiges of such a family appear from time to time closely associated with the Roslins. 1446, Edward Sinclair of Dryden (Hay, p. 27), perhaps the same person who witnesses the infeftment of 1447. In 1480 an Edward Sinclair witnesses a bond by George Lord Seton to Sir Oliver of Roslin (Hay, p. 111), and in 1502 Edward Sinclair leads the Orcadians against an incursion of the English. A Sir John Sinclair of Dryden, 'the Queen's knicht' of Dunbar's poem, occurs in the Treasurer's account as early as 1490, and continues down to 1512-13. He may be the Sir John in Peterkin's Rental of 1503. Later on Dryden appears to have passed to the descendants of Sir Oliver of Roslin. In 1591 John Sinclair of Dryden conveys Lasswade to John Nicolson. Further information of this family would be of interest.

18. *The Sinclairs of Balgreggie.*—Could an outline of the descendants of this family be readily obtained?

19. *Sir James Sinclair*, Governor of Kirkwall Castle, natural son of Sir William Sinclair of Wassalter, received Letters of Legitimation (1528-39). Is it known who was his mother?

20. On p. 113 of Calder's *History of Caithness* there is mention of a *Complaint*, intended to have been preferred against Sir James by Lord William Sinclair (his cousin). Is the paper in existence, and what names are mentioned?

21. Calder's *History of Caithness*, note on p. 336, refers to a suit of Beatrix Gordon, wife of William Sinclair of Dunbeath, in 1574 to repudiate her marriage with him. It would be of value to refer to the proceedings, and determine the date of her marriage with him, as there is much confusion hanging over his marriages. (See *Caith. Fam. Hist.*, article 'Dunbeath.')

22. '*Roslin Castle.*'—What is the age of this air?

23. *Patrick Sinclair*, Ambassador to England 1524-28. Is he the 3rd son of William Sinclair of Roslin mentioned in the entail of 1542?

24. *Thomas Sinclair*, Keeper of the Privy Seal 1567. Who is he?

25. *Oliver Sinclair of Pitcairnes* (Solway Moss). Are his descendants known?

26. Could the connection of the Sinclairs of Earlston, Northrig, and Morain with their parent stems be readily shown?

27. Could any reader favour me with an extract from the Scottish Exchequer Rolls down to, say, 1600 of any notices relating to the St. Clairs or Sinclairs?

ROWLAND ST. CLAIR.

CCLXXVI. ERSKINE OF KINNOUL.—Sir Nicholas Erskine, second son of Sir Robert Erskine by Beatrice Lindsay, is the reputed ancestor of the House of Kinnoul. He had two safe-conducts from Edward III., one with 6 and the other with 8 horsemen.

Erskine of Kinnoul occurs occasionally in Wood's *Peerage*

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and in other Scottish books, but the entries are not connected. Can any of your readers help me to a pedigree? C.

CCLXXVII. ERSKINE, LORD KINNEDAR.—Whence did this gentleman, the intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, spring?

William Erskine, Lord Kinnedar, was father of John Erskine, Captain 40th Regiment B.N.I., his son, William Charles Chitty Erskine, was of Nether Kinnedar.

Lord Kinnedar had a sister, Mary Ann Erskine, who married the Right Honourable Archibald Colquhoun, Lord Advocate.

Also his father was Rev. William Erskine, minister of Muthill.

By some accounts he was a branch from Pittodric or Balhagarty. Can your correspondents correct or add to the above? C.

CCLXXVIII. 'THE BELT.'—The following are extracts from the Kirk-session records of the parish of Kilconquhar, Fife:—'Grissel Horsburgh and Margaret Kilmany, as flyters and fighters, the one to *the belt*, the other to the jougs. Grissel Horsburgh to pay 20 sh. if shee goe not to the belt.' 'This day Janett Anderson was ordined to pay fourty shillings for flyting, and to mak hir repentance publicklie befor ye pulpitie, and if ever shee be fund in ye lyk falt againe, yt shee should be lyable to *stand in ye belt* and pay ye double of hir penaltie.' Can any one say what *the belt* was? At first I thought it might refer to scourging, and be equivalent to our more modern *tawse*, but the second of these extracts evidently points to something different. R. P.

DOLLAR.

CCLXXIX. SHEETS IN SCOTLAND.—The custom of sleeping in one large sheet doubled at the foot, seems to have been peculiar to Scotland, and to have made special impression on more than one English traveller. Fynes Moryson, writing in 1598, says 'they used but one sheet, open at the sides and top but close at the feet and so doubled'; and John Ray the Naturalist, who visited Scotland about 1662, remarks that 'it is the manner in some places there to lay on but one sheet as large as two, turned up from the feet upwards.' The practice, I imagine, was continued till quite recent times, and I have when a boy slept in a sheet of the kind. Such pieces of linen were termed 'sheets' *par excellence*, the single coverings which are now used being called 'half-sheets.' Is the larger size still in use anywhere? If so it would be well to make a note of it. J. B. P.

CCLXXX. FORBES OF KNAPERNAY.—John Forbes (younger brother of Sir Samuel Forbes, Bart., of Foveran), married Margaret Crawford, and purchased the lands of Knapernay, Aberdeenshire. His sons were Samuel (served heir to his father 1715), and David, born 23rd November 1708. Samuel Forbes of Knapernay had a son John (served heir to his father 1765), who succeeded

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to the Baronetcy of Foveran. Can any of your readers give me some account of David Forbes? 'ABSQUE METU.'

EDINBURGH.

CCLXXXI. DR. ALEXANDER MONRO, *primus.*—Who was the mother of Dr. Alexander Monro? His father was John Monro, surgeon in the army of King William, and his grandfather Sir Alexander Monro of Bearcrofts. My information is that Surgeon John Monro married, before 1697, his *cousin*, Miss —— Forbes, *niece* of Mr. Forbes of Culloden. What was her name, and who were her parents? Was she a daughter of Captain James Forbes of Caithness (younger brother of John Forbes II., of Culloden), who married, *circa* 1650, Agnes Monro, daughter of Rev. George Monro of Pitlundie, elder brother of Sir Alexander Monro of Bearcrofts? I shall be indebted to any of your reader who can give me assistance in clearing up this point.

'ABSQUE METU.'

EDINBURGH.

CCLXXXII. THE MALE REPRESENTATION OF THE ROBERTSONS OF STROWAN.—To whom would the chieftainship of the Robertsons pass in the event of the extinction of the male descendants of Duncan Mor Robertson of Drumachine? Certainly to the descendants of James Robertson of Cultaloskin, fourth son of Robert Robertson of Strowan by his wife, Agnes Macdonald, of the Keppoch family. But who are they? The Robertsons of Cultaloskin cease to appear as proprietors of Cultaloskin with a Patrick Robertson after 1719. Whether Patrick had issue does not seem to be known. There is a tradition that the above James Robertson of Cultaloskin had a quarrel with his elder brothers regarding the support of Montrose (James refusing to join Montrose) and left them and made his way to Bervie, in Kincardineshire. I shall be much obliged if any of the readers of *Scottish Antiquary* can tell me if there is truth in this tradition and also furnish me with information respecting James Robertson of Cultaloskin and his descendants, or tell me anything concerning James Robertson in the parish of Caterline, and Christian Capenhart, who gave up their names in parish of Kineff 1664 (Kinneff being near Bervie) for proclamation for marriage, as well as anything about James Robertson, merchant of Bervie, who died 13th December 1758, aged 90, and was buried at Bervie, he having married at Bervie, 12th April 1705, Elizabeth Burness, by whom he had issue—James, Jane, John, William, George, Christian, and Alexander. In March 1705 James Robertson and Elizabeth Burness were both of the parish of Caterline.

L. S. R.

CCLXXXIII. SIR PETER YOUNG.—Was Sir Peter Young the descendant of Sir James Scrymgeour of Dundee, and his wife, Isabel, eldest daughter of Andrew, 3rd Lord Gray? J. G. B.

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REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CCLXIV (*a*) 4. IOLANDE DE COUCY. Moreri (1724), *s. v.* Robert de Dreux, gives a long account of the various members of the family, quoting among other authorities Du Chesne, *Histoire de Druex*, and Argentré, *Histoire de Bretagne.*

Robert I., fifth son of King Louis VI. of France, *m.*, thirdly, Agnes de Baudemont, Dame de Braine, and, dying in 1188, left by her

Robert II. (*d.* 1218 or 19), Count of Dreux, of Braine, and of Nevers, *m.*, secondly, Iolande de Coucy, eldest daughter of Raoul I., Sire de Coucy, and Agnes of Hainault; their eldest son was

Robert III. (*d.* 1233), *m.* Eleanor, only daughter of Thomas, Sieur de St. Valeri, and Adela of Ponthieu, their heir was

John I. (*d.* 1248), *m.* Marie de Bourbon, leaving

Robert IV., *m.* Beatrix, Countess of Monfort l'Amauri, only child of John I., of Monfort l'Amauri, and Jeanne du Chateau du Loir, or Chateaudun. Their second daughter,

Iolande, was *m.* in 1286 to Alexander III. of Scotland, and afterwards, in 1294 (as his second wife), to Artus II. Duke of Brittany, son of John II. of Brittany, and Beatrix, daughter of Henry III. of England. She died in 1322. Her son,

John de Montfort, claimed the Duchy of Brittany in opposition to his niece, Jeanne (wife of Charles of Blois), granddaughter of Artus, by his first marriage with Marie, heiress of Limoges.

It was Raoul de Coucy (father of Iolande, who *m.* Robert II. de Dreux), who, when mortally wounded in the Holy Land, 1191, ordered his heart to be taken to the Lady of Fajel. Her husband seized it from the squire and had it chopped up and mixed with her food. On hearing of what she had partaken, the lady refused to swallow anything more, and thus died of starvation. This story is given by Fauchet, *Anciens Poëtes Français*, but is not mentioned by Du Chesne, *Histoire de la Maison de Coucy.* Moreri (1716) also gives the name of L'Alloüette, *Histoire de la Maison de Coucy*, as a reference.

FESS CHECQUY.

CCLXXIV. FAMILY OF DE LARD.—The family of *de Lard* (more correctly *de Ard*, or *de la Ard* 'of the Aird,') into which Matilda, daughter of Malise, Earl of Stratherne, married, took its name from the well-known district of 'the Aird,' lying between Inverness and Beauly. That district was at one time the property of the family, and the greater part of it now belongs to Lord Lovat. Matilda's husband was Wiland of the Aird. Mr. Lart, as well as Mr. Rowland St. Clair, will find information regarding the family's connection with the Earls of Stratherne and Caithness in Anderson's *Orkneyinga Saga*, and Skene's 'Notes on the Earldom of Caithness,' in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xii. WILLIAM MACKAY.

INVERNESS.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

History of the Scottish Church, by W. Stephen, Rector of St. Augustin's Dumbarton, Vol. I. Edinburgh, David Douglas.—Mr. Stephen, in his first volume of the *History of the Scottish Church*, carries the reader down to the fall of the Mediæval Church in 1560. The history of the Early and Mediæval Church has often been attempted, but the work under consideration is none the less valuable. The early history of the Church in Scotland seems to possess a peculiar fascination for the Church historians, though in many ways it may be described more as a hagiology than a history of the machinery and progress of a national church. Mr. Stephen is not an exception, and we are of opinion that he has dwelt on the legends of our early saints at somewhat too great length. The late Bishop Forbes of Brechin has furnished information which makes the student acquainted with the early missionaries to Scotland. But if the reader feels inclined to skip some pages, filled with rather irrelevant matter, his attention is arrested and secured by the admirable treatment bestowed on the later periods of Scottish ecclesiastical life and work. A clear and valuable light is thrown on the Culdees, on Queen Margaret's work, and the result of it, in the effect produced by the supremacy of Rome as compared with the effect produced on the Church of England. These subjects are treated in a clear and forcible manner while we note an absence of bitterness, which too often mars the work of the Church historian. Mr. Stephen possesses a pleasing and interesting style which will make his works further valued. We have not room in our pages for long extracts, but we think the following account of Glasgow Cathedral will interest our readers:—

'The first Cathedral in Glasgow was dedicated in 1136. Forty years afterwards it was wasted by fire, and Bishop Jocelyn then began the magnificent building which is still the chief ornament in stone of the city of Glasgow. The life of St. Kentigern, by Brother Jocelyn of Furness, was written to promote the re-building. Further to raise money, a guild of St. Kentigern was formed, indulgences offered, collection appointed, and offerings collected in all the parish churches of the kingdom. The crypt was begun in 1181, and consecrated by Jocelyn in 1197, in the first week of July. Each anniversary of the dedication was followed by a great fair of eight days' duration. The Glasgow Fair Holidays have now been observed for seven hundred years by twenty generations of citizens, few of them probably aware of their origin and of the memorable prelate who was the builder of their matchless crypt and the former of their fair. The choir of the Cathedral was finished in 1258. A wooden steeple followed, but it was destroyed by lightning. The present spire, which is of stone, and is the least worthy part of the structure, was begun by one bishop (Lauder), and finished by another (Cameron), in the first half of the fifteenth century. The name had been in progress probably from the middle of the thirteenth century, under successive building bishops, down to 1480, when it was completed. Blackader, the first archbishop (1484-1508), built the rood loft and began the south transept, but got no further than the under part, which is now called his crypt. They said of St. Mungo's Cathedral, as the type of an endless task, what used to be said of the patron's life, "It is like St. Mungo's work, it is never finished." The clang of the Reformation made the adage prophetic.'—P. 278-9.

We have only to add that for type and general appearance the work is admirable, and we feel sure the reader will lay it down when finished with a wish to see the continuation of the work—which will include a period which we doubt not Mr. Stephen will treat in as scholarly a style, and in as fair a spirit as he has already displayed.

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Frenches of Scotland, by A. D. Weld French, Boston, U.S.A., privately printed.—A study of genealogy affords convincing evidence that the adage, 'There are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it' holds good with regard to families. Many of our oldest families are not to be found in the peerage, and some are so proud of their untitled position that they decline with thanks the offer of a coronet. As the north-west of Scotland can boast her Highland chieftains, so the southern and the eastern portion of the kingdom still possess families sprung from Saxon followers of Queen Margaret and Norman knights, who, having gained a lodgment in England, got across the borders and colonised the fair vale of Annan, and worked northward to Aberdeen. Some of these men founded houses prominent in our national history; the list can be headed by Bruce and Stewart. The power of the house of Bruce early showed itself by the number of families which were allied to it by interest rather than consanguinity. Annandale was the home of men who, recognising the Bruce as the most influential settler, seem to have paid him the compliment of making his armorial bearings the model on which to form their own. The *saltire* with a *chief*, of the Bruces, varied by different coloured metals and subsidiary charges, is borne, amongst others of less note, by the Johnstones, Kirkpatricks, Blackwoods, Jardines, and the Frenches, which last family were early in possession of a district in Annandale known as Frenchland. We find from Mr. A. D. Weld French's *Index Armorial* that the family of France of Scotland bore '*vert* a saltire *arg.* on a chief *or*, then fleur-de-lis *az.*' These are not the arms at present attributed to French of Frenchland, but they point to the locality of the early home of the family of French or France. Mr. Weld French has supplemented his *Index Armorial of the name of French* with *Notes on the Surnames of Francus, Francis, French, etc., in Scotland, with an account of the Frenches of Thornydike*, and in a compass of 100 pages he has compressed a vast amount of genealogical research. A short preface explains the formation of the various forms of the name from a common root, and having done this he shows in the body of his work how the Frenches were in France the neighbours of the Bruces and Valoines in the district of the Cotentin in Normandy. Mr. French is a careful and laborious writer, and his book is an example of the value of collecting all scraps of information when compiling a family history. We have little doubt that we shall see further results of his labours, and that they will prove both interesting and valuable.

The Last Resting-place of a Scottish Queen, by the Rev. E. Highton, M.A., Rector of Tarrant Keynstan, Dorsetshire.—Mr. Highton has written a short account of two celebrities who were buried in his church, Joan, daughter of King John of England and Queen of King Alexander II. of Scotland, and Bishop Richard Poore, the founder of Salisbury Cathedral. Though in the title precedency is duly given to the queen and lady, yet most of the paper is taken up with an account of Bishop Poore. The notice of the queen is short, and we give it, only adding that she died at York without issue, and that Alexander married a second time, and by his second wife, Mary de Coucy, left issue, King Alexander III.

About forty years ago, in the making of a road from the end of the abbey barn, two stone coffins were found, not buried in the ground, but

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lying on the floor, covered with the ruins of the chapel walls. The slab which covered one of these is the one standing by the font in the church; the other, a smaller one, which covered the coffin of Queen Joan, daughter of King John of England, and wife of Alexander II. of Scotland, who was buried here in 1238, is lying on the greensward outside, waiting to be placed near the slab of Bishop Richard Poore, beside which it rested for more than six centuries.

This royal lady had been a great benefactress to the abbey, and had directed that her body should be buried there. The king, Henry III., who was much attached to her, and had tenderly nursed her during her last illness, after her death sent down her body to Tarrant. It rested at twenty-six churches and abbeys on the way down from London, and to each of these the king gave a costly altar-cloth, and he directed that an effigy of his sister should be placed on her tomb in Tarrant Abbey. This effigy has gone, as so much else that was beautiful and precious went, in the sad time of the dissolution of the monasteries: but the memory of the holy bishop and the good queen still lingers about the lovely spot[1] in the retired Dorsetshire valley, where their bodies were laid.

Attempt at a Catalogue of the Library of the late Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte. London: Henry Sotheran.

The late Prince Lucien Bonaparte, as he was usually styled, was well known as an enthusiastic linguistic student. He formed a library of works on and in various languages that has never been surpassed. This library is now for sale. It is the earnest desire of his widow that it should be sold *en bloc*, and it would be most unfortunate if it has to be dispersed. To give an idea of its size alone, it may be mentioned that the works number 13,699, and deal with over 300 languages and dialects. Mr. Collins has prepared a catalogue which is contained in a quarto volume of 718 pages. This work alone must be regarded as a most comprehensive and valuable bibliography of linguistic literature. Should the library find a resting-place in any of our great public libraries, we shall retain a treasure and a monument of the late Prince's industry and skill. If it leaves Britain, we fear that many of the books which compose it will be lost to the British student, who will still have, however, the benefit of this most interesting catalogue.

Brief Account of Clan Donnachaidh. Glasgow: Privately printed. In a cover, bright with the tartans of the Clan, the 'brief account' is issued to the members of the Clan Donnachaidh Society, and is the work of an enthusiastic and careful writer, Mr. David Robertson, F.S.A., Scot. Clan Societies are capable of doing a great amount of useful work, not only in preserving alive the old clan feeling, but in collecting facts throwing light upon the ancient history and life of the Highlands, and of the men who have above all others preserved their national character for loyalty and patriotism. The population of the Lowlands has undergone great racial change. The student of Highland life and history will see how the natives of that district have kept wonderfully free of change. To all who are interested in the subject we can recommend Mr. Robertson's book.

[1] This was called indiscriminately *Locus benedictæ Reginæ super Tarente*, or *Locus Sancti Ricardi Episcopi.*

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The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR *of* '*The Scottish Antiquary*,' The Parsonage, Alloa.

609. CONFESSIONS OF ALLOA WITCHES.—The following 'delationis, dittees, and confessionis' of a number of Alloa witches is copied from the original manuscript in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The document has been written on one side of a large sheet of paper two feet nine inches in length by twelve inches in breadth, and afterwards divided into three smaller sheets. So far as I am aware it has never before been printed. It is a pity that the writer has not given us fuller details of the ceremonies performed, even though it should have taken 'ane great wolum to express.' For the benefit of some readers the following explanations of a number of the words occurring in the confessions may be added: *Cuningar*, a rabbit warren; *Cuwing*, coven, a witches meeting, Latin *convenire*; *grang*, grange; *putches*, pouches, pockets; *quhinis*, whins; *skard*, alarmed, disturbed; *strawed*, strewed; *seardit*, buried in the earth. GEO. F. BLACK.

At Alloway the tent Day of Maij 1658 yeiris, The delationis, Dittees, and confessionis of Umq^{ll} Margret Duchall and Margret tailzeor, Bessie

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Paton, Jonet blak and Kathren Renny, and otheris as followis, In first wmq[ll] Margret Duchall quho died laitlie in prison, being accused for charming and other great presumptionis of the sin of witchcraft, Did freelie confes hir paction with the diwell, how he appeared first to hir in the liknes of a man in broun cloathis, and ane blak hat, who desyred hir to be his servant, to quyt god and renunce hir baptisme, all qch she granted scho did, as lykwayis scho granted he gawe hir his mark qch was on hir eye lid, Scho lykwayis granted the death of thrie Woman with hir own handis, Scho lykwayis declared that ther was sex women mair besyd hir self that was in thair cuwing, whois names scho declared to be, Margret tailzeor, Besse Paton, Jonet blak, Kathren Renny, elspit Blak, and Margret Demperstoun; Scho lykwayis Declared, that scho and thes said woman, was at ane meeting, at the bletching burn abowe Jean Lindsayis zaird, with ane other bony las with a blak pok, quhom scho said scho knew not, bot the rest knew hir, And after they war turned all in the liknes of cattis, they went in ouer Jean Lindsayis zaird Dyk and went to Coudans hous, whair scho declared, that the Dewill being with tham went up the stair first with margret tailzeor Besse Paton and elspit blak who had ane pok with som th[ing] in it lyk peas meall, and they strawed it on tuo of coudons bairnes, qch scho granted was the death of tham both, Scho lykwayis granted, they altogidder had on meeting to tullibodie, quhair they kild a child, ane other to clakmanan, quhair they kild ane other child, ane other meeting to the grang of alloway, quhair they kild ane milk kow, ane other to the bowhous, quhair they kild ane horse and ane kow: Margret tailzeor being in prison hes confessed hir self to be the servant of the diwell be paction, quho appeared to hir in the liknes of a zoung man with gray cloathis and a blew cap, quho desyred hir to renunce her baptisme, qch scho did, and quho gawe hir his mark, as scho confessed in hir secret member, Scho lykwayis confessed that scho was at thair meeting, qn they destroyed Cowdonis tuo bairnes, and that ther was on thair with ane blak pok with tham, and ane other with ane bony quheit coat, and Besse Paton, Jonet blak, Kathren Renny and Margret Demperstoun: Scho lykwayis confessed that they wer at ane meeting in the bowhous whair scho hir self was thair with Besse Paton Jonet Blak and Kathren Renny, quhair they destroyed ane horse and ane kow, and scho declared that besse paton, zeardit raw flesh and salt wnder the horse stall, Scho lykwayis confessed ane meeting in the cuningar, quhair they war altogidder dancing, to wit, Jonet Paterson in cr[aig]ward Barbara Erskin in Cambus Jonnet millar in Tullebodie, Besse Paton, Jonet blak, Kathren Renny James Hudston, And James kirk who plaid on the quhistle to tham, and that the diwell was pnt w[th] tham:

Besse Paton hes not as zit confessed hir paction with the dewell, Bot scho is delated be Margret duchall Margret tailzeor Jonet blak and kathren Renny, that scho is guiltie of the sin of wit[c]hcraft, and that scho hes bein with tham at severall meetingis with the dewill, and speciallie at the destroying of Cowdonis bairnes, edward turnoris kow, and at the destroying of W[m] monteathis horse and kuy, and that scho zeardit raw flesh wnder the stall, quhair newer a beast liwed zit that stood in that place, with many horrible dittes and great presumptionis giwen in against hir: And scho hir self confessed that Margret tailzeor and the bony las with the blak pok, and elspit blak was the thrie that went in that night to Cowdonis hous that the tua bairnes war destroyed, to that token as scho said, that the first bairn that died, ther died ane bitch with him, and the

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second bairn qn he died thair died ane cat with him: Scho lykwayis declared that kathren Blak and Jonnet Reid was as guiltie as hir self, for scho said scho hard kathren blak say on night to Jonnet Reid qn they discordit, away comon theiff, ze hawe the windingscheittis of all margret mastertounis sex bairnes in zo^{r} kist lyand, and zow was the dead of tham all, Scho lykwayis declared that Barbara Erskin in cambus was guiltie lykwayis for scho was at the casting away of the boat at blakgrange, quhair ther was fywe men cast away:

Jonet Blak confesset the meeting with the diwell among the quhinis as scho went to Simisyd, in the liknes of a dog with a sowis head, who cam hom to hir hous and laid with hir, qch was ay since the great storm of snaw, Scho confessed severall meetingis with the abowenamed cuwing, confessed all thair names, and lykwayis that ther was ane bony las with ane blak pok w^{h} tham that went ay nixt the diwell wth margret tailzeor, and that scho was with tham at the destroying of coudonis bairnes, quhair the diwell, margret tailzeor with ane long rok and kathren renny with the short rok and the bony las with the blak pok all went up the stair togidder, and that they took som thing out of thair putches befor they went wp from the bak door, qch was the death of the bairnes: Scho said that since scho begud to confes the diwell had taken hir thrice away, Scho declared lykwayis that Besse paton was at the drouning of the boat at the blakgrange, quhair the ffywe men was lost, and that the said Besse wold hawe had hir with tham bot scho wold not goe: Scho wold newer ceas in the tym of hir confession bot spak ay of the diwell Margret tailzeor and the bony las with the blak pok whom scho said was ay togidder. All this is besyd many horrible dittes and great presumptionis, qch wold tak ane great wolum to express.

Kathren Renny hes confessed freilie hir paction with the diwell, that scho hes bein this long tym in his service, and that he first appeared to hir in the bodis medow in the liknes of a man with gray cloathis and ane blew cap. Scho confessed he took hir be the hand and desyred hir to be his servand qch scho granted, and that he desyred hir to renunce hir baptisme, qch scho granted [scho did], And scho being asked quhat meetingis scho had with the diwell, and the rest of hir cuwing, scho ansuered scho had severall meetingis with all tham abowenamed, som tymis at the cuningar quhair they danced and sang, somtymis at Androw erskins litle hous quhair they war skard on night with James Moreis, and scho confessed they had a meiting wp the burn, quhair ther was ane bony las with ane blak pok, who went befor ower Jean Lindsayis zaird dyk and Margret tailzeor with hir, and besse paton Jonet blak Margret duchall and hir self stayed at the stairfoot, till they went wp to Cowdonis hous and destroyed tua bairnes, Scho also declared that elspit blak was at the sam meiting wth tham, with many great dittes, and horrible presumptionis against hir besyd.

All thir last four mentioned in the marien, ar in prison, and heir follows the names of the personis delated and som of thair dittes and presumptionis, qch ar not as zit apprehendit:

Elspit Blak delated, be margret duchall, Be Besse Paton be Jonnet Blak and be kathren Renny to be guiltie, and that scho hes bein at all thair meitingis, with many other great dittes and horrible presumptionis against hir:

Margret Demperstoun is delated be margret duchall and bessie Paton: we hawe not as zit hard of any ditte or presumption against hir.

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Kathren blak is delated be Besse Paton, and Kathren Renny, to be guiltie, and that scho was at thair meetingis, scho hes bein of ane ewill nam thir twentie zeiris bygain and upward, and many fearfull dittes and horrible presumptionis against her.

James Hudston is delated be margret tailzeor, to be guiltie and that he was at ane meeting with tham in the cuningar, And ane great ditte giwen in against him besyd.

Jonet Reid is delated be Besse Paton and Margret tailzeor to be guiltie, with sundrie great ditties against hir.

James kirk is delated be Margret tailzeor to be guiltie, and that he was at ane meeting with tham in the cuningar, quhair the diwell and they war altogidder dancing and the said James kirk playing on the whistle to tham, with many great dittes and fearfull presumptionis against him, besyd ane ewer [*sic*, ewel] name of ane warlok and ane great charmer all his lyftym.

Barbara Erskin is delated be besse Paton to hawe bein at the casting away of the boat at the blakgrang, scho is lykwayis delated be Margret tailzeor, quho declairis scho was at ane meiting with tham in the cuningar, quhair they danced altogidder with the diwell, and James kirk quhisling to tham.

Jonet Paterson in craigward is delated be margret tailzeor to be a great witch and if scho be not spedilie taken, margret tailzeor sayis scho will doe the toun of alloway ane ewell turne.

Jonet Millar in tullibodie is delated be margret tailzeor to be guiltie, shoe [sic] hes the report of a great charmer, all hir lyftym, and many great dittes against hir.

All thir abowe wrettin confessionis delationis and dittes exprest we wndersubscryweris testifie to be of trewth as witnes our handis at Alloway the said tent day of Junij 1658 zeiris, is followis

Ale^{r} Ritche	Johne Valke	Henry Towar
James Lindsay	Johne Arthour	Andro Thomson
C. Inchlone (?)	James Cwninghame	Ro^{t} Archibald
A. R.	J. Sinklar	Johnn Kirk, constable
James Mitchel, cowper	Kinhorne	Willam Symmer
John Murray	Walter Suord	Johne Hunter
John Short	William Dryisdall	Johne Mackenzie

610. 'STRANGERS.'—A body of men were known in England in the 16th and 17th centuries as 'Strangers' or 'Estrangers,' that is extranei, foreigners; the verse 'The Lord careth for the strangers' (Psalm cxlvi.) is rendered in the vulgate 'Dominus custodit advenas.' They are now better known as Huguenots, a word about the derivation of which much doubt exists. I am chiefly concerned with those Strangers who came from the country now called Belgium, and who were classed under the general term Dutchmen. It must be remembered that France now possesses much of the country that formerly belonged to the Austro-Burgundian Dukes, also that the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine, now belonging to the German Empire, were vaguely called Dutchmen.

The Reformation in the 16th century, whilst it shook the pillars of the Church of Rome, made its power felt in those countries that were most closely connected with Rome. Flanders and Brabant, the country now called Belgium, had passed by inheritance to Spain, and

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she found herself called upon to govern large and important provinces, separated from her by the broad kingdom of France, and inhabited by men whose history and character were utterly unlike her own. During the 13th and 14th centuries, Brabant and Flanders had risen to a state of great prosperity, owing to the energy with which the inhabitants carried on foreign commerce, and the industry with which they laboured at various branches of manufacture to which they added a courage which enabled them to defend their liberties, and prove dangerous foemen in the field. Gathered in large and well fortified towns, they were able to defy the authority of their Dukes when their liberties were threatened, and at an early period of their history drove out of their cities the territorial nobles who were unable to raise amongst the peasantry a force strong enough to regain their influence. The consequence was that these nobles and their families in many cases gained wealth and power by joining the great trade guilds, and thus gave to them an odour of aristocracy unknown in other lands. Florentine merchants, or Lombards, as they were called, saw the advantages of settling in these countries, and not only brought with them many of the refinements of the more luxurious South, but a skill in managing all money affairs, which has been one of the characteristics of the race. Edward III. of England had much to do with Flanders and Brabant in their most prosperous times. He invited Flemings to teach his own people the art of weaving. He found it advantageous to employ a force of Flemish soldiers in his wars with Scotland and France, and on more than one occasion he visited Mechlin for the purpose of borrowing large sums of money from members of the noble Italian merchant families residing there. When Flanders and Brabant were at the height of their prosperity they were handed over to Spain. It was a matter of hereditary succession, but they were not long in discovering that things would no longer be as they had been. Their merchant princes were as proud of their lofty lineage as the Spaniards; they felt that they were superior to them in skill, and equal to them in courage. The Fleming compelled nature to his service, and was as proud of wielding the smith's hammer as he was ready and skilful in wielding the sword after he had forged it. Even under more favourable circumstances it would have been difficult to have maintained harmony, but the rapid progress of the Reformation made it impossible to do so. This great movement received a welcome in these provinces and, truth, once received, was guarded with dogged courage. Spain felt herself called upon to root out heresy, and Charles the Fifth and his more bigoted son Philip were willing instruments in the hands of Rome. Mottley has told the tale of horror, and from his pages, and from many other writers, we know that Spain, in her effort to exterminate Protestantism, laid desolate her wealthiest provinces. I would recommend for study not only Mottley's works, but a smaller and most interesting account written by Dr. Smiles, called 'The Huguenots in England' and 'Huguenots abroad.' He shows what bitter trials the foreign Protestants had to bear. My purpose is not to describe the various steps by which a fruitful land was made barren, but rather, the effect which all this had on our country. To understand this part of this subject it will be necessary to say a word or two on the condition of England in the 16th century. The wars of the Roses had well-nigh destroyed trade, and had injured the few handicrafts which were carried on in England. Great plagues, too, had ravaged the country, and thinned

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the population. In the towns trade guilds had a monopoly, and rigidly set their faces against anything like free trade. Roads, as we know them, did not exist; but robbers such as we do not know now did exist, and made all travelling most dangerous, not only to purse, but to life. How could trade grow—much more flourish—under such a state of things, just then aggravated by the sudden dissolution of the monasteries, which, in spite of their faults, had supplied to some extent the more modern institution of the Poor's Board and the School Board?

A short sketch may show how completely dependent Englishmen were on foreign countries for most of the luxuries and many of the necessaries of life, and much was supplied by Flemish skill and industry. Let us take the case of a man of moderate means—one who in London would be a citizen and a member of one of the numerous 'worshipful companies' or 'mysteries' (*i.e.* maisteries) which still exist, who, if he lived in the country, would be designated 'Yeoman,' 'Husbandman,' or if he had a right to bear a coat-of-arms, 'Gentleman.' Sheets to his bed, as a rule, there were none, save when he was sick, and then they were 'Sheets of Raynes'—so called from the place of their manufacture. His walls, if adorned at all, were hung with tapestry from Arras, or with an imitation called 'counterfeit Arras.' His small store of silver plate was, with few exceptions, of foreign workmanship. He took his food from an English 'treen,' or wooden plate, but any earthenware he possessed was from Delft. His meat was cooked in a maslin pan or brass pot made at Mechlin, unless he was content with an English square copper kettle, made of copper plates rudely rivetted together. His choice of vegetables was very limited, unless he lived near a seaport, where he could buy from Flemish traders cabbages, onions, carrots, turnips, and peas, none of which were grown in England. There were no hops in his ale, unless he lived in Worcestershire, where they were grown even in Saxon times.

> Hops, reformation, baize and beer,
> Came into England all in one year.

His watch, if he had such a rare luxury, was foreign. The knife at his girdle, though made in England at Sheffield, even then famous for its cutlery, was a 'jocteleg,' so called from Jaques de Liege, a Fleming, who introduced the manufactory. Knives were not made by Englishmen in England till 1563, when Richard Matthews obtained an order forbidding the importation of Flemish knives. In his pouch, amongst many debased and perhaps clipped coins, he might rejoice in possessing some real sterling money, that is, money sent over by the Esterlings or Flemings in payment of the wool he had sold to them. He might even possess some florins, or Florences, gold coins named after those Florentine merchants I have already mentioned. Most of his costume was Flemish, from the black felt hat which covered his head, to the Cordovan leather which on state occasions encased his feet, and which he purchased from a cordovainer belonging to the small Flemish colony dwelling at the manor of Blanchapelton, near Mark Lane, London, where, in the reign of Edward IV., shoemakers (or cordwainers), basket-makers, wire-drawers, and other foreigners, were permitted to have shops.

Englishwomen were more dependent than men on Flanders for the necessaries and luxuries of life, such as laces of Mechlin or Brussels, velvets and satins of Bruges, linen of Mechlin or of Ypres, and thence

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called diaper, Holland frieze, baize, duffle, cambric, pictures, coaches, musical instruments, cooking utensils, such as vessels of brass, pewter, and iron, herbs, vegetables, Flemish brick for scouring purposes, Flemish tenpenny and other nails, spices, perfumes, starch, trinkets, and buttons, all were foreign.

We know, from lists of protected goods, what things were manufactured in England down to the middle of the 16th century, and these lists show how little could be done by Englishmen, and that many things till then imported were, after the arrival of the Strangers, made by them and their descendants in our own land. If goods had not been largely imported life would not have been endurable, so incapable was England at that time of supplying necessaries and comforts. When persecution broke out in Flanders affairs had assumed a complexion in England which encouraged the fugitives to turn their feet thither. Though Henry VIII. was at heart no Protestant, he was no slave to the Pope. Edward VI.'s reign, though short, promised well for the cause of reform. Mary could not drive back the tide that was fast rising, and with Elizabeth came a golden opportunity. Wise, cautious, and far-seeing, she recognised the value of such men as the Flemings; and we find that not only did she offer them a hearty welcome, but she led them to hope that she would interfere actively to save their country—nay, might even take them so far under her protection as to allow herself to be elected their Sovereign. Flemings came to England by tens of thousands. They first settled in the towns on the east coast—at Norwich, Yarmouth, and further south, at Deal, Sandwich, and Dover—but they flocked chiefly to London, where their advent caused serious alarm to the citizens, who saw that their handicrafts were in danger. These new comers were known as 'Strangers' long before the word Huguenot was in general use. The church registers in London parishes go back in many cases to the year 1538. A few of them have been carefully transcribed and printed, and the frequency with which the term 'Stranger' appears after a name shows the steady increase which took place in their number. As they were aliens, it was deemed necessary to have lists of them made in every parish. This was done with varying exactness at intervals between 1562 and 1635. Many of these lists are preserved, and are now being carefully examined, and will probably be printed by the Huguenot Society, which has lately been formed, with the object of throwing light on the whole subject. To give some idea of the numbers of Strangers to be met with, I need only state that 4000 were residing at Norwich, while in London in 1571 there were 10,000. Flanders was becoming depopulated, and England received the great proportion of the flying host. Some went to Sweden, and others found a refuge in those parts of Holland which remained free under the rule of the patriotic house of Nassau. I will now attempt briefly to describe the influence exercised by the Strangers on the country of their adoption. I can, of course, only give a general account of the work done by them when they established in England the manufacture of those articles of daily domestic use which they had before sent to us by the hands of the merchant strangers. At Norwich they gave a new impetus to the weaving trade, which had been started at Worstead and elsewhere, by Flemings invited over by Edward III. Some Lorrainers commenced glass-making in London, and set up branch works at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Stourbridge. Till then glass was a foreign luxury. Panmakers (a

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trade new to England) opened, about 1600, extensive works. The latter called maslin pans, from Maslinia, the Latin form of Mechlin. Flemish feltmakers settled in large numbers at Southwark, and soon spread throughout the country. They abounded at Newcastle-under-Lyme, where hatmaking was until lately extensively carried on by their descendants. The Company of the Feltmakers was not established till 1604. Buttonmakers set up their quarters at Birmingham. The extensive market gardens near London were first cultivated by Flemings, to whom we owe those common vegetables without which a bowl of Scotch broth could not be made. In London and elsewhere the clockmaking business was almost exclusively in the hands of Flemish or French Protestants. To Flemish brewers at Southwark, London owes her fame for beer. Some of the great breweries are now, I believe, in the hands of descendants of Strangers. At Mortlake, tapestry works were started, but with less success. But Strangers made the cotton district what it now is, for they introduced the weaving of flax and hemp 'coatings,' from which we have the word 'cotton.' Musical instruments were made by Strangers, and it is an interesting fact that Thomas Cramer was a virginal maker in London in 1580. He may have been an ancestor of Cramer, the well-known piano maker of the present day. The virginal was the original idea from which the piano developed. The general break-up of society in Flanders sent to England very many painters. I need only mention Sir Anthony van Dyck, Sir Geoffrey Kneller, Sir Peter van der Faes (better known as Sir Peter Lely), Jan de Mabuse, and Sir Peter Paul Reubens.

It must not be supposed that the English were always kindly disposed to those who had been driven upon their hospitality, or were blind to the fact that they had in them dangerous rivals in all branches of manufacture. It was not easy for the Strangers to conciliate their hosts, nor was it possible for them to conceal their nationality,—their foreign tongue, and their outlandish names, taking the word in its true sense, betrayed them. We find, however, that Flemish names soon got anglicised, or were altogether thrown aside in favour of an English equivalent. Herringhoek became Herring, Puijt became Pugget, or even Bucket; Hennezal, Henzy; du Thisac, Tyzack; Vischer, Fisher or Vizard; van Halen, Hallen; Hoek was changed to Leek, de Leau to Waters, Haestricht to James. The prefix van, equivalent to the French de, was soon given up, except by 'Merchant Strangers,' who had an interest in retaining a token of their nationality, or by wealthy men who could afford the luxury. As the Strangers got scattered over England, they soon mingled with the people of the land, and by intermarriage the succeeding generations became identified with those around them. It is not to be supposed that all or even the great majority of those who came to England for shelter were poor. Flanders lost her noblest and her wealthiest citizens never to recover them. In many cases they had found means ere the storm burst to make provision by sending over much of their fortune before them. They had also friends or relations, who were 'Merchant Strangers' and who had many opportunities of helping the fugitives. These 'Merchant Strangers' formed a Company, and had for centuries imported Flemish goods under strict regulations. They were obliged to lodge with a citizen, and sell their goods within a month after their arrival, or forfeit them. They were forbidden to import articles made in England, but as so few things were home-made, this restriction did not press heavily upon them. When the

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Strangers came later on in vast numbers they had also to lodge with citizens, for London was then fearfully overcrowded, and wealthy city merchants received whole families as lodgers. We find in entries of the burials of Strangers that they are described as being 'out of' the house of some citizen. This arrangement lasted for many years. It was probably only in the country that they secured houses for themselves, and started works, forges, looms, or furnaces for carrying on their special handicraft. In towns where large numbers were to be found, the Strangers were permitted to assemble for public worship after their own manner, and to retain the Church government they had been used to. Where this was the case, regular registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials were kept. Many of these have been preserved, and an important London one has lately been transcribed and printed. It belongs to the Church of the Austin Friars, which, singularly enough, had been the resort of Flemings in the 15th century. This Church, after the dissolution of monasteries, was given to the Protestant Strangers, and in it their descendants worship at the present day. Many interesting facts are to be met with in these registers, and in the domestic papers which are in the Record Office, and have been most ably calendared. Early marriages were then common in England, but especially amongst the Strangers. The reason is not far to seek. Children were of special value, as each son was trained to carry on a handicraft, which was the peculiar property of his parents. Widows soon sought second mates. They were alone amongst those of a different race, and felt their need of a husband's protection. Old and distinctive Christian names were cherished, even when the surname had got anglicised, and in many cases brothers bore the same name, a custom not unknown to the English, for we find that John Leland, the antiquary, was one of three brothers named John, who all grew to man's estate. Surnames were sometimes changed by the use of the suffix son[1] to the parent's Christian name; thus the son of Cornelius would be Cornelison. This practice was of course common in England, but at an earlier date, for by the 16th century English proper names had got pretty well settled down.

Besides the congregation worshipping in the Church of the Austin Friars, London, French Strangers were permitted to worship in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral. This service is still continued, and only lately this chapel has been restored and decorated as a memorial to the late Archbishop, whose catholic and generous nature was in full sympathy with the presence of the descendants of a persecuted race, within the walls of that temple, where he was enthroned as Metropolitan of the great English Reformed Catholic Church. His predecessor, Archbishop Laud, was not, however, a man of such wide views, and he tried to force the Strangers into conformity with the Church of England. In this there was not much probability of success; anyhow, the troubles which so soon followed left them at liberty to worship as they thought best. The authority of the Dutch Churches in England to deal with their own people, and their recognition by the State, is shown by the wording of a recantation by some Anabaptists in the year 1574. (Stow, p. 679.) 'And further, I confesse that the whole doctrine and religion established and published in the Realme of England, as also that which is received and preached in the Dutch Church here in the citie, is sound, true, and according to the Word of God, whereunto in all thinges

[1] 1603, August 12, Buried 'Leonard Peterson sowne of Peter Ffrauncis.'—*All Hall. on Wall Register.*

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I subscribe myselfe, and will most gladly bee a member of the sayd Dutch Church, from henceforth utterly abandoning and forsaking all and everie Anabaptisticall error.'

I have hitherto spoken of England as the home of the Flemish strangers. I wish I had information sufficient to consider what influence they had on Scotland. I can, however, only generalise. The wave of immigration did not break in its full force on these shores. The condition of Scotland then was not favourable. She was too much rent with civil and religious strife to offer a tempting home to the Stranger flying from these very evils in his own land. The earlier influences of the Flemings must not, however, be wholly passed over. 'The burghs of Scotland owe much of their early prosperity to the large immigration of foreigners which had gone on during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The original founders of our towns are supposed to have been, in many cases, wanderers from Flanders, who brought with them their habits of industry, and knowledge of trade and manufacture. Settlers of this description had come in great numbers to England in the reign of Henry I., and spread into the sister country; and when Henry II. drove all foreigners out of his dominions, they flocked into Scotland, where a more enlightened policy made them welcome. Independently of their value in directing and improving the infant manufactures of the country, they became channels for the introduction of many imports from Continental countries. In Berwick they lived apart as a separate community, and they appear prominently in the accounts not only of that burgh, but of Perth, Edinburgh, and Inverkeithing.' (Introduction to *Excheq. Rolls, Scot.*, vol. I. p. lxxxiii.) In early Scotch inventories and accounts we find such entries as 'Patellœ magnœ de Flandria' (1328), 'Olla enea,' 'Patellœ eneœ' (1384). In the inventory of goods stolen from Robert Kerr, of Ancrum, in 1537, we find 'thre dosane of Flanders pulder (pewter) Plaittis weyand fyve stane wecht, v. dosane of Flanders poyder trincheounes (trenchers), twa lawers (lavers) of Flanders poyder, v. tyn flaconis of Flanders, aucht pannis of Flanders, twa frying pannis, . . . three standis of napery of fyne Flanders dernik,' etc. The ports of Fifeshire and the Lothians were the chief resort of Flemings, and there is a strong presumption that they introduced weaving and panmaking. How else can we explain the prevalence of weaving in the Dunfermline district, and iron girdle making at Culross. Hagabag, a corruption of a Dutch word, was the name for a rough linen cloth woven near Newburgh by men who were believed to be the descendants of Flemish weavers. The old Fifeshire name for a shoemaker—a 'brabaner'—points plainly to Brabant. I hope to learn more about the work of the Flemings in Scotland. At present I have scarcely searched beyond the occasional notices that occur in public records. As the value of our kirk records is more recognised I feel sure that some interesting facts will be brought to light, and I am glad to say that a Society for the diffusion of information culled from these and other ecclesiastical and domestic records has been formed.

More might be said about the work of Strangers in Ireland than in this country, for there they settled in great numbers, and for many years formed colonies quite distinct from the surrounding population. I visited when in Waterford the Church in which they formerly worshipped. It once belonged to the Grey Friars, and was given to the Strangers by the city corporation, who also paid the stipend of their pastor, being glad to encourage the residence of so many skilled artisans.

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The weaving trade they established has now disappeared, and the church is disused, save that some descendants still bearing the old names have the right of burial in the vaults beneath.

I cannot wholly pass over the second great wave which a century later swept from France to our shores in 1685. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes brought thousands of French Protestants to England, but the effect on our nation was not the same. The French Protestant did not take so readily to English life as the Fleming. He probably did not as readily determine to settle down, but was ever hoping to return to France. There was neither so great a demand for skilled artisans, nor were the French skilled in so many handicrafts as the Flemings. Silk weaving was their principal industry, and that was extensively carried on in Spitalfields, and the names now met with on shops at the east end of London show how many descendants of the French silk weavers still exist. The wealthier refugees had been trained in a school far different from that of Flanders. They regarded manual labour as beneath the dignity of a gentleman, whilst the Fleming of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was a gentleman because of—not in spite of—his practical connection with the great trade guilds. We find that this was to a great extent the case in Scotland also. 'Even at an early period the younger son of a landed man was not considered to compromise his rank by becoming a merchant burgess' (Introd. *Exch. Rolls, Scot.*, vol. 1. page lxxxiii.). Let us clearly realise the position of affairs. A Frenchman, though rich and well born, could no longer rank as a gentleman if he turned trader, artificer, or farmer, nor could his descendants. 'La noblesse se perd par le trafic' (says Desbois). An Englishman *might* rank as a gentleman in spite of his being a trader, artificer, or farmer; a Scotsman was in much the same position; but a Fleming ranked as a gentleman *because* he was a trader or artificer, and if he held office in a trade guild he was esteemed noble.[1] Merchants ranked 'inter nobiles et magnatos.'

It is clear that great practical advantages have accrued to Great Britain from the presence in the 16th and 17th centuries of men whose blood is now flowing in the veins of thousands of British families—of men who came here possessed with the power of doing something, and who did it, who effected a change in our position amongst nations for which they are *now* only getting that honour which is their due. Times are changed! We are sending out men full of vigour and of hope. Men who make good emigrants because they have the blood of old Huguenot immigrants in their veins.

611. Pedigree of Pitcairn of Innernethy (*continued from* p. 9).—IV. Mr. Andrew Pitcairn of Innernethie (son and heir of No. III.). He was, as the old writers of biography say, bred up to letters, and was a Master of Arts—probably of the University of St. Andrews. By Contract of Marriage of various dates in the year 1606 he was affianced to Margaret Ramsay, daughter and heiress-apparent of Henry Ramsay of Lawes, Co. Forfar (who appears to have been connected with some of the landed

[1] 'You shall even see his window made over his door . . . to show you his pedigree. . . . Their Armes are there which shall beare their atchievments w^th^ y^e^ helmett of a Baron at least, the Feild perhapps shall bee charged w^th^ 3 basketts, to shew his Fathers trade portraied.'—*A Sketch of the Low Countries* (tem. Jas. I.), *Antiquary* v. 12.

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families of that ancient surname in the County of Fife). They were married *ante* 9th February of the following year. On the 21st of August 1622 he had seisin of *Innernethye*, on Charter by his father, dated at *Auchtermuchtie* the 21st of August of that year, and witnessed by Henry Pitcairne *de eodem*, *Robert Pitcairne servitor to a Serene Prince, Charles of Great Britain, France and Ireland*, David Seatoun in Vrquhart (Urquhart, parish of Strathmiglo), and John Philp son of John Philp, Clerk of Newburgh, and by the latter.

V. Andrew Pitcairn of Innernethie and Cordon (eldest son and heir of No. IV. *supra*). In 1632 he, and Margaret Robertson, his future spouse, had seisin from his father of Innernethye. This lady appears to have been a daughter of Thomas Robertson, a citizen of St. Andrews, by his wife Jonet Reekie. This laird, and his wife, on the 3rd of August 1646, entered into a Contract with Archibald, Earl of Angus, and his wife, the Lady Ann Stewart, for her interest, by which the former alienated to the latter the lands of *Pitcurraneis* adjoining Abernethy. In excambion for the alienation of the above lands, the Earl and his Countess, by Charter dated the 3rd of August 1646, disponed to this Andrew Pitcairn, and his wife, the lands of *Cordoun*, with the mill, woods, fishings, etc., to be holden of the Earl and his heirs-male and successors, barons of the barony of Abernethy, in *feu-farm* for a yearly feu-duty of £8 Scots, and a duplicand thereof on the entry of heirs. This Charter by the Earl, and his consort, as she is styled, bears to be written by Robert Pringle, junior, son of Robert Pringle, senior, of Templehillis, writer to the King's Signet, and to be signed and sealed at *Tamptallon* of the date above given, before Archibald Douglas of Hanlanes, Mr. James Sempill, the Earl's servitor, and Samuel Hunter, apothecary in Edinburgh. Andrew Pitcairn also acquired the lands of *Haltoune* in the parish of Abernethy from Andrew Lundie of Carie and Provost's Mains (son of Andrew Lundy of Conland, in the parish of Falkland, who was a younger son of Robert Lundy of Balgonie by Margaret Lumsden his wife, lady of the barony of Conland in her own right, whose father, James Lumsden, lord of that barony, fell with his father-in-law, Robert Arnot of Woodmiln, at *Flodden*), and he, and his wife, Margaret Robertson, were infeft therein on the 2nd of June 1656. He latterly got into embarrassed circumstances, and had to alienate the family estate of *Innernethy*, which he, and his wife, and his father, did, in the year 1655, for the sum of 15,850 merks, to Patrick Ross, a notary in Perth, and Mr. Robert Ross, his eldest son [Deeds Register, MS., Register House]. Cordoun was *apprised* from him and from his eldest son, James Pitcairn, in the year 1662 by William Oliphant of Provostmains, for £4390, 12s. 10d. Scots of principal and £220 of *Sheriff-fee*: and there were other apprisings against him. He was alive in 1664. He had the following issue known to me:—

1. James Pitcairn of Cordoun, of whom *infra* as No. VI.
2. Andrew, who, on 26th December 1655, had seisin of an annual rent out of Cordoun. He appears to have been engaged in agricultural pursuits and to have farmed *Forret*. He owned a good deal of property in and about Abernethy. He was dead *ante* June 1693. He married Isobel Balvaird, heiress of Pitblae, who, on 31st May 1693, had seisin of Pitblae, Mallartyne, and Montquhirrie on a Precept of Clare Constat by the Marquis of Douglas, for infefting her in these properties,

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as heir to John Balvaird of Pitblae, her brother german, (Perth Seisins). They had a son,

a. Andrew Pitcairn, a bailie of Abernethy, who *married* Christian Lennox, daughter of Alexander Lennox, tenant of Balhepburn in the parish of Rhynd. On the 23rd of November 1706, he had a Precept of Clare Constat from Maria, Marchioness of Douglas, for infefting him, as heir to his father, in a tenement of land, with houses and garden adjacent to the same, on the north side of the burgh of Abernethy, the vennel called the *Dead Wynd* being on the south—and in land there. This Clare bears that he was son of Andrew Pitcairn, bailie of Abernethy, and grandson of Andrew Pitcairn of Innernethy. He was father of—

(i.) Robert Pitcairn of Pitblae, who, on 13th June 1727, had a Clare from the Commissioners of the Duke of Douglas for infefting him, as heir to his father, in subjects at Abernethy, the way leading from the *Pyramide* of Abernethy (the famous round tower said to have been built by the Picts), and the *kirkyard* being on the east: and in a *pendicle* there called *St. John's Croft*; and in lands called *the Fluks*. In this writ there is mention of Isobel Hunter, mother of Isobel Balvaird, the maternal grandmother of the grantee. By Ann Aison, his wife, he had a son, Robert Pitcairn of Pitblae, to whom, by disposition 29th January 1770, he conveyed his various properties in and about Abernethy, and who, on 28th July 1789, had a Charter from Archibald, Lord Douglas of Douglas (the successful claimant of the great *Douglas Cause*), confirming the last mentioned disposition to him. He was served heir-general to his cousin Andrew Pitcairn of Hilltown, a writer in Edinburgh, on 11th October 1804 (see *infra*). (Was it from either of the above that certain families of the same surname, flourishing in Dundee towards the close of the last, and the beginning of the present century, derived their descent? In the West Church Burying-ground, Edinburgh, there is a stone the inscription on which states that 'William Pitcairn, Esq., son of Provost John Pitcairn of Dundee, died in 1831, aged 68'—of what family was Provost Pitcairn?)

(ii.) Andrew Pitcairn, writer in Edinburgh. On the 14th of December 1726, he, designated

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'lawful son of the deceased Andrew Pitcairn of Pitblae,' was, at 23 years of age, admitted a Notary Public. Notarial Motto '*Divina Providentia mihi haereditate est.*' He was extensively employed in conveyancing business in Strathmiglo and neighbourhood. His name appears among the agents admitted by the Court of Session in the year 1755: and he carried on his business in *Halkerston's Wynd.* On October 12, 1735, he was married to Grizel Aison, daughter to the then deceased Thomas Aison, writer at Glentarkie, near Strathmiglo. [Edinburgh Marriage Register.] Mr. Aison probably originally belonged to Dunkeld, or that neighbourhood. On the 26th of July 1694, he, described as *Writer in Dunkeld,* was admitted Notary, being then of the age of 27, and took for his motto '*Justus ut palma florebit.*' He appears to have acted as factor and local man of business on the *Burleigh* Estate of Strathmiglo. The following entry from the Parochial Register of Strathmiglo relates to his burial: 1730, May 24, in 'First Cloth to Thomas Aison, writer at Glentarkie, £04 : 16 : 00.' Andrew Pitcairn died at Edinburgh in the year 1780, and on February 5th was buried in the Greyfriar's Burying ground there, '3 D[ouble] p[aces] n[orth] the Gate leading to Heriot's Hospital, closs the wall, aged 80.' [Greyfriar's Mortuary Register, MS.] His wife, Grizel Aison, who predeceased him, was buried in the same Churchyard 'in Mr. Broun's ground' on the 5th day of May 1774. They had, with other issue, (1) Andrew Pitcairn of Hilltown, who followed his father's profession of writer in Edinburgh, born in 1736. In 1773-4 he is entered in Williamson *Edinburgh Directory* as 1st Clerk to William Binning, Advocate, *Bull's Turnpike.* Latterly he appears to have carried on his business *opposite the Water House on the Castle Hill.* He died in the year 1803, *sine prole,* and on the 14th March was buried beside his father in the Greyfriar's. On the 11th of October 1804, his cousin Robert Pitcairn of Pitblae was served heir general to him; and (2) Janet, the wife of Mr. James Laidlaw, Writer to the Signet. She appears to

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have died *sans* issue on 24th October 1798, and was buried in the Greyfriar's on the 26th. Andrew, her brother, was served heir general to her on 24th May 1799. Mr. Laidlaw remarried at Dundee on 11th August 1801 with Jean, 2nd daughter of the deceased John Pitcairn, merchant, and late Provost of Dundee. His 1st wife's family and his 2nd wife's were probably related.

(iii.) Christina Pitcairn, wife of the Rev. Alexander Pirrie, a dissenting minister at Newburgh, author of several works on religious subjects, some of them of a polemical nature.

VI. James Pitcairn of Cordoun (eldest son of No. V. *supra*). He was involved, along with his father, in pecuniary difficulties. He died, it is believed, *sine prole, ante* 18th April 1664, of which date Isabella Edgar, his relict, obtained Decree of Adjudication against her father-in-law and William Oliphant of Provostmains, for his interest, adjudging Cordoun for a debt due to her. She remarried with a certain Mr. Thomas Forbes, a Doctor of Medicine.

Although I have not, up to the present time, been able to filiate Mr. Alexander Pitcairn, minister of Tannadyce in Forfarshire, *temp.* Charles I., among whose descendants can be numbered men distinguished at the Bar and on the Bench, in the Church and in Letters, including Principal Robertson, the historian, and the late Henry, Lord Brougham, circumstances known to me make me conclude that he is likely enough to have been a son of No. II. of the above pedigree. JAS. RONALDSON LYELL.

612. THE BURIAL-PLACE OF THE EARLS OF MAR.—The will of Annabella, Countess of Mar, which was printed at page 1, gives some information as to her husband's intentions regarding the reinterment of his ancestors in the vault at Alloa as Cambuskenneth had fallen into ruin. There is, however, no record of this being done. The vault was constructed, and two inscriptions now printed show the interval that elapsed between the death of the Earl and the completion of the vault. Henceforth it was regarded as the burial-place of the Earls of Mar, and it seems certain that the four succeeding Earls of Mar were buried in it. John, Earl of Mar, who was attainted and died abroad in 1732, left behind him written recommendations as to the management of the estate, which was preserved to his son by the purchase of it from Government. In a small volume in his own handwriting, now in the possession of his descendant the Earl of Mar and Kellie, he states his wishes concerning his own burial and the erection of a monument in the family aisle, which was over the family vault. This aisle was the chancel of the old Alloa Chapel, afterwards the Parish Church. In 1819 the church was pulled down, with the exception of the tower, and a new church erected on a site about a quarter of a mile to the westward. On the destruction of the church, John Francis, Earl of Mar, erected a chapel on the site of the old chancel, and including within its area not only the old vault, but space to the west of it in which two rows of brick graves were constructed,

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The first inscription is inserted in the north wall of the vault.
The second inscription in the south wall.

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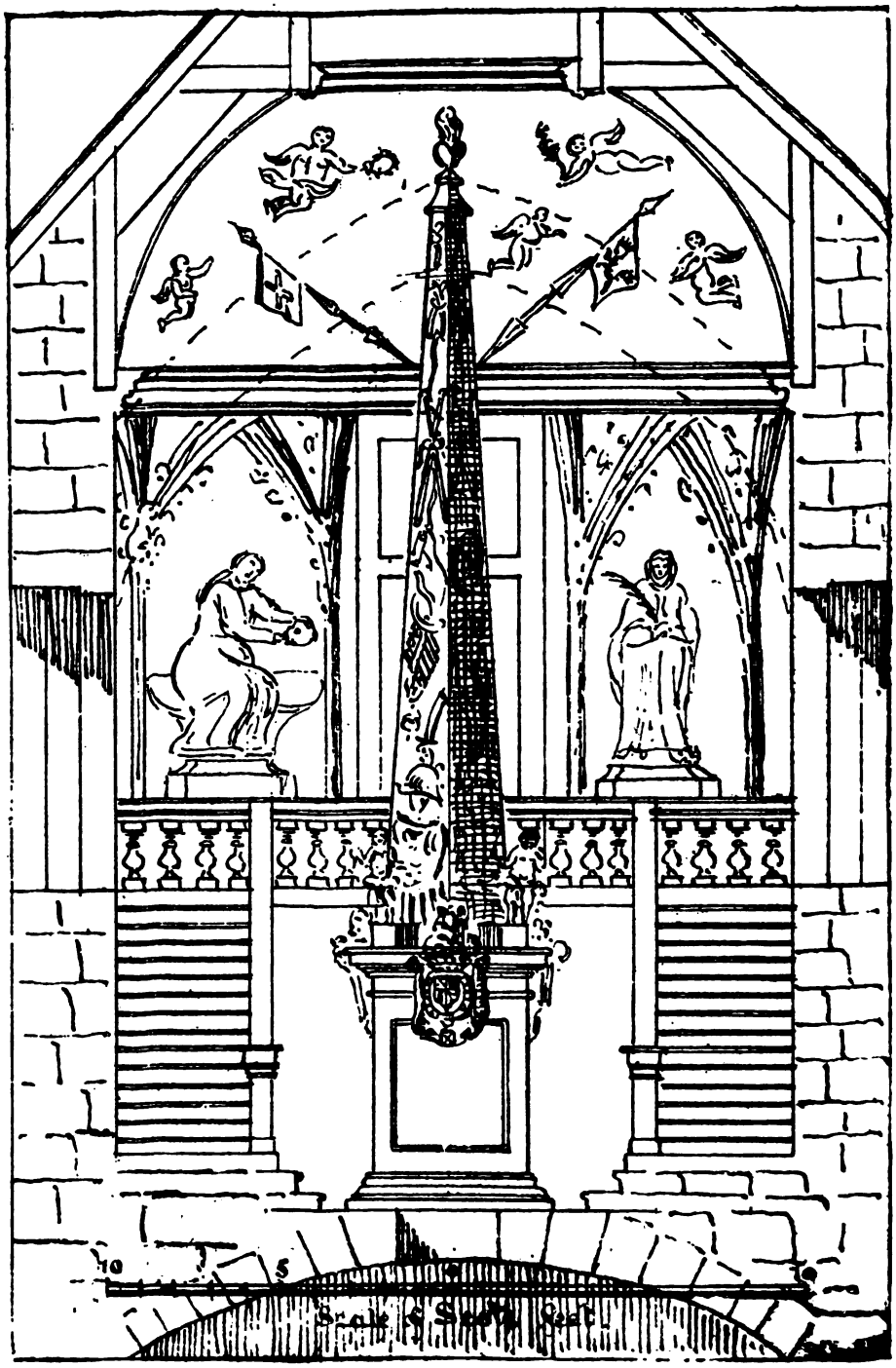

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When the vault was opened in 1866 no trace remained of any coffins earlier than the eighteenth century. It was supposed that the coffins of the earlier Lords had been transferred to the brick graves; a few years later they were examined and found empty. No explanation can be given of what is certainly a curious fact.

Lord Mar and Kellie has kindly permitted me to print the interesting directions left by his ancestor, and also to reproduce a sketch made by the attainted Earl to illustrate his description. The monument, if erected, would not have been without dignity, but would, with the coloured frescoes behind it, have scarcely been deemed a congruous adornment to a Presbyterian place of worship in the last century, though much superior to many of the marble monstrosities which were allowed a place in churches at that period.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

Extracts from 'Legacie to my son,' written by John, Earl of Mar, 1726:—'It is no great matter what becomes of a man's body when the breath of life is once out of it; But tho I should die abroad, I wish to be buried w^t^ my ancestors at home. Wherever my death happen I hope I shall not be so destitut of friends to have non to take care to find some proper place where to put my body to rest & remain free from insult, until it can conveniently, by the advice & direction of you & such friends & relations as you shall think fit to consult, be transported to Alloa, & there, without eclat or giveing disturbance to any, to be decently & privatly inter'd by a few of my friends & relations.

'If it shall please God so to order that you shall come to be tolerablie easie in y^r^ affairs, w^ch^ in his goodness I hope he shall, I recomend to you the haveing a monument of marble made & erected for the ffamily in the Isle of the Church of Alloa over the vault or burying-place conforme to a Designe w^ch^ is amongest my Drawings. This monument & the alteration of the Isle would not be very chargable, but I do not strictly tey you down to this Designe for it, leaveing you at liberty to alter it according to y^r^ own fancie, w^t^ the advice of those you may consult who understand & have a right teast of such things, as y^r^ acquaintance, Mr. Gibb, to whom pray make my compliments.

'I leave you also at freedome as to the Inscriptions to be put on the monument, & I shall leave amongst my papers what occurs to me for them.'

Chattou, March 1726.

'Directions concerning the monument to be erected in the Isle of the Church of Alloa.

'The Monument to be an Obilisk of Black marble w^t^ a heart on the top of white & a flame comeing out of it of guilt brass, the obilisk standing on a Pedestall of a different colourd marble, and Trofies of guilt brass to be on the four sides of the Obilisk. Two sides to be made up of Broad swords, targets, Highland guns and pistols, powder horns & bagpipes, after the way of the Highlanders' armeing. The other two sides to be of the ordinary & modern armour as now used, & a Comander-in-chife's batton.

'In one place of the Trophies to be a representation of a bundle of Papers teyd togither and indorsed JEWELS FOR SCOTLAND, anno 1722 & 1723.

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'On one side of the Pedestall on a scutchon stuck to it to the armes of Mar & Erskine as is now used by me. On the side opposit, the Earle of Mar's armes w^t^ the Earl of Panmure's impaled. On another side Earle Mar's armes w^t^ Earle Kinnoul's impaled. And on the forth side L^d^ Mar's armes w^t^ the Duke of Kingston's impaled.

'The Obilisk to be placed on the pedestall, the angles of the one contrair to the other, and supported on two Lyons & two Grifons couchant of Brass guilt.

'On the four corners of the Pedestall to be four weeping boys of white marble standing.

'The plain field on each side & Dado of the Pedestall to be of white marble, on w^ch^ to be cutt or ingraved such inscriptions as shall be thought proper by L^d^ Erskine.

'The Monument to be placed over the vault or Burying-place betwixt the two stairs that lead up to L^d^ Mar's seat in the Church.

'A stair to be made from the door of L^d^ Mar's low seat into the body of the Church, down to the vault or burying-place, w^ch^ stair to be so coverd comonly w^t^ planks or shutters that they can be easly take up or opned when ther's occasion of entering into the vault.

'The vault of the Isle to be taken away, for the roof to be made higher on account of the Monument, & a coupola made directly over it, w^th^ rooms made of each side of the Isle, all w^ch^ will be more clearly seen by the Design or Draught.'

613. The Lee Penny (reprinted from *The Scotsman* by kind permission of the Editor).—In the ancient kirk of St. Bride, at the beautiful village of Douglas, in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, are to be seen two leaden caskets in which are stated to be enclosed the hearts of two eminent Scottish noblemen—(1) the good Sir James Douglas, so well known in history and tradition, and who was virtually the founder of the great house of that ilk; and (2) Archibald, the fifth Earl Douglas, who has been designed 'the great Earl,' but who is better known in the history of Scotland as 'Archibald Bell the Cat,' High Chancellor of Scotland. The founder of the house of Douglas, 'the good Sir James,' was one of the most trusted adherents of Robert the Bruce, and the familiar tale of his expedition to the Holy Land with the King's heart, and its result, need not be retold. The leading adherent of Sir James Douglas in the expedition was Sir Symon Loccard (afterwards named Lockhart) of the Lee, Lanarkshire; and after the death of his chief the command of the Scottish soldiers fell to him. In a fight with the Moors, Sir Symon Lockhart had, according to the tale, the good fortune to capture a Moorish nobleman of high rank. The wife of the prisoner brought her husband's ransom, and while paying over the money to Sir Symon, she accidentally dropped a jewel, which she eagerly picked up and tried to hide from the Scottish leader, but without effect, as he insisted on its being also handed over as part of the ransom. The Moorish lady, finding her prayers to return the jewel had no effect, reluctantly gave it to her husband's captor, at the same time informing him it had a miraculous virtue in curing diseases, both of man and beast. This jewel is the celebrated 'Lee Penny,' which it is said inspired Sir Walter Scott to write his well-known novel, *The Talisman*. The Lee Penny is a jewel of a heart shape, slightly fractured on one side, of a dark red colour, semi-

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transparent, and for greater security has been set in a shilling of the period of Edward I. It has a silver chain and ring attached, for the purpose of enabling it to be used. The manner of its use in curing disease has from the time it came into the possession of the Lee family been very simple, as it was simply dipped in water which had been poured into a vessel, and the contents of which were afterwards drunk by the patient.

This heirloom or 'talisman' is still one of the most valued possessions of the Lockharts of the Lee, and great care is taken to preserve it among the treasures of this ancient Scottish family. Although in our modern days the use of a curative 'amulet' of this description would be scoffed at as idle superstitution, there is not the slightest doubt that for centuries the Lee Penny was regarded as a very powerful charm or curative agent in the treatment of disease, not only in Scotland but also across the Border; and so late as 1824 a gentleman came to the Lee and had the penny dipped in water, which he carried back to England to cure his cattle, which had been bitten by a mad dog. The results of this visit are not stated, but this seems to be the last recorded case of the Lee Penny having been laid under requisition as a panacea for disease. A local writer of some considerable reputation for veracity and erudition, in a work published in 1864, regarding this family heirloom, says:—'There is one fact connected with it, the truth of which can be attested by many individuals, and the accuracy of which we have personally verified, namely, that if two glasses are filled with water and the penny dipped into one of them, a person who has not witnessed the operation can always distinguish the latter by its taste.' As we have said, a firm belief existed for many generations in the efficacy of this ancient jewel as a cure for diseases, and evidence to this is to be found in the fact that when the plague visited Newcastle the inhabitants of that city besought the Lockhart family to lend it to the Magistrates for use as a remedial agent in dispelling the pest, and their request having been complied with, a large sum of money was deposited as a security for its safe return. Its removal to Newcastle appears to have been attended with most beneficial results, as the Newcastle people were very desirous to retain it, offering to forfeit the deposit-money rather than return it to Lee; which, however, was not permitted. So late as 1817, a farmer and his son from Northumberland arrived at Lanark, carrying two casks attached to their saddles, to contain water in which the Lee Penny had been dipped. As a condition attached to its efficacy on this occasion, we read that after the Penny had been immersed it was ordered that the vessels which contained the water were not to touch the ground till they reached their destination. It is also alleged that a Lady Baird of Saughtonhall, near Edinburgh, recovered from the effects of the bite of a mad dog by drinking the medicated water, and bathing the affected parts in it, even although prior to doing so she had already shown some of the distressing symptoms of hydrophobia.

The *Domestic Annals of Scotland* contain more than one reference to this family relic as a curative agent. In 1628, during the witchcraft period, a woman named Young was prosecuted as a witch for curing and inflicting disease, and on evidence it came out that the accused and her husband had sent to the Laird of Lee to borrow his 'curing stone' for their cattle, which had the 'routing ill.' Lady Lee refused to lend the stone, but sent flagons of water in which the Lee Penny had been dipped, whereupon it is said the cattle drank and recovered. The Assembly of the Kirk,

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about the same period, during one of their sittings at Glasgow, took up the question of the efficacy of the stone as a curative agent, and the alleged superstitious use of it; and the Laird of Lee, who had attended the sitting, having explained the mode of using the amulet—viz., by dipping it in water—the Assembly solemnly delivered themselves as follows:—'Considering that in nature there are monie things seen to work with strange effect y'rof no human witte can give a reason, it having pleasit God to give to stones and herbes a special virtue for the healing of monie infirmities in man and beast, advises the brethren to surcease their process, as y'rin they perceive no ground of offence, and admonishes the Laird of Lee in the using of said stone to tak heid it be usit hereafter with the least scandall that possibly may be.' We have no doubt the Laird and his successors profited by the sensible admonition of the Assembly of the Kirk, as for many generations thereafter this ancient amulet was, rightly or wrongly, regarded in Scotland as a powerful factor in the cure of many diseases, and its apparently successful operation was largely, if not entirely, due to the imagination of the patients who partook of the sparkling fluid in which the jewel had been solemnly immersed for their benefit.

614. SKEAN DUBH (vol. ix. p. 19.)—In reply to the above I am not aware that I ever said the knife in question was not an old one. The *Scottish Antiquary* (vii. p. 78) says: 'The sketch here given represents a skean dubh in my possession, which is said to have belonged to, and have been worn by Duncan, first Lord Campbell of Lochow, commonly known as Black Duncan,' etc. In vol. vii. p. 128, I pointed out that if the skean dubh was the same one as I had seen, the evidence that it had 'belonged to and been worn by Duncan, first Lord Campbell of Lochow,' was very slender. The knife may be old, I believe it is, but even if proved to have been found at Finlarig, that does not go far to substantiate the statement that it belonged to Black Duncan.

J. M'G.

615. OLD EDINBURGH REGISTERS.—MARRIAGES, 1595-1600.[1]—

1595.

April 6. James Sybbal and Christiane Wood.
" " Johnne Hutchesowne and Jonet Wright.
" 13. Robert murheid and Jonet Mure.
" 20. Arthour ray and Elizabeth codiner.
" 23. David rychardsonne and Sara bynning.
" " Malcolm pringill and Beatrix hay.
" 30. William tod and Margaret finlaye (?).
May 4. James Wallace and Marioun gichen.
" 7. William Scot and Jane Skene.
" " Archibald dempster and Agnes balderstonn.
" " George smyth and Margaret smyth.
" 11. James Dowie and Agnes welche.
" " Isaac moresone and Helene arnot.
" 14. Rychard hornmaker and Geillie mure.
" 18. Mr. James spottiswood and Agnes mowbray.

[1] By the kind permission of the Registrar-General, I am able to give a transcript of the earlier portion of these interesting registers.

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May 21. James johnnestonn and Sibilla grahame.
„ „ David Wauche and Catherine Sytchie.
„ 28. Johnne robertsonne and Agnes arnot.
„ „ William Makgie and Katherine makgie.
„ „ James thomesone and Agnes carmychaell.
June 4. Thomas Marschell and Bessie rankene.
„ „ William crawfurd and Barbara Johnnestonn.
„ „ James thomesone and Margaret sommervell.
„ „ Rychard wilsonne and Agnes sommervell.
„ 11. Johnne broun and Marioun diksonne.
„ „ Johnne cowlie and Christiane heriot.
„ „ Johnne horne and Jonat ray.
„ 18. James sincler and Jonat strencherd.
„ „ William achesonne and Bessie thomesonne.
„ 25. Johnne land and Elspailt banchop.
„ „ Johnne adamesonne and Marioun robesonne.
„ „ Johnne hodge and Margaret trunche.
„ „ William riddell and Masie burnet.
July 2. Robert jamesonne and Agnes fischer.
„ „ George knowie and Bessie zuill.
„ „ Harie wilsonne and Susanna libbertonn.
„ „ Robert nakket and Margaret murray.
„ „ James nicoll and Katherine lawrie.
„ „ Petter zair and Marioun pomfray.
„ „ George sandersonne and Barbara lowrie.
„ 9. Mr. James balfour and Issobell king.
„ „ Androw corbreck and Jonat Philp.
„ „ William Murray and Kathrene wallace.
„ „ William blythman and Marioun maknacht.
„ „ William walker and Kathrene mowatt.
„ „ Walter hendersone and Jonat symesone.
„ „ Robert mercer and Rebecca Carmychaull.
„ „ William andersonne and Jonat lyell.
„ 16. James watsone and margaret russell.
„ „ Mathew distoun and Kathrene burnet.
„ „ James maistertonn and Janie aikenhead.
„ „ Johnne diksonne and Helene craig.
„ „ Rychard campbell and Alesonne crumbie.
„ „ Johnne laing and Janie lawsonne.
„ „ Antonie quhyt and Margaret craik.
„ 23. Niniane makmorane and Elspailt purdie.
„ „ William storie and Euphame hay.
„ „ Samuell thomesone and Jonat spens.
„ „ James harper and Marioun sandersonne.
„ 30. Johnne wyllie and Marioun bartane.
„ „ Gilbert robertsonn and Elspaitt fiddes.
„ „ Alex[r] Makilwraith and Bessie reidpaith.
„ „ Johnne allane and Marioun leggat.
„ „ Thomas myller and Jonat steedman.
„ „ David broun and Barbara broun.
„ „ David partene and Margaret Johnnestonn.
Aug. 13. Gilbert gray and Agnes gib.

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Aug. 13. Thomas seir and Issobell warrand.
„ „ William symesoune and Kathrene kinloch.
„ „ Johnne leirmount and Issobell kennoche.
„ „ Walter scot and Christiane scot.
„ „ William zuill and Begis symesonne.
„ 20. Johnne adamesonne and Marioun boyd.
„ „ Androw gib and Issobell matin.
„ „ Thomas mure and Helene blackburne.
„ „ Robert stoddart and Elspathe hog.
„ „ Patrik fleming and Janet scheills.
„ „ David moresoune and Isobell dewnom.
„ „ Johnne alex^r and Jonat wallie.
„ „ Alex^r rwnsoman and Agnes scot.
„ „ Donald waddell and Margaret dalrimpill.
„ „ Rychard broun and Kathrene hop.
„ 27. Johnne kello and Marioun blyth.
Sept. 3. Thomas moir (or mow) and Kathrene coupland
„ 10. James smyth and Margaret norwell.
„ „ Thomas corstoun and Isobell naigie.
„ 17. Thomas blak and Marioun zoung.
„ „ James kay and Elspaith scot.
„ 24. Maister Patrik bannatyne and Sara johnnestonn
„ „ Johnne darling and Marioun cairnie.
Oct. 1. James allane and Agnes speir.
„ 8. David dormount and Marioun erskene.
„ 15. Rychard skyrling and Agnes wat.
„ 29. Mr. Thomas moresonne and Marioun grahame

(*To be continued.*)

616. SURNAMES.—That Scotland is inhabited by Scotchmen is a fact patent to every schoolboy, for he is taught that, in 843, the name Scotland was given to the country because the dominant race were Scots who in 563 came from Ireland. I take my information from a *Brief History of Scotland*, one of the Royal School Series. A further study of the same book informs me that the Danes invaded Scotland, but were finally defeated and expelled in 1010. The English had also a nasty habit of invading Scotland; they however got their quietus in 1314 at the ever-glorious battle of Bannockburn, after which Scotland was the home of Scotchmen, and the sons of those who bled with Wallace and by Bruce were led now sing the praises of their sires. This is very national, very attractive—but I would ask, Is it history? Are Scotchmen as fully the descendants of the Scots of twelve hundred years or even of six hundred years ago as the Jews of Our Lord's day were of the followers of Moses? If not, why not? That they are not I venture to assert, why they are not, I will proceed to consider.

The Danes and the English were not simply invaders who, being defeated, departed with bag and baggage. Many of them when they came remained as settlers. What schoolboys are not taught, those who study history more thoroughly discover, that both Danes and English became denizens, and this was in a very striking manner the case with the English. Wallace was by descent 'the Walesman,' not indeed an Englishman, but a Briton from Wales. Bruce was of English or rather Anglo-Norman

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descent, and a great proportion of our own old Scottish governing families were Anglo-Normans. The Stewarts, the Hays, Hamiltons, and very many others. But it may be asked, Was the English the last great influx of foreign blood? I believe not. But as yet it has not been recognised that there was a later influx. Genealogy has been neglected, and, as a consequence, history has been obscured.

I was present lately at the sale of a famous herd of short-horns. The auctioneer spoke eloquently and ably on the benefit cattle-breeding had been to the farmer and the advantage of having a good stock whose descent was accurately registered. I said to a friend, If I said half so much about the advantage of human genealogy, I should be set down as a crank; and then I studied the catalogue, full of grand pedigrees, eleven and twelve generations long, enough to take any of the men present back to 14th-century ancestors, yet, amongst all of them, probably not more than a score knew the names of their great-great-grandfathers. If a bull is the better for having his pedigree known, why not a man? Breeders know that a bull inherits certain qualities, and produce his pedigree as a guarantee that he has, or ought to have, these qualities—a bull does not, because he cannot, realise the advantage of his pedigree, a man can, but as a rule does not—that is his individual fault or misfortune as the case may be—a nation made up of an aggregation of men is what its people make it, and not to know the composition of the people is an obstacle to the clear understanding of national history.

Two methods are available—the first, which must be necessarily laborious, but is the most satisfactory, is to collect a mass of family pedigrees and classify these. The Americans are busily engaged on this work, and they will find the advantage of it.[1] The other method is to classify family names. The value of this is well discussed in a leader of the *Scotsman* of March 15, 1894, which we print:—

'What's in a Surname?' has received from an official source an answer that may surprise unthinking and uninquiring people. In a special report which has been prepared by Mr. Robert E. Matheson, Assistant Registrar-General, on 'the numerical strength, the derivation, the ethnology, and the distribution' of Irish patronymics, he lays it down that 'the history of the country lies enshrined in its Surnames.' If it be generally true that by means of family nomenclature an insight can be obtained into the blood and origin, the early employments and customs, the beliefs, the superstitions, and even the humours of a nation, this must be especially true of Ireland, where the subject is surrounded by picturesque and imposing detail which can hardly be encountered in other lands. For, says this authority, 'on our shop fronts and in our graveyards may be found side by side the names of the descendants of the Milesian Prince, the Scandinavian Viking, and the Norman Knight.' In these circumstances it may be thought surprising that in our days, when everything is tabulated and treated statistically, the materials of national history and character contained in Surnames should have been neglected. An attempted analysis was made in the Census of 1851, but from the difficulties met with it was abandoned. Mr. Matheson, who had already broken ground for the work

[1] *Tyde what may Betyde*, a magazine edited by Mr. Stewart and devoted to the history of the family of the Haigs of Bemersyde, is a most commendable attempt to arouse interest in Scottish genealogy. We hope to notice it at some length in our next number.—ED.

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in a treatise on the varieties and synonyms of Irish Surnames and Christian names, was prepared to enter in earnest on the relinquished task with the Census records of 1891 for a basis; but these were vitiated for his purpose by a clause in the Act of Parliament directing that inmates of public institutions should be indicated only by initials. His present elaborate and most interesting report has, therefore, been founded on the information extracted from the birth indices of the Irish General Register Office for 1890; and affords means of comparison with similar analyses deduced by the English Registrar-General from the indices of 1853, and by the Registrar-General for Scotland from the index to the Birth Register for 1863.

The first point raised is that of the most prevalent Surnames in England, Scotland and Ireland, and the extent to which, by being found in all three countries, these indicate common elements of race and custom. For Ireland a list of one hundred principal surnames has been prepared, while for the other two countries only the fifty that were most common forty and thirty years ago are available. 'Murphy' takes a pretty easy lead among the Irish Surnames, holding the place occupied in England and Scotland by 'Smith.' It is estimated that there were no fewer than 62,600 people of that sept living beyond the Channel in 1890. Next to it came 'Kelly' and 'Sullivan,' as 'Smith' with us is followed by 'M'Donald' and 'Brown' and in England (including Wales) by 'Jones' and 'Williams.' There is wonderful agreement in the proportionate prevalence of the leading names in the different kingdoms. The 'Murphys' constitute 13.3 per 1000 of the Irish population, while of 'Smiths' of different spellings there are 13.8 per 1000 to the South and 14.2 per 1000 North of the Border. Taking the three first surnames in each list, they form 36.9 per 1000 of the population of Scotland, 35.7 per 1000 of the people of England, and 34.3 per 1000 of the Irish race at home. No fewer than seven surnames have a place in the list of the first fifty for all three countries. 'Smith,' so preponderant in Great Britain, has the respectable position of fifth in Ireland, 'Brown' which is third in Scotland, ranks sixth in England, and thirty-seventh in the sister isle; 'Thomson,' which is fourth in the roll of Scottish Surnames, sinks to the fifteenth place in England and to the forty-second in Ireland; and 'Wilson,' eighth with us, is eleventh on the English and twenty-sixth on the Irish list. 'Clark,' 'Martin' and 'White' are the other surnames common to the United Kingdom; and it is a rather remarkable fact that none of the second fifty names on the Irish list are specially prevalent in both of the other countries, although a number of them are common to England and Ireland, or to Scotland and Ireland. These latter are to be found chiefly in Ulster, and are the living evidence of the large admixture of Scottish blood in the North of Ireland. Mention may be made, in addition to those already noted, of 'Murrays,' 'Campbells,' and 'Johnstons,' and after them of 'Stewarts,' 'Reids,' 'Bells,' 'Scotts,' and 'McDonalds,' all more or less prominent surnames in Ireland as well as in Scotland. Their positions on the respective lists are, however, very different; thus 'Campbell' with us is seventh, in Ireland only thirty-first; 'Stewart' is sixth, and in Ireland fifty-eighth; 'Scott' is tenth, and in Ireland ninetieth; 'M'Donald' yields place here only to 'Smith,' and in Ireland it has to be content to be ninety-fifth.

If these facts tell of connections and resemblances, they speak also of distinctions, and there are plenty of others to bring out the features of contrast between Irish Surnames and those of England and of Scotland.

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Of the large majority of the Irish names, as of those of Scotland, it may be said that they are 'peculiar to the country' in the sense of originating there. But unlike those of Scotland, the characteristic Irish Surnames—Murphys, Kellys, Sullivans, O'Briens, Byrnes, Ryans, Connors, O'Neills, Reillys, Doyles, McCarthys, Gallaghers, Dohertys, and the rest—are in no case found to be prevalent outside of Ireland. This points to a highly significant difference in the distribution and influence of the two peoples. The large proportion of surnames of English origin and meaning among a people where the predominant element of the population is Celtic may be explained in part by the old statutes requiring that every Irishman living within the Pale 'should take to him an English Surname of a town, as Sutton, Chester, &c.; or colour, as white, blacke, browne; or arte or science, as smith or carpenter; or office, as cook or butler.' But, on the other hand, it is known that English and Scottish settlers took Irish Surnames; and the question is further complicated by the practice which prevails in some Irish parts 'of using English names with their Irish translations or equivalents interchangeably;' while an analogy to the tee-names of our fishing villages is to be found in the custom of appending an addition where a particular family name prevails exclusively, as in the case of the Ryans of Tipperary, who are distinguished as the 'Bann,' 'Cooper,' 'Corney,' 'Dan' Ryans, and so forth.

What makes Irish surnames a matter of wonder and envy to nations less favoured is the number of them that are of regal origin. Mr. Matheson's analysis goes far to establish the fact that a moiety of the population of Ireland are descendants of Kings and Princes. The Murphys themselves—the name is the anglicised form of M'Murrough—are of 'the old royal family of Leinster;' they are found throughout Ireland, but are still most common in their ancient seat, Wexford. The McCarthy's were 'anciently Kings and Princes of Desmond;' and more than half of them are found in County Cork. The MacDermotts were former Princes of Moylurg and hereditary marshals of Connaught; and, accordingly, in Connaught, and especially Roscommon, they do most abound. So also with the descendants of the O'Mahonys, Princes of Ivaugh; the O'Ryans, Princes of Idrone; the O'Sullivans, Princes of Beara; the O'Tooles, 'the celebrated Princes of Imaile,' and a host of other Milesian chiefs; to-day, in spite of the inroads of Saxons, with their language and customs, they still occupy largely their hereditary territories. It is remarkable at the same time to note how many of the surnames that have reflected glory on Ireland in the fields of literature, war, and statesmanship are of stranger origin. 'Moore' is one of these; there are some 17,700 of Moores scattered all over Ireland, but the number in the original English home of the name is probably thrice as great. The Anglo-Norman family of De Burgos took the name of Burke, and in some cases of MacWilliam and MacPhilip; and the Barrys, Butlers, Dillons, Lacys, Roches, Purcells, and a crowd besides, are of Norman descent. The Plunketts are among the surnames in which the Danish occupation can still be traced; while many families descended from the Danes and Norwegians have, like the Normans, exchanged their names for others of Milesian origin. The name of Walsh, which is fourth on the Irish list of surnames, and is represented in nearly every county, is among the evidences of Welsh settlement.

A more curious instance is the colony, drawn from Wales, but not

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consisting mainly of Welshmen, who since an early date have kept themselves apart as a peculiar people, in the baronies of Forth and Bargy, County Wexford. In their peninsular position, between the Bays of Bannow and Wexford, and with the aid of their fortified houses, the remains of fifty-nine of which were still standing in an area of 40,000 acres half a century ago, they were able to resist for centuries Irish encroachments, and preserve their special customs, dialect, and surnames. According to a report of a visit paid by Dr. Mitchell, the Inspector of Registration, in June last, the opening of markets and of railway and steam routes has made great changes on this once isolated race. A number of the old surnames, such as Codd, Stafford, Sinnett, Hore, and Rossiter, are still very common; but it is only among the most illiterate that any considerable number of the words of the old dialect—a lineal descent of the English introduced by the first settlers—are now used. Corresponding phenomena are those presented by the names and pursuits of the descendants of the French and Flemish Huguenot families, of which colonies were formed at Portarlington and other places after 1674; and of the refugees from the Rhine Palatinate, who to the number of 7000 were brought over by Queen Anne in 1709, and settled largely on lands in County Limerick. To the Huguenots Ireland is indebted for its linen and cambric manufactures; and Lefevre, Lefanu, and Trench are among the names with which they have enriched Irish history and literature. A Huguenot family of Blancs have carried on in Portarlington for some two centuries, from father to son, the occupation of butcher, under the name of 'Blongs,' and they have still representatives in the place, who have returned to the original spelling of the name and practise the ancestral calling. The 'Palatines' in the district around Court Matrix, Balingran, and Killiheen, County Limerick, are not yet merged in the surrounding population. Dr. Mitchell notes, among prevailing names, 'Delmege,' 'Lodwig,' 'Modlar,' 'Reinart,' 'Ruttle,' and 'Switzer;' and the Christian names, Jacob and the like, also indicate their Teutonic origin. Although the oldest of the present generation know nothing of the German tongue, the members of this little Protestant colony still 'cling together like the members of a clan, and worship together.' Most of the 'Palatines' have 'a distinctly foreign look, and are strongly built, swarthy in complexion, dark-haired and dark-eyed.' A still greater contrast is afforded by their habits of 'thrift and industry,' and by their homes compared with the surrounding type of dwellings occupied by the descendants of Milesian Princes. They are 'all comfortable in appearance, some thatched, some slated, some of one story, others of two: nearly all have a neat little flower-garden, and very many have an orchard beside, or immediately behind, the house.'

What is true of Ireland holds good of Scotland. Our surnames are well worth studying. They will tell of Danish and English blood flowing in Scottish veins, and they will tell as plainly of Flemish blood. Surnames are usually derived from places; from trade or handicrafts; from physical peculiarities and from paternity, such as Johnson the son of John. We, however, find a vast number of names which do not come under these heads, or which coming under one or other of them present peculiarities. Such names abound in the Lowlands, and save in our old burghs are not found earlier than the 15th or 16th centuries. Many of these names are

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generally supposed to be strictly Scottish, but in several districts of England which were 300 years ago centres of the weaving business we find groups of the same names. This can scarcely be accidental; we cannot attribute it to a migration between Scotland and England, for 300 years ago no such migration was possible, as we, however, find the same names in Flanders, and as we have documentary evidence that the English holders of these names were descended from Flemish settlers we must conclude that those who bear them in Scotland were of Flemish origin. It would exceed the limits of this paper to enter into details; we hope to continue the subject in a future number. I may, however, state that taking Norfolk, London, and Gloucestershire as old English weaving districts, I have found groups of names which Scotsmen would claim as belonging to Scotland, being at the present day common here, but which are of Flemish origin. Just to show that the materials exist for proving the prevalence of Flemish blood in Scotland at the present day, I will mention but a few of the many names common to England, Flanders, and Scotland: Clink, Cant, Mustard, Wingate, Younger, Justice, Furlong, Harrower, Cornelius, Adie, Frame, Cousin, Gentleman, Beveridge, Grote, Emery (or Imrie), Peacock, Enzell, Marriott, Danks, Kemp, Barty, Blaw (or Blow), Bonar, Luke. I am confident that when lists of names are compiled, with proof of their Flemish origin, the public will acknowledge that the study of national surnames throws light on the past and present condition of our country and the national character, and that the compilation of family pedigrees is as profitable as it should be interesting, and is not to be regarded as a proof of a snobbish love of titles or of blue-blooded forbears. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

617. HOLY WELLS IN SCOTLAND.—Mr. R. C. Hope in his *Holy Wells, their Legends and Traditions* has done much towards making a satisfactory list of Holy Wells in England, arranged according to their counties. He promises also to continue the subject by describing similar wells in Scotland and Ireland. Mr. J. M. Mackinlay, in *Folklore of Scottish Lochs and Springs*, has drawn the attention of the Archæological student in Scotland to a subject which has not been as yet sufficiently attended to. He has not, however, attempted to give a full list of holy wells and lochs. The *Origines Parochiales* commenced in 1844 was unfortunately never completed. The three volumes issued leave untouched a great and an interesting portion of the country, but they contain a vast amount of most valuable information. The work is difficult of access, and is without an index. I have made a list of holy wells and lochs referred to in it (giving the pages in brackets). I hope in a future number to collect other instances from the *Statistical Account of Scotland.* ED.

Vol. I.

Glasgow [5].—St. Thenaw's Well, near the Chapel of St. Thenaw (St. Enoch).

Glasgow [6].—St. Mungo's Well, near St. Mungo's Chapel.

Kilmaronok [34].—A well dedicated to St. Maronoch.

Drymen [38].—St. Vildrins' Well, perhaps a corruption of St. Vininus. The well is still ornamented with an image said to be of its patron saint; and in consequence of the healing virtues ascribed to it is often visited.

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Kilsyth [43].—St. Mirrin's Well, and another whose corrupt name seems to point at St. Talarican for its patron.
Daziel [58].—Well of St. Patrick; Our Lady's Well, near Motherwell; and St. Catherine's Well.
Killallan [81].—Saint Fillan's Well, to which the country people even lately used to bring their sickly children.
Houston [83].—St. Peter's Well, covered with a wall of cut freestone, arched in a roof.
Houston [84].—St. Bryde's Burn.
Largs [89].—Fillan's Well.
Kilbirnie [92].—Birnie Well, *i.e.* Well of St. Brinnan or Brandane.
Neilstown [96].—Two fine springs near sites of old chapels.
Carluke [116].—A mineral well near the site of a chapel.
Lanark [120].—St. Peter's Well.
Dunsyre [129].—St. Bride's Well.
Walston [132].—A well held in reverence.
Carmichael [151].—St. Michael's Well.
Douglas [155].—Chapel Well.
Lamington [173].—St. Innian's (? Ninian's, Inan's) Well.
Kilbucho [177].—St. Bee's (Begha) Well.
Skirling [183].—Lady Well.
Kirkurd [186].—A plentiful spring near the church.
West Linton [190].—Paul's Well.
Eddleston [214].—Beriswell and Kynggewoll.
Traquair [219].—St. Bride's Well on the glebe.
Kailzie [224].—Our Lady's Well.
Melrose [286].—Wells of St. Mary, St. William, St. Helen, and St. Dunstan.
St. Boswell [294].—Hare Well or St. Boswell's Well.
Bedrule [349].—Lady's Well.
Eckford [397].—Holy Well or Priest's Well.
Morebattle [405].—Laurie's Well. St. Laurence is the patron saint of the church.

Vol. II.—Part 1.

Kilbride [108].—Tober-an-Easbing—the Bishop's Well.
Kilmore [120].—Well containing holy fishes.
Glenorchy, Dalmally [135].—Well of St. Conan.
Ardchattan [149].—Well of St. Modan.
Lismore [164].—Well dedicated to St. Patrick at Craikwherreellan. Holy Well at Ardnacloich.
Kilmorie [254].—A well of miraculous fame.
Kilarrow [262].—A well called Tobir-in-knahar, with miraculous properties, near a chapel.
Kilcolmkill [324]—At Tobermory is a well dedicated to the Virgin Mary.
Kildonan [335].—A well dedicated to St. Catherine.
Strath [344].—Three wells named respectively, Tobar-na-h'-annait, Tobar-ashig, and Tobar-chliaman. (Refuge crosses of Raasay, p. 347.)
Kilmuir [352].—A sacred well and wood near Loch Shiant.
Barray [363].—St. Barr's Well, also (p. 365) a well named Tobbar-nam-buadh (the Well of Virtues).
Harris [378].—A well called Tobar-na-h'-Annait.

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St. Kilda.—A number of wells, amongst which are Toubirnimbeauy, or the Well of Virtue, St. Kilder's Well, the Well of Conirdan, and the Well of Youth.
Barvas [387].—St. Andrew's Well.

Vol. II.—Part 2.

Applecross [404].—Loch-na-nuag, or the Holy Loch.
Tain [427].—St. Mary's Well—a cure for consumption.
Tarbat [434].—Tobair Mhuir, or Mary's Well.
Logie Easter [468].—Poll-a-bhaidh (the Pool of Death), used for execution by drowning.
Alness [473].—Tobar-na-muire, Mary's Well, possessed of healing virtues.
Kinettes [501].—Saints' Well and the Well of John the Baptist.
Suddy [538].—A Well having the virtue of curing sick children.
Avoch [542].—Hainuck, Charles' Well, Craiguck; the last frequented on the morning of the first Sabbath of May.
Cromarty [560].—St. Bennet's Well; rags were left on a thorn bush near the Well: also St. Duthacs Well.
Rosemarkie [582].—A well known as St. Boniface's Well.
Farr [708].—Lochnaver, esteemed a holy loch.
Loth [732].—Tober Massan, with curative powers.
Dunnet [789].—St. John's Loch, with curative qualities.

618. PUBLIC RECORDS (viii. 172; ix. 26).—I have perused the article in the *Scottish Antiquary* with much pleasure, and fully concur with what is stated there as to the courtesy and kindness of the officials in the Register House. There is, however, no doubt but that printed indices such as those published by the British Record Society would be a great boon to many. Would it not be possible to publish, say by way of a supplement to the *Scottish Antiquary*, an alphabetical index to the testaments in some of the commissariots or some of the other Records? If so, the supplements could be bound up separately and would be very useful. There appears to be increasing interest in Scotland in genealogical matters, and the staff in the Register House have their time fully occupied, but if there were alphabetical indices in print, not only would the time of the searcher be saved, but the labours of these officials be reduced. If there is any insuperable difficulty to publishing an index to any of the series of records preserved in the Register House, might not a beginning be made with, say, the Registers of some of the Sheriff Courts, Justiciary Court, or Burghs. H. H.

[We think the Index Library should be encouraged to do for Scotland what it is doing for England and Ireland. We could not venture on such a task, the more as the machinery for doing it exists.—ED.]

619. AN OLD DUNKELD SEAL (viii. 170; ix. 33).—I think I have found out about the seal said to be William Bishop of Dunkeld, from 1312-1337. From the description I thought it must be William of Dunblane, 1284-1293, described by Henry Laing under No. 928. The seal is now detached and amongst Chapter House Documents with seals $\left.\begin{matrix}S\\C\\1\end{matrix}\right\}$ 25, and I think A. H. M. must have been led into the mistake by

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Mr. Bain in his vol. ii. of *Scottish Documents*; at the end he gives some illustrations of Scottish seals, and a list of seals officially catalogued, and under No. 145 he gives this seal with exactly the same description. I had the seal out to-day, and find it is DVMBLANEN and not DVNKELDEN as given by Mr. Bain. I think the list I gave of the Dunkeld Seals may be taken as complete as far as the Record Office goes, though fresh documents are continually coming to light, I do not think many, if any, Scottish documents have been missed. HENRY A. RYE.

620. OLD HOUSE IN BURNTISLAND (from *Evening Dispatch*, by kind permission of the Editor).—A reform is sought to be carried out in Somerville Street—a street running parallel with the High Street on the

south—and which some time ago was rechristened with the honoured name of the distinguished lady scientist Mary Somerville. It used to be called Back Street and Quality Street, for here 'the quality' resided in days of yore, and one of the houses is pointed out as the abode of Mrs. Somerville herself in her early days. Our illustration (from a photograph by Mr. A. Young, Burntisland) shows a 'bit' in the street which it is proposed to renovate and widen. The houses shown are fully three centuries old. Captain Watson of Dunnikier occupied one of them, and in 1693 bequeathed it for behoof of poor widows belonging to the district of the

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names of Watson, Orrock, or Boswell. The Watson Mortification, as the gift is now called, is administered by the Magistrates and Town Council, who propose to replace the decaying house by a modern tenement, Captain Watson having generously accompanied his gift by conveying lands sufficient to endow it. His memory is not only kept green by the benefaction, but also by a grand old stone in the churchyard, finely designed and carved, and which, like the house, has withstood the wear and tear of three centuries. On the door lintel of the old house is the curious inscription :—

O. LORD. THOU. ME. DEFEND. FROM.
SUBTIL. SORTS. OF. THOSE. THAT.
FRIENDSHIP. ME. PRETENDS. AND.
ARE. MY. MORTAL. FOES.

And on the house adjoining the words are equally quaint :—

BLIS BE GOD
FOR ALL HIS
VAEGIS.

621. SEAL OF JAMES I.—I wish to call attention to a seal of James I. of Scotland that up to the present time has escaped notice. I came upon it while going through the Scottish Regal Seals at the Record Office, Fetter Lane, London, and so struck was I with the resemblance to the seal of James V. that I thought I must have come upon another seal attached to the wrong document when the document had been repaired, of which there are one or two examples at the Record Office, one James III. to document of James I. and one of James IV. to document of James II. I had the document out again, and found that it was an undoubtedly fresh seal of James I. upon a tag cut out of the body of the document, and not as those that I mentioned before that had been transposed, attached by a tag threaded through the parchment.

I next examined into the nature of the document to see if it might be a forgery, but found it was not worth forging, and it was certainly not a document that would be resealed in the reign of James V., the document being Letters Patent by James King of Scots to William Scott, Master of Arts, empowering him to deliver his letters, confirming the late treaty between his ambassadors and those of England to the Bishop of Durham, Chancellor, or in his absence to the Prior of Durham, receiving similar letters in return from the King of England. Melrose, April 5th, 1424. [Chapter House (Scots Documents), Box 102, No. 12.] It is given in *Fœdera*, X. p. 343. The document much stained and decayed, the seal of white wax.

I have carefully compared the two seals and can find no difference between the seal in question and that of James V. The seal of James V. is precisely the same design as those of the preceding James, but of much inferior execution, the chief distinguishing marks being : *Obv.* the lions on each side of the king's feet and the annulets are omitted, and the figure leaning over the battlements close to the king's head are three-quarter length instead of half-length, and a ✠ at the beginning of legend. On the *Rev.* all the distinguishing marks of annulets, crown, *fleur-de-lis*, and trefoil have been omitted, and, but for the inferior execution of the seal

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and a ✠ at the beginning of the legend, it in all points resembles the seal usually known as James I.

The marks of distinction are so very small in the seals of the five Jameses that I have known persons that have had them through their hands for years, yet have said to me that there was no difference. I think I may mention the points of difference with profit:—

James I. same design as first seal of Robert III., the *Obv.* having a mullet over the sinister pinnacle of canopy over king's head, and a lion *sejant affronte* on each side of the feet of the king, the legend being altered from *Roberti* into *Jacobus*. The *Rev.*, the figure of the king not being so upright in the saddle, and the alteration of the legend.

James II. same as James I., *Obv.*, with the addition of two annulets above pinnacles of canopy, and two annulets between lions and king's feet. *Rev.*, two annulets, one over horse's neck and one under, and two annulets on the lower part of the hind caparisons. Also a small crown above bend of the king's right arm.

James III., *Obv.*, same as James II. *Rev.*, same, with the addition of a small *fleur-de-lis* at fetlock of off forefoot of hare.

James IV., *Obv.*, same as James II. and III. *Rev.*, same as James III., with the annulet under the horse's neck replaced with a trefoil.

James V., *Obv.*, execution much inferior, mullet and annulets removed from canopy, lions, and annulets from feet of king, and a ✠ before the legend. *Rev.* much inferior in execution, body of king much more upright, and a ✠ before the legend.

The only solution that I can give to the two seals being identical is that the seal was engraved for James I. (note date of document, 1424, first part of his reign 1406-1436). Unfortunately my other cast of second seal of James I. is from a detached seal, and so undated. Laing's example of second seal is dated 1436. For some reason a second seal was engraved, and the first matrix put to one side, not destroyed, and that James V., being of a saving disposition, found this matrix and used it as his seal; but then against this there is the inferior workmanship, which may denote later work. Some authorities have held that there was only one matrix for the whole of the five Jameses. This certainly might be for James I. to IV. and the slight variations added, but certainly James V. either had a new matrix or used the first matrix of James I.

I have tried to find if there was an early seal before 1424 of James I. at the General Register House, Edinburgh, but am informed there is not. I should be glad if any readers that have access to documents bearing an early seal of James I. would compare and let me know the dates.

HENRY A. RYE.

622. ROYAL ARMS OF SCOTLAND.—The existence of the Act of Parliament printed below is not generally known. I have failed to discover any reason for the enactment of it or any indication that it took effect.

A.D. 147½, Feb. 20. 'Alsua the samyn day the king with avise of the thre estates ordanit that in tyme to cum thare suld be na double tresor about his armys, but that he suld bere hale armis of the lyon w'out ony mar.'

Oliver Vredius in his *Genealogia Comitum Flandriæ* gives (vol. i. p. 156) amongst other national arms: 'ESCOSSE ANCIENNE—D'or, au Lion de guelles, lampassé, et armé da azur'; exemplified by a shield engraved,

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plate 15, 'Alexander deo rectore rex Scotorum,' the king in chain armour on horseback bears a shield with the lion without the tressure, but on the housings of the charger is a single tressure within a bordure of small crosses. ED.

623. KIRK SESSION RECORDS.—Some extracts from the Kirk Session Records of Carnock, Fifeshire, are given as likely to prove interesting :—

1647. Oct. 3. Thomas Morres was ordained to make his repentance befor the sessione for refusing to sing psalmes in the congregatione, and did accordingly, and promised that he should not so sleight the publick ordinances of God's worship in tyme to come.

1649. Mar. 11. It was thoght fit and ordainit that the collection for the poore hereafter be gathered at the kirk porch and not in the tyme of psalmes, quhile our hearts and affections sould be elevat and set upon heavenlie and spirituall things.

„ May 6. The minister after sermon read ane act of the Presbyterie inhibiting and forbidding persons to resort to wells for thair healths.

„ May 25. This day the thansgiving was solemnlie keipit and observit the whole day by a totall desisting from all manner of ordinar wark, the people giving themselfes to the magnefeing and praising of the ever glorious Lord for his manifold deliverances, and in particular, for thie present obteinit over the rebells in the northe.

„ June 3. The same day compeirit Agnes Fluckart, being laufullie cited and warned, for not keiping the Lord's Sabbath holie according to his own commandment, but in time of divine service was careing ane can full of water from the well, and confessed her break of the Lord's day, and acknowledged her heartie griefe and sorrow for the same. Thairfore the minister and elders injoynd her to crave God's pardon upon her knees in presence of the session for her offence committed, qlk she willinglie obeyit, leaving to proceid any further against her, being her first fault and seeing evident signes and tokens of her true and unfeigned repentance.

1650. Dec. 22. Andrew Andersone made his public repentance for careing a load to the mill upon the last Sabbath. Likewise James Stirke made his public repentance for hanging a dog upon the Sabbathe.

1652. April 12. The kirk session, considering the profanitie of some persons who efter sermon stands at the Thorne discoursing and clattering, doe y^r^fore ordaine y^t^ the act made y^r^anent be revived.

1654. Jan. 8. The kirk session (heiring of a filthie song vented through the paroche by robert hague, qlk may occasion much strife and contention among the people, every one having something in it that concerned y^m^), did sumond him to this day, but cõpeired not, y^r^for was to be sumond againe.

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1654. Jan. 29. robert hague being caled, cõpeired, and being chalenged why he did not obey the kirk session, and cõpeired not y^n^ he was somoned, he told he knew not y^t^ it was ane offence so to disobey y^m^, and eftir a rebuke given him, he was demandit if he made y^t^ filthy rym and sonnet, he answered y^t^ indeed he was the first author and inventer of them, but w^t^al he said y^r^ wer some others y^t^ had a hand in the same, as James Lamb and ro^t^. bruce, q^r^w^t^ the session wer to ask the Presbytries judgment, because such a businesse seldom or never did fall out in our paroche.

„ Feb. 9. The minister shewy^t^ the Presbytrie did desire ro^t^ hague to go before them.

„ April 23. The minister did publiclie intimat to the people y^t^ they leave off y^r^ discoursing at the Kirk doore betueen the bells, and attend the repeating of the catechisme.

624. Sir Franc van Halen, K.G. (vol. iii. p. 89).—I have already exposed the spurious pedigree prepared by Vincent for the family of Hall of Northhall (printed in *Visitation of Shropshire*, Harl. Soc. 1889), and I have shown the true ancestry of the Brabant hero.

Before proceeding to discuss his descendants, I will give a few particulars gathered from the notes in Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove's magnificent edition of *Froissart's Chronicles*, kindly sent me by Baron de Linden.

Vol. xxi. pp. 488-498, contains many notes too long to print here, amongst them are the following:—

'The alliances of the Mirabels were with the most illustrious families of Flanders.'

'The Mirabels were allied by marriage to the Arteveldes.'

'Sir Franc de Mirabel dit van Halen was created, 20th June 1349, Seneschal of Aquitaine.'

'Sir Franc was at a tournament at Windsor, 23rd April 1358.'

'Franc van Halen, a grandson of our hero, was falconer of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy.'

The Baron is of opinion that the arms borne by Sir Franc were granted him by King Edward III. 'and are to be attributed to the gratitude of the King of England for his illustrious and loyal services,' but, as already stated, the same arms were borne by the family of Mirabel in Italy.

Vol. xxii. pp. 206-207, contains, *inter alia*, the following note:—'The tomb of Sir Franc van Halen was constructed at the expence of the town of Malines. Commenced in 1391, it was not completed till 1415. It was the work of the celebrated Malines sculptor, Jean Kelderman. An engraving of it is found in *Theatre sacrè de Brabant*, i. p. 48, showing its magnificence. During national tumults in 1810 the monument was partially destroyed. Some of the fragments were collected by the Comte de Beauffort, and placed in the galleries of the Chateau de Bouchout. At the same time the grave where the knight of the garter reposed was opened. The body was entire, it measured five feet three inches ("cinq pieds trois pouces"). The coffin of his wife Marie de Ghistelles contained a silk robe with the remains of ribbons.'

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I now give the pedigree of a branch of the family founded by him, which made its home in England in the 17th century. The proofs of the family descent in Brabant are contained in more than 300 official extracts from the State Archives of Malines, while English Parish Registers, wills, family records, and memoranda, together with documents in the Record Office and British Museum, London, prove the descent of the family in England. It has taken many years to compile a regularly proved pedigree. But the work has now been satisfactorily accomplished, and I have been enabled to matriculate, with a proper difference, the family arms recorded in the Maline Archives as having been borne by Sir Andrew van Halen, the son of Sir Franc. There is no reason to doubt that they were inherited from the family in Lombardy.[1] But the earlier archives do not state this, and the heraldic adornments on the tomb of Sir Franc van Halen have long been defaced. The Lyon King has placed a mallet *az.* on the shoulder of the lion as a difference, as the English is not the senior branch of the van Halen family.

As many of the Hallen family in England were 'panmakers' by trade, I give an abridgment of a paper which I contributed to *Walford's Antiquarian*, in September 1887.

Little notice has been bestowed on the manufacture of the humble but serviceable vessels which are frequently mentioned in old Scottish and English wills, and which were evidently highly prized, viz., brass pots or pans used for culinary purposes. The history of their manufacture has been overlooked. It seems certain that in the days of the Roman occupation of Britain pan-making was carried on, but after their

[1] 'The ruined Castle of Mirabelle, the home of the ancestors of the Counts of Mirabelle and of the Brabant family of Mirabel, is situated on a hillside near Chiusa, a town a few miles from the Certosa (Val de Pesio).

Besides the antiquities which have been found here at various times, may be read on the masonry of the ruined castle the following inscription :—

ADRIANO PIO FELICI SVVIC . . .
AVGVSTO . . .
. . . OMNIVM METRO . . .
VIAM . . . EMILIAM
RESTITVERIT
M. AVRELIVS VALERI PROCVRATOR ALPIVM
MARITIMARVM ET . . .

The castle is a striking and picturesque object, and doubtless served as a defence against the Moors, who, towards A.D. 860, devastated all this part, especially the Valley of the Pesio. There are many accounts of fierce combats, and amongst the peasants may still be seen traces of Saracen blood.'—*Letter from Italy.*

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departure it became a lost industry. In the fourteenth century it was certainly unknown; on the East Coast, bell-founders, who had settled in England, occasionally cast a few pots of bell-metal, but they never claimed to be pan-makers. No record exists of their manufacture in Scotland prior to the eighteenth century. Brass pots and pans are usually described as from Flanders; had they been made in any quantity in Scotland or England, guilds of pan-makers would have necessarily existed, but no trace of such can be found. Yet these vessels were in use in every household, though in some humble homes the sole cooking utensil may have been 'a square kettle of copar,' such as is mentioned in the inventory of church goods at Dursley, Gloucestershire, in 1566, and perhaps of local manufacture. The more our domestic life is studied the more evident does it become that the long wars in which the nation was engaged stunted the growth of old, and stopped the introduction of new, industries. No handicraft could be carried on without the existence of a special trade guild, whose interest it was to keep up prices. Merchants from Flanders met with much opposition in their endeavour to supply the fast-growing population with articles of use or luxury; and, though they obtained a charter and certain privileges, yet the company of 'Merchant Strangers' was forbidden to import goods that were made in England: of such goods most exhaustive lists are to be met with, from which exact information can be acquired of the extent of our native industries, and they afford us full proof that brass pan-making was not then carried on in Britain.

The earliest information we possess shows that in the year 1584 a lease of works at Isleworth was granted to John Brode, a citizen and goldsmith of London (*Harl. MSS.* 570); here plates of brass were made. 'They make also kyttles'; these kettles were not cast, but were beaten out by heavy hammers (Norden's *Descrip. of Essex*, pref. p. xiii.). In 1605, Brode complained bitterly of his losses, stating that he was 'the first man that here in England commixed copper and callamyne and brought it to perfection, namely to abide the hammer and to be beaten into plates and raised into kettles and pans by hammers driven by water . . . has had eight years practice . . . has forfeited his lease and stock in trade . . . a Company having started who employ Strangers' (*Fourth Rep. Hist. MSS. Com.*, p. 117). In 1634-5 some Englishmen, unnamed, made a proposal for the 'Establishment of a manufacture of brass and copper ware in England. Pans and copper ware to the value of about £40,000 annually were imported' (*Dom. Ser. Stat. Pap.*).

Nothing more is known of this project, but both their statement and Brode's clearly show that metal pans were then known to be of foreign, and not of English manufacture. We must note that these later projectors very prudently made no allusion to the company of strangers which had aroused John Brode's ire. There were, indeed, in 1634, two companies in existence, one for making brass plates, at Tintern, in Monmouthshire, of which a full account will be found in Moses Stringer's *Op. Min. Explic.*, 1713. The other was at Wandsworth, Surrey. Of this last little is known, save that Aubrey, in his *History of Surrey*, refers to it as being carried on by Dutchmen, who kept the process by which they made brass and iron pots and pans a secret. I have taken some trouble to trace the history of a business which was for five generations confined to one family. This being the case, I will endeavour to show how pan-

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making travelled from Mechlin, in Brabant, to Wandsworth, in Surrey, and from Wandsworth to its present head-quarters in the 'Black Country' in the West of England.

The church registers of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, contain an unusually long entry, dated May 1, 1654, of the marriage of John Hallen,[1] son of William Hallen, deceased; he being under age, consent had to be obtained from his grandfather Cornelius and his uncle Cornelius Hallen. By this marriage John Hallen had a large family, and was buried at Newcastle-under-Lyme, in 1689, being designated 'Pan-maker.' Dr. Plott visited his works, and has left a long account of them in his *History of Staffordshire*; in it he states that the only other master pan-maker was at Wandsworth; this agrees with Aubrey's account, while the close family tie that existed is shown by an entry in the Wandsworth registers: '1653. April 3. Baptized Cornelius son of William Hallen.' This Cornelius was a brother of John, of Newcastle. In the churchwardens accounts at Wandsworth, an entry dated 1611 shows that 'Mr. Holyne' paid a high rent for property which is still known as the Pan-works. These works must have been of importance, for Aubrey, in his small map of the County of Surrey, honours them with a place; they came to an end, I believe, soon after 1670.

It is by no means certain that Cornelius Hallen, Senior, was the only man of the name in this Flemish company. I think it probable that he had several relatives in it. In the year 1610 Cornelius van Halen joined the Dutch congregation, worshipping in the church of the Austin Friars; his name is also found in various exemptions from subsidies, and in 1618 he was enrolled in the Official List of Strangers of the Parish of St. Olave, Southwark; Cornelius van Halen was born at Mechlin, in a house near the Panworks, in the year 1582. There is no evidence that he belonged to the Guild of Pan-makers, but the records of the guild are lost. It was one of great importance, and existed as early as the thirteenth century. The utensils made by its members were known as 'Mechlin pans,' or 'kettles,' and were, doubtless, such as were sent in great quantities from Antwerp to Scotland, as well as to England. One large maslin pan, long preserved at Glastonbury, bore the Mechlin maker's name on it. Cornelius Hallen, Junior, mentioned in the entry in the Newcastle registers already referred to, settled at Coalbrookdale about 1642, but removed to Stourbridge, where he was buried in 1682; his will is at Worcester.' The descendants of his eldest son, William Hallen, were, for three generations, pan-makers at Stourbridge; the descendants of his second son, Cornelius Hallen, were, for three generations, pan-makers at Coalbrookdale; while his third son, John Hallen, was a pan-maker at Birmingham, and was succeeded in the business by his son David. They were, for very many years, the only pan-makers in the West of England, or, as far as I have discovered, in any part of England, and the designation 'pan-maker' was, until the end of the eighteenth century, peculiar to them or their workmen. They were employed in making brass vessels, which were, till within the last few years, well known in the district as 'Maslin pans,' *i.e.* Mechlin pans. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

[1] The names in this Register are written Holland, which was a form which the name Hallen frequently took in old registers, for as Halen and Hallen were pronounced Hollan, so parish clerks wrote it Holland. Cornelius and his descendants always wrote their name Hallen.

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TABLE A.—PEDIGREE OF FAMILY OF DE MIRABELLE DIT VAN HALEN (NOW HALLEN).

The Counts de Mirabello flourished in Italy as early as the 10th century. They in later times bore the same arms as their relatives the de Mirabelles of Malines, who settled in Brabant in the 13th century, viz., *gu.* a lion rampant *or*, crowned, armed, and langued *az.*

i. JOHN DE MIRABELLE = LA DAME VAN HALEN, *d. c.* 1340.
a Lombard.
The arms of Halen, as quartered by some of the descendants of John de Mirabelle and La Dame van Halen, are *az.* on a bend between two mullets *or*, three roses *gu.* seeded of the second, leaved *vert.*

1 *w.* LA DAME DE PERWES = ii. SIR JOHN DE MIRABELLE = 2 *w.* LA DAME DE MALINES, *m.* 1312.
Arms, *gu.* a fess *arg.*
dit van Halen, Receiveur Generale of Brabant, *d. c.* 1330.

FRANCIS DE MIRABELLE.
From his daughter, Clara, many noble Brabant families descend.

SIR SIMON DE MIRABELLE = dit van Halen, Sire de Perwes and de Halen, Governor of Brabant, assassinated 1346, *d.s.p.m.*

ELIZABETH, La Dame de Somerghem, nat. dau. of the Duke of Brabant.

JOHN VAN = . . . HALEN, dit de Roevere, *d.s.p.m.*

1 *w.* MARGUERITE BERTHOUT VAN DUFFLE, issue a daughter only. = iii. SIR FRANCIS DE MIRABELLE, dit van Halen, Knight of the Garter, Sire de Lilloo and du Mont St. Wibert, *d.* 1375.

2 *w.* MARGARET VAN WERFFELT. = 3 *w.* MARIE DE GHISTELLES, *m.* 1367.

JOHN VAN HALEN left issue alive 1431; possibly ancestor of Juan van Halen, Count of Peracampo in Spain.

SIR FRANCIS VAN HALEN, Captain of the Archers, alive 1429. His descendants were wealthy citizens of Antwerp; his g. g. g. grandson, John van Halen, settled in England 1588.
N.B.—This branch retained the name Mirabelle till the end of the 16th century.

1 *w.* MARGUERITE VAN OYENBRUGGE, issue a son John, who died *s.p.* = iv. SIR ANDREW VAN HALEN Sire de Helmaele and de Berendrecht; his arms are registered at Malines—as given above.
N.B.—The paternal name Mirabelle was dropped by Sir Andrew and his descendants. = 2 *w.* CATHERINE VAN BOC. = 3 *w.* AMELBERGE VAN MARSALAER.

JOHN VAN HALEN, *d. s.p.m.*

v. FRANCIS VAN HALEN. (*See* Table B.)

FRANCIS VAN HALEN, ancestor of a family in Brussels

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TABLE B.

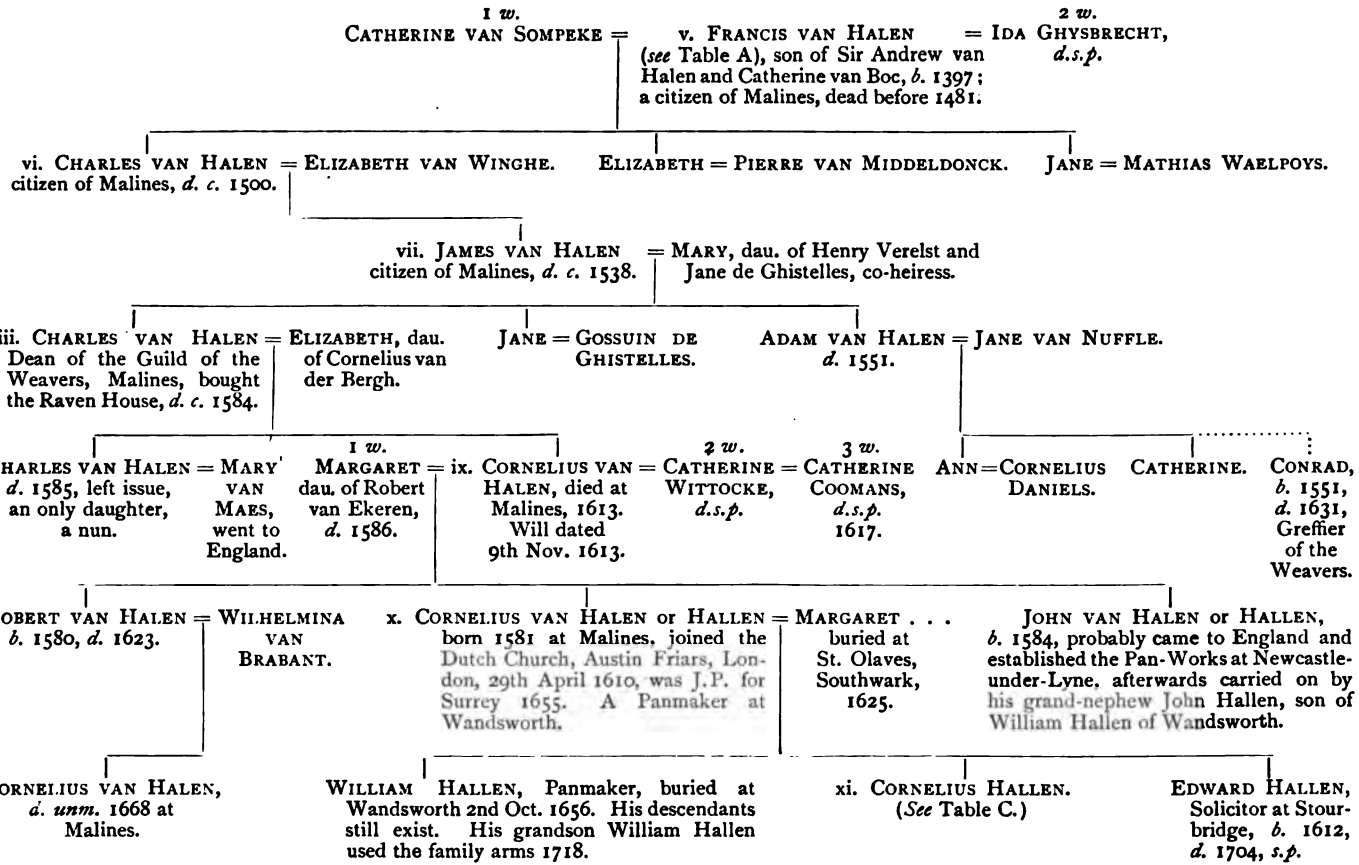
1 w. CATHERINE VAN SOMPEKE = v. FRANCIS VAN HALEN (see Table A), son of Sir Andrew van Halen and Catherine van Boc, b. 1397; a citizen of Malines, dead before 1481. = 2 w. IDA GHYSBRECHT, d.s.p.
vi. CHARLES VAN HALEN = ELIZABETH VAN WINGHE. citizen of Malines, d. c. 1500.
ELIZABETH = PIERRE VAN MIDDELDONCK.
JANE = MATHIAS WAELPOYS.
vii. JAMES VAN HALEN = MARY, dau. of Henry Verelst and Jane de Ghistelles, co-heiress. citizen of Malines, d. c. 1538.
viii. CHARLES VAN HALEN = ELIZABETH, dau. of Cornelius van der Bergh. Dean of the Guild of the Weavers, Malines, bought the Raven House, d. c. 1584.
JANE = GOSSUIN DE GHISTELLES.
ADAM VAN HALEN = JANE VAN NUFFLE. d. 1551.
CHARLES VAN HALEN = MARY VAN MAES, went to England. d. 1585, left issue, an only daughter, a nun.
1 w. MARGARET = ix. CORNELIUS VAN HALEN, died at Malines, 1613. Will dated 9th Nov. 1613. dau. of Robert van Ekeren, d. 1586.
2 w. CATHERINE = WITTOCKE, d.s.p.
3 w. CATHERINE = COOMANS, d.s.p. 1617.
ANN = CORNELIUS DANIELS.
CATHERINE.
CONRAD, b. 1551, d. 1631, Greffier of the Weavers.
ROBERT VAN HALEN = WILHELMINA VAN BRABANT. b. 1580, d. 1623.
x. CORNELIUS VAN HALEN or HALLEN = MARGARET . . . born 1581 at Malines, joined the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, London, 29th April 1610, was J.P. for Surrey 1655. A Panmaker at Wandsworth. buried at St. Olaves, Southwark, 1625.
JOHN VAN HALEN or HALLEN, b. 1584, probably came to England and established the Pan-Works at Newcastle-under-Lyne, afterwards carried on by his grand-nephew John Hallen, son of William Hallen of Wandsworth.
CORNELIUS VAN HALEN, d. unm. 1668 at Malines.
WILLIAM HALLEN, Panmaker, buried at Wandsworth 2nd Oct. 1656. His descendants still exist. His grandson William Hallen used the family arms 1718.
xi. CORNELIUS HALLEN. (See Table C.)
EDWARD HALLEN, Solicitor at Stourbridge, b. 1612, d. 1704, s.p.

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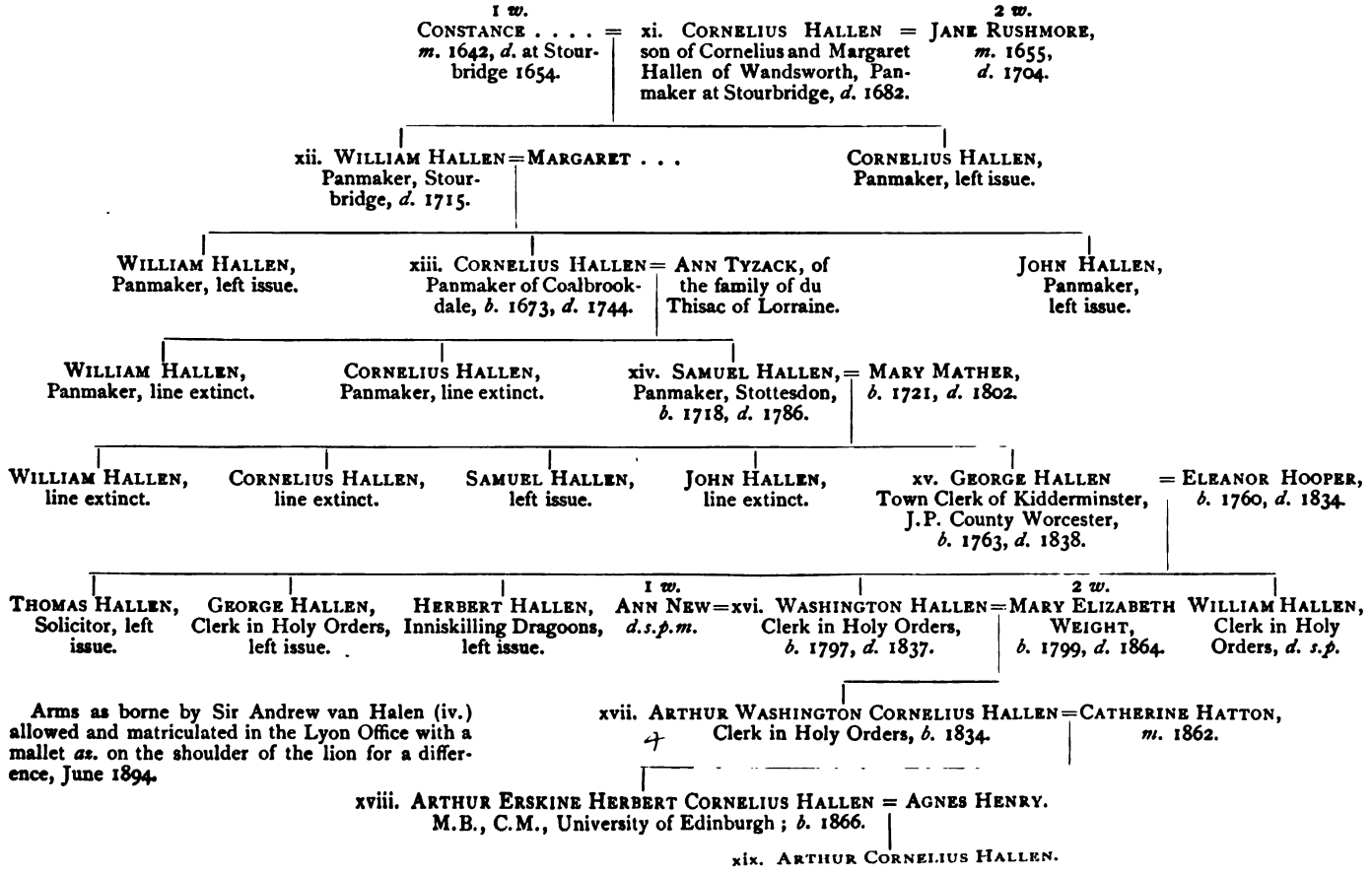
TABLE C.


1 w.
CONSTANCE . . . . = xi. CORNELIUS HALLEN = 2 w. JANE RUSHMORE,
m. 1642, d. at Stourbridge 1654.
son of Cornelius and Margaret Hallen of Wandsworth, Panmaker at Stourbridge, d. 1682.
m. 1655, d. 1704.
xii. WILLIAM HALLEN = MARGARET . . .
Panmaker, Stourbridge, d. 1715.
CORNELIUS HALLEN, Panmaker, left issue.
WILLIAM HALLEN, Panmaker, left issue.
xiii. CORNELIUS HALLEN = ANN TYZACK, of the family of du Thisac of Lorraine.
Panmaker of Coalbrookdale, b. 1673, d. 1744.
JOHN HALLEN, Panmaker, left issue.
WILLIAM HALLEN, Panmaker, line extinct.
CORNELIUS HALLEN, Panmaker, line extinct.
xiv. SAMUEL HALLEN, = MARY MATHER,
Panmaker, Stottesdon, b. 1718, d. 1786.
b. 1721, d. 1802.
WILLIAM HALLEN, line extinct.
CORNELIUS HALLEN, line extinct.
SAMUEL HALLEN, left issue.
JOHN HALLEN, line extinct.
xv. GEORGE HALLEN = ELEANOR HOOPER,
Town Clerk of Kidderminster, J.P. County Worcester,
b. 1763, d. 1838.
b. 1760, d. 1834.
1 w.
2 w.
THOMAS HALLEN, Solicitor, left issue.
GEORGE HALLEN, Clerk in Holy Orders, left issue.
HERBERT HALLEN, Inniskilling Dragoons, left issue.
ANN NEW = xvi. WASHINGTON HALLEN = MARY ELIZABETH WEIGHT,
d.s.p.m.
Clerk in Holy Orders, b. 1797, d. 1837.
b. 1799, d. 1864.
WILLIAM HALLEN, Clerk in Holy Orders, d. s.p.
Arms as borne by Sir Andrew van Halen (iv.) allowed and matriculated in the Lyon Office with a mallet az. on the shoulder of the lion for a difference, June 1894.
xvii. ARTHUR WASHINGTON CORNELIUS HALLEN = CATHERINE HATTON,
Clerk in Holy Orders, b. 1834.
m. 1862.
xviii. ARTHUR ERSKINE HERBERT CORNELIUS HALLEN = AGNES HENRY.
M.B., C.M., University of Edinburgh; b. 1866.
xix. ARTHUR CORNELIUS HALLEN.

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625. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND (vols. i. and ii. (comb.) 89, 130, 172; vol. iii. 57, 142; vol. viii. 175).—The present lists complete the names of all parishes possessing Registers down to 1725. Dates of first entries 1701-1725.

The parishes with an asterisk prefixed should have been inserted in earlier lists.

Abbey St. Bathans,	*b.* 1715,	*m.* 1720,	*d.* 1755.
Aberlemno,	*b.* 1706,	*m.* 1707,	*d.* 1706.
Aberlour,	*b.* 1708,	*m.* 1708,	*d.* 1709.
Alford,	*b.* 1717,	*m.* 1717,	*d. None.*
Alvah,	*b.* 1718,	*m.* 1720,	*d. None.*
Alvie,	*b.* 1713,	*m.* 1713,	*d. None.*
Ancrum,	*b.* 1703,	*m.* 1712,	*d.* 1719.
Annan,	*b.* 1703,	*m.* 1764,	*d. None.*
Ardersier,	*b.* 1719,	*m.* 1740,	*d. None.*
Auchtertool,	*b.* 1708,	*m.* 1708,	*d. None.*
Banchory, Devenick,	*b.* 1713,	*m.* 1716,	*d. None.*
Barony,	*b.* 1704,	*m.* 1704,	*d.* 1710.
Bellie,	*b.* 1709,	*m.* 1729,	*d.* 1791.
Birnie,	*b.* 1712,	*m.* 1715,	*d.* 1722.
Blair-Athole and Strowan,	*b.* 1718,	*m.* 1733,	*d. None.*
*Borthwick,	*b.* 1706,	*m.* 1700,	*d.* 1784.
Bothkennar,	*b.* 1723,	*m.* 1728,	*d.* 1724.
Bourtie,	*b.* 1709,	*m.* 1709,	*d. None.*
Buncle and Preston,	*b.* 1704,	*m.* 1704,	*d. None.*
Cabrach,	*b.* 1711,	*m.* 1722,	*d.* 1784.
Callander,	*b.* 1710,	*m.* 1710,	*d. None.*
Canisbay,	*b.* 1707,	*m.* 1706,	*d. None.*
Careston,	*b.* 1714,	*m.* 1773,	*d.* 1773.
Carnwath,	*b.* 1709,	*m.* 1705,	*d.* 1705.
*Cathcart,	*b.* 1701,	*m.* 1690,	*d.* 1746.
Cawdor,	*b.* 1719,	*m.* 1719,	*d. None.*
Clunie,	*b.* 1702,	*m.* 1702,	*d.* 1729.
Collace,	*b.* 1713,	*m.* 1720,	*d.* 1739.
Coylton,	*b.* 1723,	*m.* 1723,	*d.* 1783.
Crailing,	*b.* 1708,	*m.* 1708,	*d.* 1743.
Crathie and Braemar,	*b.* 1717,	*m.* 1737,	*d.* 1789.
Croy and Dalcross,	*b.* 1719,	*m.* 1813,	*d. None.*
Cruden,	*b.* 1707,	*m.* 1707,	*d.* 1707.
*Culter,	*b.* 1700,	*m.* 1700,	*d.* 1700.
Dalton,	*b.* 1723,	*m.* 1766,	*d.* 1766.
Daviot,	*b.* 1723,	*m.* 1783,	*d. None.*
*Dollar,	*b.* 1701,	*m.* 1700,	*d.* 1770.
Dolphington,	*b.* 1717,	*m.* 1717,	*d. None.*
Dowally,	*b.* 1705,	*m.* 1746,	*d.* 1750.
Drumblade,	*b.* 1702,	*m.* 1745,	*d.* 1783.
Dull,	*b.* 1703,	*m.* 1740,	*d. None.*
Dunipace	*b.* 1708,	*m.* 1709,	*d.* 1766.
*Dunlop,	*b.* 1701,	*m.* 1700,	*d.* 1783.
Durris,	*b.* 1716,	*m.* 1761,	*d.* 1783.
Ecclesmachen,	*b.* 1717,	*m.* 1794,	*d.* 1792.

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Eddlestone,	*b.* 1712,	*m.* 1714,	*d.* 1714.
Edinkillie,	*b.* 1702,	*m.* 1702,	*d.* 1783.
Edrom,	*b.* 1721,	*m.* 1783,	*d.* 1783.
Erskine,	*b.* 1705,	*m.* 1705,	*d. None.*
Evie and Rendall,	*b.* 1725,	*m.* 1725,	*d.* 1816.
*Ewes,	*b.* 1700,	*m.* 1702.	*d.* 1717.
Eymouth,	*b.* 1710,	*m.* 1710,	*d.* 1732.
Forteviot,	*b.* 1710,	*m.* 1710,	*d.* 1721.
Fowlis Easter	*b.* 1701,	*m.* 1701,	*d.* 1701.
Galashiels,	*b.* 1714,	*m.* 1726,	*d.* 1715.
Gamrie,	*b.* 1701,	*m.* 1787,	*d.* 1789.
Gartly,	*b.* 1709,	*m.* 1716,	*d.* 1775.
Garvock,	*b.* 1703,	*m.* 1719,	*d.* 1732.
*Glasserton,	*b.* 1700,	*m.* 1700,	*d. None.*
Glenbervie,	*b.* 1721,	*m.* 1747,	*d. None.*
Glenbucket,	*b.* 1719,	*m.* 1817,	*d.* 1738.
Glendevon,	*b.* 1710,	*m.* 1711,	*d. None.*
Glenisla,	*b.* 1719,	*m.* 1719,	*d.* 1748.
Houston and Killellan,	*b.* 1720,	*m.* 1720,	*d. None.*
*Hutton,	*b.* 1700,	*m.* 1702,	*d.* 1702.
Inchinnan,	*b.* 1722,	*m.* 1722,	*d.* 1783.
Inverarity (and Methy),	*b.* 1710,	*m.* 1710,	*d.* 1716.
Inverkeillor,	*b.* 1717,	*m.* 1775,	*d. None.*
Inverkeithny,	*b.* 1721,	*m.* 1721,	*d.* 1726.
Jura, etc.,	*b.* 1704,	*m.* 1796,	*d. None.*
Keir,	*b.* 1722,	*m.* 1721,	*d.* 1722.
Kelton,	*b.* 1717,	*m.* 1717,	*d. None.*
Kilbride,	*b.* 1723,	*m.* 1723,	*d. None.*
Kildalton,	*b.* 1723,	*m.* 1723,	*d. None.*
Kilmany	*b.* 1706,	*m.* 1706,	*d.* 1735.
*Kilmalcolm,	*b.* 1710,	*m.* 1695,	*d.* 1817.
Kilmory,	*b.* 1701,	*m.* 1785,	*d. None.*
Kiltarlity,	*b.* 1714,	*m.* 1812,	*d. None.*
Kiltearn,	*b.* 1702,	*m.* 1708,	*d. None.*
Kincardine O'Neil,	*b.* 1706,	*m.* 1706,	*d.* 1712.
King Edward	*b.* 1701,	*m.* 1783,	*d. None.*
Kingussie and Insh,	*b.* 1724,	*m.* 1724,	*d.* 1783.
Kintore,	*b.* 1717,	*m.* 1718,	*d.* 1765.
*Kippen,	*b.* 1700,	*m.* 1700,	*d. None.*
Kirkbean,	*b.* 1714,	*m.* 1714,	*d.* 1714.
Kirkgunzeon,	*b.* 1702,	*m.* 1812,	*d. None.*
Kirkmabreck,	*b.* 1703,	*m. None,*	*d. None.*
Kirkmahoe,	*b.* 1720,	*m.* 1725,	*d.* 1800.
*Kirkmaiden,	*b.* 1716,	*m.* 1699,	*d.* 1716.
Kirkmichael,	*b.* 1725,	*m.* 1726,	*d. None.*
Kirktown,	*b.* 1707,	*m.* 1707,	*d. None.*
Kirkurd,	*b.* 1705,	*m.* 1705,	*d.* 1718.
Kirriemuir,	*b.* 1716,	*m. None,*	*d. None.*
Largs,	*b.* 1723,	*m.* 1723,	*d.* 1723.
Laurencekirk,	*b.* 1702,	*m.* 1702,	*d.* 1703.
Lecroft,	*b.* 1720,	*m.* 1723,	*d.* 1728.

(*To be continued.*)

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QUERIES.

CCLXXXIV. JOHN, ELEVENTH EARL OF MAR.—Can any reader of the *Scottish Antiquary* inform me what are the best books (English or French) to consult about this Earl? I have probed the usual sources of information and find a surprising dearth of detail. I am about to publish a defence of the Earl, but find my efforts greatly hampered by the scantiness of the literature on his subject. The period from 1715 to 1732 (the date of his death) is the most meagre, while at the same time it is the most interesting.

STUART ERSKINE.

CCLXXXV. CUTHBERT OF INVERNESS.—Information is desired concerning the issue of Jean Cuthbert (daughter of David Cuthbert, Writer, Inverness), who married (*circa* 1695) Thomas Forbes (3rd son of John Forbes of Culloden), and lived 'in Rait.' Was —— Cuthbert of Tillery, near Culloden, who married a sister of Sir John Gordon, 1st Bart. of Park, *David* Cuthbert? 'ABSQUE METU.'

CCLXXXVI. CAMPBELL OF GREENYARDS.—Who was Daniel Campbell of Greenyards, and where can I find information concerning his family? His younger daughter, Doriel, married (*circa* 1740) Sir Jas. Hay, Bart. of Hayston. 'ABSQUE METU'

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XCI. BENNET FAMILY (iii. 59, 112, 159; iv. 188; vi. 140, 189; vii. 44; viii. 44).—J. M'G. has very kindly sent us copies of two scroll genealogies he has met with. As they extend the pedigree already printed, we think it best to embody all three in one table, as likely to be less confusing to our readers. We would add here a few names for which there is not room in the tabular pedigree.

1. Adam Bennet of Wester Grange and —— Bennet, his wife, had also a daughter, Janet, who married Mark Pringle of Clifton about 14th August 1616.
2. Robert Bennet and Janet Colville, his wife, had a daughter Jean, who died 1708, aged 62.
3. Mr. William Bennet of Grubet and Margaret Eliot, his wife, had also a daughter, Elizabeth, married either to Sir John Scot of Ancrum or to Henry, son of Sir James Stewart of Kirkfield.
4. Sir William Bennet and Christian Morrison, his wife, had two daughters: (*a*) Jean, died 1710, having married, 1688, William Nisbet of Dirleton; and (*b*) Christian, married Charles Stuart of Dunearn.
5. Andrew Bennet of Chesters and Ann Turnbull, his second wife, had three daughters: (*a*) Helen, married Archibald Douglas of Timperdean; (*b*) Isobel, married Archibald Hope, Convener of Excise; and (*c*) Agnes.

We think it probable that William Bennet, ancestor of the Bennets in Sweden, was son of Philip Bennet and Janet Turnbull, and younger brother of Mungo. ED.

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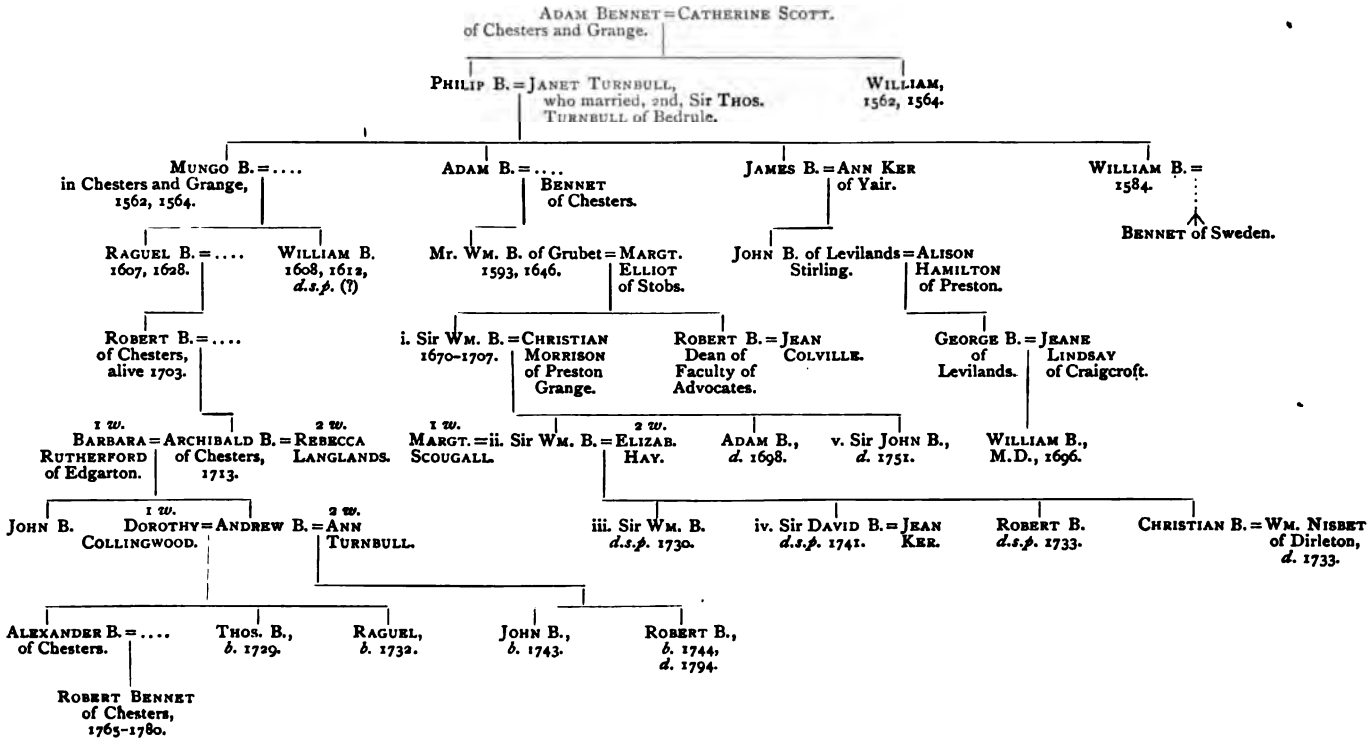
ADAM BENNET = CATHERINE SCOTT.
of Chesters and Grange.
PHILIP B. = JANET TURNBULL, who married, 2nd, Sir THOS. TURNBULL of Bedrule.
WILLIAM, 1562, 1564.
MUNGO B. = ... in Chesters and Grange, 1562, 1564.
ADAM B. = ... BENNET of Chesters.
JAMES B. = ANN KER of Yair.
WILLIAM B. = 1584.
BENNET of Sweden.
RAGUEL B. = ... 1607, 1628.
WILLIAM B. 1608, 1612, d.s.p. (?)
Mr. WM. B. of Grubet = MARGT. ELLIOT of Stobs. 1593, 1646.
JOHN B. of Levilands = ALISON HAMILTON of Preston. Stirling.
ROBERT B. = ... of Chesters, alive 1703.
i. Sir WM. B. = CHRISTIAN MORRISON of Preston Grange. 1670–1707.
ROBERT B. = JEAN COLVILLE. Dean of Faculty of Advocates.
GEORGE B. = JEANE LINDSAY of Levilands. of Craigcroft.
1 w. BARBARA RUTHERFORD of Edgarton.
ARCHIBALD B. = of Chesters, 1713.
2 w. REBECCA LANGLANDS.
1 w. MARGT. SCOUGALL.
ii. Sir WM. B. = 2 w. ELIZAB. HAY.
ADAM B., d. 1698.
v. Sir JOHN B., d. 1751.
WILLIAM B., M.D., 1696.
JOHN B.
1 w. DOROTHY COLLINGWOOD.
ANDREW B. = 2 w. ANN TURNBULL.
iii. Sir WM. B. d.s.p. 1730.
iv. Sir DAVID B. = JEAN KER. d.s.p. 1741.
ROBERT B. d.s.p. 1733.
CHRISTIAN B. = WM. NISBET of Dirleton, d. 1733.
ALEXANDER B. = ... of Chesters.
THOS. B., b. 1729.
RAGUEL, b. 1732.
JOHN B., b. 1743.
ROBERT B., b. 1744, d. 1794.
ROBERT BENNET of Chesters, 1765–1780.

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CCXLI. MAITLAND.—In the *Scottish Antiquary* (vol. viii., p. 43) I asked for information concerning the parentage of my ancestors, Robert Maitland, Lt.-Govr. of the Bass Rock, and Richard Maitland, Col. in Scots Guards.

Carrick Pursuivant contributed to the *Scottish Antiquary* for October 1893 (vol. viii. 91), (1) a pedigree of Robert Maitland so far as he was able to ascertain his descendants, and of Col. Richard Maitland in the same manner, but he was unable to trace the relationship of Richard to Robert, or to elucidate the parentage of Robert Maitland. Some months ago I came accidently upon the last surviving grandson of Pelham Maitland of Belmont, near Edinburgh, who informed me that his aunts (daughters of Pelham Maitland, who took a very great and intelligent interest in our family history) had repeatedly told him when a youth that their father was not strictly speaking of the Lauderdale line but descended from the Maitland of Lethington of the time of Queen Mary.

Douglas, however, making James, only son of Wm. Maitland, to die *s.p.*, I was still as far from attaining my point as ever, but on looking over Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall's *Historical Observes*, page 75, reprinted by the Bannatyne Club, I found the subjoined statement,[1] which would remove the difficulty so far as to prove that James left issue, and if so there is nothing more probable than that the Duke should provide for so near a relation as a son of James Maitland either in his own household or by appointing him to some post which was at his disposal. Hence I think we shall discover Robert Maitland of the Bass to have been son or grandson of James Maitland. In an old pedigree of the Gimmersmills family our Robert is called '*cousin to the Duke*,' and our descent traced from Wm. Maitland of Lethington.

I may add that in Mr. John Lamont's diary (Bann. Club), 1649, July 30, there is mention of a 'Patrik Maitland' who was entrusted with important communications from the Laird of Lundie to the Earl of Lauderdale then in Holland, and who on his return was appointed 'Chamberlain to the Earl of Lauderdale in Lowthian.' This person may however have been son of James and father to Robert Maitland of the Bass and Alexander Maitland of Gimmersmills. I am much inclined to believe this is correct. Can any of your readers help me in elucidating these points as yet unproven?

'Leidington was not honestly purchased, for it belonged of right to the grandchildren of William Maitland, his granduncle, and secretary to Queen Mary, and who lived at Rowan in France, and to whom the Duke of Lauderdale paid a small yearly pension. (See this and sundry other things of the names of Maitland and Hamilton in a 4to MSS. marked pag , from the Duke of Roan's testimony and Spanhemius).'

[1] '1682. But all persons cryes shame upon him for ruining the memory and standing of his family by giving away Dudiston, etc., in property to his Dutchesse and Leidington to his son Huntingtour (thought by some to be his owne).'

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The numbers are not inserted in the reprint but left blank as above. Is the MSS. in the Advocates' Library?

Next—as to Richard Maitland—on the back of his portrait in possession of Sir A. D. Grierson (Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Richard Maitland having married Sir Gilbert Grierson of Lag, Bart.), it is stated that he was 'Governor of the Bass Rock' (and this is also named in a paper which can be traced to the said Elizabeth). Charles Maitland (son of Robert), however, was Governor, but in the Melville papers (Bannatyne Club) are the following statements, from which I think it is clear that Richard was the brother to Charles, the Governor therein named; the title of 'Governor' being very loosely used at that time for any one *in command.*

I should be indeed happy could the papers be traced referred to in Hamilton's letter to Lord Melville. If the documents are preserved, doubtless the name of the Governor's brother is in them, and this would settle definitely my long search on this point.

May I ask the kind and generous aid of any of your readers as to where the documents may be and how they may be seen?

Page 69: Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melville, 20th June 1689:

'Ther was an offer made to me that in caice the Governour of the Bass *and his brother* were indemnified for life and fortun he wold delivir up the fort. This I did communicat to the Commissioner, and the Council did resolve only to give the Governor his life but not his fortun which is very inconsiderable, and wold not indemnify *his brother* for corresponding.'

Page 574: The Privy Council to Lord Melville, 29th August 1690:

'My Lord, by order of Council I am appointed to acquaint yow that the inclosed are a copie of a letter to his Majesty, and copies of the papers presented to this Board by the Earl of Kintore and Sir Thomas Livingstoun mentioned in the said letter *with the account of the Bass under the Governor's hand*, all which are contained in the other enclosed pacquet direct to the Master of Stair to be communicat to his Majesty, which your Lo. is desyred to hasten forward with all expedition. Edinburgh, 29th Aug^{t} 1690. Hamilton *P.* J. T. M.

CCLXIV. (*b*).—No reply having been given to the inquiry by Mr. Rowland St. Clair in the issue of April last (No. 32), I may explain for that gentleman's information, that the reference, in the Introduction to the Translation of the *Orkneyinga Saga*, to another edition of the Saga, which is stated to have been 'long in progress,' is to a translation by Sir George Webbe Dasent, made thirty years ago or more, but which, for reasons not readily understood, has not yet seen the light. The existing translation, which I issued in 1873 in conjunction with my friends Dr. Joseph Anderson and Mr. Jón. A. Hjaltalin, has for some time been out of print, and another version could not but be welcomed by scholars and persons interested in the history of Orkney and Shetland and of the north of Scotland generally. GILBERT GOUDIE.

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The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR *of* '*The Scottish Antiquary*,' The Parsonage, Alloa.

626. THE COVENANTERS IN KINROSS-SHIRE, 1669-1688.—The following interesting document is to be found among the Wodrow MSS. preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Though occasionally referred to by a few authorities, it has not, so far as is known, ever been printed. It consists of nine folio pages, and is written in a very clear legible hand. It is undated, but was probably drawn up about the beginning of last century, while many of the persons mentioned in it were still alive, for it bears the signatures of eight of these, with their respective ages. What gives it further value and interest, however, is the fact that it has attached to it an attestation to its veracity and trustworthiness, in the handwriting of the celebrated Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, then minister of Portmoak, signed by himself and other three ministers of the Presbytery of Kinross. The document has been transcribed with a view to a short monograph on the Covenanters in Clackmannan and Kinross which the subscriber has in hand. Any information on this subject, and especially any details about

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the persons mentioned, which can be supplied by readers of the *Scottish Antiquary*, will be gratefully received. ROBERT PAUL.

DOLLAR.

An account of the sufferings of the people in Kinross Shire, together with what some particular persons in other places suffered, which are connected therewith, from the year 1669, untill the happy revolution in 1688, for not conforming to Prelacie, and not going to hear the Curats.

Imprimis, in the year 1669, in the moneth of october, the gospel was first preached by Mr. John Blacatter in the open fields, in the corn yard of Balcanquel. The second time, Mr. John Dickson preached upon the twentie second day of that same moneth in Glenvaill. And the third time, Mr. David Hume preached in the moneth of November. But many times in houses before this, as in the house of Robert Stirk, merchant in Milnathort, and in the house of David Coventrie, Portioner of Airlarie, and in other houses in the parish of Orwell.

2^do^ In the year 1670, Mr. John Dickson preached in the newbigging of Lethangie, in the parish of Kinross, upon the thirteenth day of february, in the evening. And one Robert Steedman, commonly called Rob at the Cross, took away the said Mr. Dickson's horse, and put him into the tolbooth, which horse was goten again for one boll of malt. Mr. Dickson continued preaching several nights through the Shire. And upon the fifteenth or sixteenth of the moneth of June thereafter Mr. Blacketer and Mr. Dickson came to the hill of Beath, on the Sabbath's day, where there was a great meeting of persons, who came from the east end of Fife, and as far west as Sterlin, to hear sermons. Immediately after this, many in the Shire of Kinross, and in other places, were summoned to answer before the Secret Council: and all who answered were put in prison; particularly Margaret Martin, My Lady Colvill's gentlewoman, and Bessy Young, a servant maid of the said lady, who continued long in prison. As also William Adam in Culross, Adam Stobbo in Luscar, John Rankin in Cuffabouts, and James Duncan in Borrostowness, which four were sentenced to be banished to the forraign plantations. After this meeting the troopers were sent to Kinross and Faulkland, where they lay, and raged, and greievously oppressed the countrey, and searched for those who answered not the Council; insomuch that all such were forced to fly, and leave their dwelling places, so that about the space of two years we had no preaching but in the night time. When the troopers went out of the Shire, Ministers began to the field preachings again.

About the end of the year 1672, and in 1673 there were frequently meetings in the open fields, where Mr. John Welch, Mr. Samuel Arnot, Mr. Gabriel Semple, Mr. Thomas Hog, Minister at Larbour, and many others preached. Upon which account many persons who had been at these meetings were cited before the Secret Council, and they not compearing, severals of them were intercommuned, particularly My Lady Colvill, The Lady Balcanquell, David Coventrie and John Henderson, Portioners of Airlarie, Robert Stirk, merchant in Milnathort, David Shaw Tennent in Gospetrie, and James Pryde, Weaver in Urquhart, and John Arnot of Greenside and his four son[s], of whom Mr. Thomas Arnot, Minister of Couper, was one.

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In the year 1674 there were field preachings in many places of the Shire; Whereupon one James Butter, Sherriff Clerk of Perthshire (being a creditor of the Earle of Morton) takes upon him to be Sheriff of Kinross shire, and deputes Mr. David Crawford, Classlochie's brother, and appoints William Gordon to be clerk, and William Green, Procurator Fiscal, cruel persecutors; who summoned the whole people in the Shire, who would not hear the Curats. And at that time there were few in y^e^ parishes of Orwell, Portmoak, and Kinross who were hearers of the Curats; so that many were fined in large sums, by the said James Butter and his Court, who threatned to take out an horning, and put them in prison. At the same time Mr. Hay (another creditor of the Earle of Morton's), who pretended as good right to the Sherriffship as Butter, caused summon all the persons that Butter had summoned, to compear before Mr. William Gib, his Depute. So both these courts sat in one day, and at one time of the day. And both of them fined the inhabitants of the shire who would not hear the Curats in great sums of money. The people, finding themselves so maletreated, extracted both decreits, and sent one Robert Steedman, then a young man, over to Edinburgh to suspend both. And he imployed the Laird of Interkin, a writer to the Signet, to expede the same for the shire. Interkin told the said Robert that there was an act of Sederunt made by the Secret Council that no suspension should pass in favours of the Presbyterians. Nevertheless Interkin billed the Lords, and said y^r^ were two decreits by two controverting Sherriffs for one and the same thing, and pressed the suspension untill the Lords should decide who had best right unto the fines. So a suspension was obtained at an extraordinary sum. Whereupon the said Robert returned, and intimated the same to Green, Butter's procurator Fiscal, by instrument. Butter, coming from Perth to go to Edinburgh for Letters of horning, was told by his Fiscal that there was a suspension intimate the night before. Whereupon Butter sent for the said Robert, and desired a sight of the suspension with the greatest importunity, which he at length obtained: and when he saw it, he put his hand to his throat, and said the Devil cut that, if he should step a foot further in prosecuting the decreit: for, says he, they give out acts, that unless we that are Sherriffs put the laws in execution against You that will not go [to] Church, we shall be liable unto the fines ourselves. And he earnestly begg'd a double of the suspension that he might let them see it, who pressed him to act so: and accordingly he obtained the same, and went home that same day, and they were no more troubled with him. So all that year Ministers continued to preach in the open fields, but most frequently in Glenvaill, betwixt the two Lomonds.

In the year 1674 there were many field preachings, and two or three solemn fasts; one in the place of Cleish, where Mr. John Mosman, Mr. William Summervail, and Mr. Archibald Riddel preached. And that same day other three Ministers observed a Fast in the Castle of Balvaird. And some moneths after, yr was a fast keep't openly in the fields in the parish of Kinross, in a place called the Gellieknows, where three ministers preached, and it was a very numerous meeting. Then the troopers raged up and down by the command of Powmill, commonly called Captain Crawfoord, who was one of the king's life guard, and a violent persecutor. He took out the Sherriffmairs with him to Auchtennie, and brought all the horse, neat, and sheep belonging to Robert Arnot, tennant there, together with Mr. John Wallwood's horse, which was there

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at that time. Then Green, Butter's procurator fiscall (because none in the countrey would by these goods), caried them to the west port of Edinburgh, and sold them there: only he left Mr. Wallwood's horse att Kinross, which was retaken by a young man in the parish of Orwell, and returned again to Mr. Wallwood. Green, being at that time a Merchant in Kinross, bought merchant goods with the money that he gote for the beasts, yea, and more goods than the money would reach; but gave his bond for the superplus. He keept not his day, and diligence was used against him, and so he was cast in prison in Edinburgh, where that cruel persecutor died miserably; Yea, all that Court of Butters, the Depute, the Clerk, Fiscal, Shirriffmairs, died in most melancholly circumstances, not having anything wherewith to bury them, for all the plunder and spoil they took from the countrey.

In the year 1675, Powmill, with his troopers, raged through the countrey; and all those who intertained Presbyterian Ministers, or were active in calling them to preach, were forced to fly the country to any place where they could get shelter: and if they came home to see their families, they were forced to ly in mountains or mosses or secret places. In the moneth of May that year Powmill took Andrew Horn of Tamanain, Robert Arnot of Holtown, William Arnot in Kinnesswood, and James Reid, Portioner of Seggie, and George Birrel escaped with much difficulty ~~and was not seen in the country till King William came over~~ (*sic*). And on the second of July immediately thereafter they took Henry Angus, merchant in Kinross, at the mercat of Auchtermoughtie as he was selling his goods. And Powmill cut him in the head after he was his prisoner, and brought him to Edinburgh, where he was imprisoned with the rest, and lay long there, and before he gote out was banished the shire.

In the year 1676 James Ballantyne, elder and younger, in the parish of Kinross, were taken by two messengers to Dinning with five accomplices; But William, Robert, and John Steedmans in Kinross, Michael Glass in Milnathort, and John Flockhart in Seggie, pursued them five miles, and rescued them. There were frequently preachings in the fields yr two years 1675 and 1676. And a very solemn Communion in the Castle of Balvaird in the moneth of July 1676; where Mr. Alexander Moncrief preached the action sermon, and Mr. John Dickson, Mr. John Blacketer, Mr. David Hume, and Mr. John Wallwood assisted. And thereafter Mr. Dickson came and preached in the parish of Kinross att Cassigowr, where Robert Dempster came, and charged him to desist, but was hendred to do any hurt unto the Minister. This Dempster was Sherriff-Clerk of Kinross. And at another time he came with the officer to Anascroich in the same parish and stop't Mr. George Johnston from preaching there. About this same time Mr. John Dickson preached in the park near to the Church of Tilliboll; the Curat of Fossua and Tilliboll, whose name was Mr. Ireland, coming to the church of Tilliboll that day that he might hinder his parishoners from going to hear the said Mr. Dickson, was so grieved, when he heard the meeting sing psalms, that he sat down and wept. Yea, so inveterate was he that he caused John Stalker, one of his parishoners, to stand before the church in white sheets, because he had been at that meeting. The said Curat went to Stirlin the next week, and brought a party of the king's guard east. So there was a meeting the next Sabbath upon the top of the Lomond hill; and as the people were going to the meeting the troopers came by them one by one, with their cloaks cast over their pistols; so that they were not observed till they

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came even unto the foot of the hill. And when they attempted to ascend the hill, the meeting, both men and women, hurled down stones upon them. The troopers fired upon the meeting; but without doing any hurt, only the balls grazed upon some of their shoulders. There was a great stone impending on the front of the hill, which some of the strongest of the men thrust down the Steep hill upon them, which put them into such confusion that they knew not whether: and that which increased their fear and disorder, the hill caused the stone go hither and thither with much force. However, they dispersed the meeting; and Mr. John Wallwood, who intended to preach, was obliged to go away. Some of the troopers apprehended about twentie persons, and made them prisoners; and when Powmill came to them, they asked him what they should do with the prisoners. He commanded the souldiers to draw out their swords, and hack them down. So they cutted many of them; particularly one George Moncrief in Kinross was cutt through the nose. When they came to Kinross they searched many houses for men whom they suspected, but found none. After Lambas that year came Captain Buckholm, who commanded a squad of the King's guards; he hendred the publick meetings. And on the first day of September, having trysted the countreymen to meet with him, to cast the locality for his winter quarters; in the morning he took Robert Steedman in Kinross, young man servant unto his father, out of his bed: and then Robert Arnot in Auchtennie, Henry Arnot in Dallquiech, and John Horn of Tamanain,who were trysted at Milnathort about the locality. As also he apprehended that day David Coventrie, and John Henderson, Portioners of Airlarie, David Shaw in Gospetrie, Patrick Miller in Urquhart, and James Pryde there: and carried them to the tolbooth of Couper in Fife, where they lay eight dayes. And then were taken over to the tolbooth of Edinburgh, where some of them lay fourtie six weeks, others fiftie. James Pryde was taken from the rest, within twelve weeks after they were first imprisoned, and put into the Cannongate tolbooth, and he remained in prison till he was sent to London. As also John Arnot in Balgedie was taken by the troopers, and imprisoned in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, and banished to the new plantations, but both he and James Pryde were released when they came to London. All these forenamed persons were taken at their own houses, and therefore, it was alleged, they could not be keept in prison; But Bishop Sharp, being their inveterate enemie, caused keep them so long, saying they were men who conveyed Ministers through the country in arms, and that they were the men who brought the Ministers to that communion which was keept in the Castle of Balvaird. The Troopers lay more than a year at Kinross at that time, so that when these men came home again (because they went not to hear the Curats) they were obliged to leave their own houses, and sojourn in other places; as others had done during the time of their imprisonment, as John Steedman, mealmaker in Kinross, and Robert Stirk, merchant in Milnathort, and many others.

In the year 1677 there were no publick preachings, unless in the night, because of the fury of the Troopers, who lay more than an year and an half in Kinross. And at Andermas the thirtieth of November y^{t} year, came Captain Carstairs, who was hunded out by Bishop Sharp. Mr. Robert Anderson had preached at Cleish upon the Sabbath: and the said Captain came and rapped at the gate of Cleish upon munday morning

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early, about two or three hours before day, and apprehended Mr. Anderson and William Sethrum, the chamberlain, and broke Robert Steedman's head, who made his escape: and when the Captain missed him, he fell into a fitt of the convulsion, and continued two or three hours in it; In which time My Lady Colvill, and My Lord, who was then a child, made their escape. But he carried Mr. Anderson and the Chamberlain to the tolbooth of Faulkland.

In the year 1678, when the Troopers went away, the field meetings were keeped very frequently through the whole Shire; but oftner in Glenvaill, because it was in the center of that large congregation, which extended to Couper of Fife on the east, to Kirkcaldie on the south, To Salin and Dollar on the west, and to Perth on the north. There were five or six parishes engaged together, to keep up the preaching of the Gospel among themselves; And by turns each parish sent to Edinburgh and brought a Minister, so that they seldom wanted sermon on the Lord's day: Att one of these meetings upon Collquohar hill in the moneth of September, the Lady Methven brought down a number of armed highlandmen, who scattered the Meeting and robbed the women of their plaids and cloaths and killed one man who was a wright in Forgan. And she had used her endeavours to hinder another meeting before this upon Tibbermoor, by appearing in arms. And it was observable that about an year after this she fell of her horse and her brains were dashed, and that upon the same spot where she opposed persons going to that meeting, viz., at the south-west end of Meffan wood.

Likewayes that same year 1678, Buckholm took Gilbert Marnock, Lord of the Chapmen in Fife and Kinross, and David Barclay, and carried them to Edinburgh, where they were imprisoned a long time, and afterwards were banished to forreign plantations, and carried to London; but were released there. He took also John Henderson in Airlarie, Thomas Scot, and John Gib in Pittendreich, which four were carried to Edinburgh, and keept in prison a quarter of an year; and each of them were fined in an hundred pounds Scots, and paid it before they were liberate. Thomas Scot and John Gib were made to ly in the irons, being linked together during the time of their imprisonment.

(*To be continued.*)

627. THE GRAY BEQUEST TO THE LYON OFFICE.[1]—Under the will of the late Mr. J. M. Gray, curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, his collection of heraldic works was left to the Lyon Office, to be preserved in the library there. Upwards of a hundred volumes have altogether been received, and, as might be expected from their having formed part of the library of a man of such taste and culture as their late owner undoubtedly was, many of them are of the highest interest and value in their special subject. Of course, all the standard writers on Scottish Heraldry, such as Sir David Lindsay, Nisbet, etc., are represented, together with most of the better known English authors. Of the latter there are some early editions, including the originals of Ferne's *Blazon of Gentrie* (1586), Bolton's *Elements of Armories* (1610), Guillim's *Display* (1611), Carter's *Analysis of Honour*, and some others. In the shape of rarities belonging to this period, we have the often quoted, but comparatively seldom seen, *Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam* (1682), by

[1] Printed from the *Scotsman* by permission of the writer.

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John Gibbon, Bluemantle Pursuivant, or, as he puts it on the title-page, *quem a mantelio dicunt cœruleo.* The latter was a learned but eccentric man, who, conceiving himself ill-treated in the College of Arms, filled the margins of the books in the library with severe reflections on the conduct of his superiors in office. He lived to be an old man, and became a great astrologer in his later years. Another seventeenth century curiosity is Edward Waterhous's *Discourse and Defense of Arms and Armory*; it was written, we are told, to divert the author's mind at a season of great grief; but it is anything but diverting to read, being pedantic in the extreme, and absurdly inflated in style; it is, as Anthony Wood says, 'rhapsodical, indigested, and whimsical,' and yet it is so much of a literary conceit, and so evidently the work of a pious gentleman, that we would not willingly lose it. Favine's *Theatre of Honour* (1623) is a work of a very different stamp, and one of the most valuable treatises we have on the foreign orders of knighthood. Dame Julia Berner's famous *Boke of St. Albans* is represented by a very beautiful *fac-simile* reprint. Coming to modern times, a large paper copy of Taylor's *Glory of Regality* deserves attention, containing as it does a very full account of the ceremonies observed at the coronation of the Kings and Queens of England. *Le Pas d'Armes de la Bergère* is a book which will delight all readers of Sir Walter Scott, for it is a transcription from a MS. containing an account in verse of one of those extraordinary *spectacles* which that Royal *entrepreneur* and mediæval stage-manager King Rene, so happily sketched for us in *Anne of Geierstein*, was so fond of producing. There is an admirably written introduction, which goes fully into the subject of the conduct of the tourneys of the time. Amongst other French works may be noticed Segoing's *Armorial Universal* (1654), a beautifully bright and clean copy of a volume containing engravings on copper of the arms of most of the armigenous French families then in existence, though it is not so fine a book as the same author's folio volume, *Le Tresor Heraldique*, published a few years later. Even more interesting, because much earlier, is the text of the famous *Armorial de Berry*, now in the National Library, Paris. It was compiled in the fifteenth century by Gilles de Bouvier, Berry King of Arms under Charles VII. The text and blazon of the arms are given with much completeness, but it is to be regretted that noble armorial has not been reproduced in *fac-simile*, though Mr. Stodart got the Scottish coats copied for his book on Scottish arms. The French edition of the text, however, by M. Vallet de Viriville, so far as it goes, leaves little to be desired, and contains an excellent account of the life of the old herald himself. Among other French books may be noticed a modern one of very moderate size on seals (*sigilla non phocæ*), which are admirably dealt with by M. de la Marche, the French archivist. The volume forms one of a series (to which belongs Genouillac's *L'Art Heraldique*, also in the collection) of volumes relating to art published under the patronage of the Administration des Beaux Arts. We have nothing so good in the way of introductions to such subjects in this country, but in artistic matters they manage these things better in France. Amongst other useful French works of reference may be noted De Milleville's *Armorial Historique de la Noblesse de France*, a kind of artistic *Burke*; the *Armorial du Bibliophile*, containing the arms of the book-fanciers in France who have decorated the outside of their books with their achievements; and, lastly, by the same author, M. Guizard, the *Bibliotheque Heraldique de France*, a capitally

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arranged bibliography of the subject, a task which has only been imperfectly attempted in this country.

But the most interesting feature of the collection, both from a heraldic and artistic point of view, is undoubtedly the reproduction in *fac-simile* of various old armorials. One of the most famous, the *Armorial de Gebre*, a work compiled about the middle of the 14th century, by Heynen, the Gebre Herald of the time, was brought out in 1881 in four large quarto volumes, by M. Victor Bouton. It is of special interest to us, as it contains quite a number of Scottish coats: these were reproduced by Mr. Stodart in his work to which we have alluded above; but these copies were not perhaps so absolutely accurate as they might have been. Indeed, even M. Bouton's colouring of the shields is stated by Captain Dunbar, who has gone into the matter very carefully, to be not altogether flawless. But taken as a whole the work may be pronounced to be very well done, and as the verbal blazon of the arms is given along with the plates, the collection is of great value not only to the student of heraldry, but to the artist on the lookout for good armorial forms. As Mr. Gray himself said when describing the book in the account of the Edinburgh Heraldic Exhibition, where it was exhibited, 'Nothing could be more beautiful than the refined and spirited curves which have been selected to outline the shields, than the purity of the pigments and leaf by which the tinctures and metal are expressed, than the spirit and energy visible in the lithe, attenuated forms of the lions and other animals introduced, than the exquisitely varied fancy displayed in the disposition of the crests and the peacock plumes which frequently surround or surmount them.' Much more gorgeous than the work of Gebre Herald is the splendid armorial of Conrad von Grünenberg. Its date is 1483, and its large folio pages glow with positively exuberant colour. The large collection of armorial bearings displayed in it are depicted with a conceptive energy and power of technique which, while occasionally somewhat unrestrained in effect, are in the highest degree interesting and suggestive. It is quite an education in itself to go through its pages and to note the brilliant way in which not only the shields themselves, but their accessories in the shape of the helmets, mantlings, and crests have been treated, so different from the tame and spiritless work of more modern times. It is a work which shows more than any other the intense adaptability of heraldry to decorative effect, and if our present day designers would take some hints from its pages, we should see our book plates and our letter dies freed from the banal influences of the last few centuries. We must not omit to mention, too, the beautiful little Zurich Armorial, the oldest of all these MSS., its date being about 1340. Its exquisite simplicity and admirable conventional treatment of the animals portrayed in it are worthy of all praise. In striking contrast to this MS., with its quaint old-world simplicity, is the *Armorial Equestre* of the Order of the Golden Fleece. It was originally produced about 1460, and has been carefully edited from the MS. in the Arsenal Library in Paris only a few years ago by M. Lorédan Larchey. It was probably the work of Jean Lefèvre, originally an English Herald, but afterwards King of Arms of the Order of the Golden Fleece, under its founder, Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. Almost all the monarchs, princes, and elector-bishops of Europe are displayed in this Armorial, mounted on horseback, the steeds being fully caparisoned and covered with the armorial bearings of their riders. The character of the drawings is more

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fantastic than is the case with those of an earlier period; but the representations of the various knights form an interesting study, and are very typical of the artistic instincts of the time, though they are hardly to be recommended to modern copyists, unless possessed of considerable discrimination. For heraldry of the sixteenth century no better book can be recommended to the student than Sir William Stirling Maxwell's work on the subject, which displays all the good taste which was characteristic of that author.

For persons who wish to study the history and progress of heraldic delineation from its rise in the thirteenth century to its utter degradation in the first half of the nineteenth (from which, however, there are signs that it is slowly recovering), Professor Hildebrandt's *Heraldisches Meisterbuch* forms an admirable handbook. This and many others of which space forbids the mention, are to be found in this collection, and serve to show the very varied character of its contents. It only remains to be said that so far as the very limited accommodation at the disposal of the Lyon Office authorities permits, the books may be consulted by students of heraldry, artists, and others who have a serious and definite object in view. J. B. P.

628. HUGUENOT CROSS.—The following description of a gold cross, now in my possession, which is here represented full size, has been sent me by a Protestant French lady whose ancestors were Huguenots at Nismes in the South of France. The cross itself is of great rarity:—'The Huguenot cross was first worn about the time of the Edicts of Nantes (1598). After the Revocation of that Edict in 1685, when the Huguenots were persecuted and driven away from France, there was another cross of smaller size, worn under the dress, with a tear-drop instead of the Holy Ghost (the dove). The French call this time "The Church under the Cross." When Louis XVI. gave the Edict of Tolerance (1788), the Huguenots resumed wearing the first cross.'

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

629. DAME ERSKINE'S ACCOUNT-BOOK (vol. i.-ii. p. 175).—It was intended to print the book mentioned in the above reference for the Scottish History Society, but the size of the volume *Account-Book of Sir John Foulis*, lately issued, and the necessity for printing only portions of Dame Erskine's Accounts, induces me to give some extracts. ED.

1678.

Jan. 2-17. for yongens (onions?) a firekin, 18s.; to Wm. Lindsay, 12s. 6d.; to the man for suiping all our chimbles, 12s.; for dawed shues, 1 lb. 10s.; lent to my mother to give the bairns in hanse, 5s. 4d.; to tam[s] ogelbie.

„ 18. Isobl barnet, 2 lb. 12s. 4d.

„ 21. for the melite (militia) hors coming & going, 19s.

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Jan. 23. Isoble benet for flesh and wine.
„ 29. for worset to waft out the droget, 5s.
„ 30. to James short for work, 1 lb. 8s.; to cathren davidson for haklen the lint, 1 lb. 4s.; for charls shues, 6s.; for mending david's shues, 1s. 8d.
Feb. 1. to Ja clark for maken y^e^ nurs child chist, 9s.; suen sive (?), 3s.; scul, 2s.; cane, 1s.
„ 4. to James when he went to y^e^ throask, 18s.; to W^m^ to cairie him, 2s.; more sent to James to y^e^ throask, 1 lb. 12s.; to Androw horn, 4s.; Rob^t^ Engel to drink, 6s.
„ 10. to John Blaketr when he sumoned y^e^ frinds and y^e^ lady, 2 lb. 13s. 4d.; sent to Rob^t^ sibald, 48 lb.; sent stiven smith, 2 lb.
„ 18. tolbaca, 8d.; thams mefen to drink, 6s.; silk lupen, 4s. 6d.
„ 20. lent my mother to bay twiling for drawers to my father, 1 lb. 12s.; receaved from Jo Wood w^c^ Ja Andrews sent me from y^e^ throask, 59 lb. 9s. 4d.
„ 22. to the man for bringen over the horse, 4s.
„ 24. for eleven el of stufe at seven shil four penies the el, 4 lb. 6s.; to christen lam to take her to Edg^r^, 7s. 8d.; to Rob^t^ engel, 17s. 4d.; drink money to Rob^t^ watson, 1 lb. 5s. 4d.
March 5. diapalma & starch, 1s.; Rec^d^ from Charles poge, 28 lb. 15s.; Rec^d^ from Charles poge tenant in popaltris, 28 lb. 15s. 4d.
„ 9. Re^d^ from James wood, 47 lb. 14s.
„ 12. to Rob^t^ newal clark for his annual, 9 lb.; to Rob^t^ blaw for thrie ston & half a pund of Iorn, 4 lb. 17s.; sent to the post to Edg^r^ to buy parchment & a quich, 1 lb. 9s.; ribons & two nekleases, 10s.; to Elespt lidel, 2s.
„ 28. Rec^d^ from James Buchan, 20 lb.
April 1. Rec^d^ from James Andrews w^c^ he got from the tenants in throask, 71 lb. 17s. 8d.; more from W^m^ lather tenant in popoltries, 39 lb. 6s. 8d.
„ 2. sent w^t^ Duncan to Thomas Arsking balgownie's brother, 133 lb. 6s. 8d.; to Cath Sutherland for spining and burn bearing (burden-bearing), 1 lb. 15s. 6d.
„ 4. sent by James Andrews to balgownie Aunt Mrs. Magdelean, 100 lb.
„ 5. to Thomas adam for plasing the wort ston (?), 5s. 6d.
„ 6. to get eal & eggs to the men that was plewing the midow, 5s.; to tho^s^ layel for tubs, 6s.
„ 9. Sent to Edg^r^ w^t^ the post to pay georgs burnets comp^t^, 25 lb. 12s.; payd to Jo shanks, 8 lb. 8s.; for viall, 16s. 8d.
„ 10. sent to david Michel bilzie (baillie) one years anual, 40 lb.
„ 16. Rec^d^ from Balgownie, 32 lb. 18s.; it may be for two months after this ther will be sum mony wrong plased for my book was A mising at y^t^ time.
May 8. to Margret bald, 2 lb. 9s.
„ 24. for the wading lawing, 2 lb. 7s.; to Jnet burnet for hir own lawen, 12s.; to Rob^t^ Cowston, 3s.
June 1. to christen lindsay in pairt of hir fee, 15 lb.; & to Anne crage in ful of al I owe hir for fee or shows, 12 lb. 18s.
„ 23. for making a salt baket, 16s.

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July 1. to castellhill for gras, 2 lb. 1s. 6d.
„ (N.D). for lining to be sarks to y^e^ bairns at y^e^ fair, 5 lb.
„ 24. harne for a shit to bear y^e^ clothes to y^e^ water, 18s.
Aug. 2. spent at the north ferie for dener ther, 19s. 8d.; fraught, 18s.; for horse hyre, 2 lb. 18s.; boy, 12s.; powder, 2s.; horse meal and boys bed dowring our stay at Edg^r^, 6 lb. 8s.; for owr dayet ther, 13 lb. 16s. 8d.; as also owr fraught coming bak agen, 2 lb. 18s.; horse hyre to the ferie, 18s.; dener at y^e^ ferie to us, 11s.
„ 16. to magie penie for milk, 6 lb.; to andro karr for wool, 3 lb.
„ 23. Rec^d^ after I cam from ye throsk, 1 lb. 11s. 4d.
„ 29. drink mony for July flowrs, 6s.
Sep. 4. to y^e^ boy for taken y^e^ hors to Alwa, 3s; herin, 4d.; goosberis, 8s. 6d.; pears, 8d.
„ 21. to grisel mutrie, 14s.
„ 23. to the lases y^t^ browght y^e^ huny, 2s.; to nance cockron, 1 lb. 19s.
„ 27. for a lower, 5s.; Askow, 2s.
Oct. 1. Re^c^ from James buchan piger, 12 lb.
„ 4. for y^e^ seting of y^e^ chimblie, 6s.
„ 12. to the hird in campbell that keept the cowe, 6s.; for chise w^c^ I got from campbell, 19s.
„ 24. pan crach, 3s. 4d.
„ 30. for a per of shows to myself, 1 lb. 8s.
Nov. 1. to Jo cruket, 11 lb. 4s.; doves, 9s.; leter, 2s.
„ 6. to the men y^t^ was thrashing to bay them meat, 13s.; dowes eggs, 13s. 8d.
„ 10. to Rob^t^ shank for kiling thrie cowes, 1 lb. 10s.
to remember y^t^ y^e^ 16 lb. 13s. 4d. plac^d^ in my fathers acompt for sum lining was a dyper table cloth and servets w^c^ cam to be sold and he bought y^m^ for me and my mother hes y^m^ in keeping for me.
„ 12. for a chimblie w^c^ I sent for w^t^ y^e^ post, 2 lb.; for fairings to y^e^ children, 2s.; for a mand, 2s. 8d.; sowen sive, 3s.
„ 16. to davids hose, 6s.
„ 29. to James nesmoth for Cl (clerk) neweall, 1 lb. 10s.; for two speads, 12s.
Dec. 6. for a leter w^c^ cam from Glascowe to my mother, 2s.
„ 7. to James blaw, 4 lb. 4s.
to complit M^rs^ primros hir anual w^c^ was mor then she got bond for, 5 lb. 6s. (Mem:)
„ 9. to Jo blaws wife for worken Jocks stokens, 14s.
„ 10. sent to bay eal to y^e^ men y^t^ is weading the wood, 8s.; to W^m^ when he went to the burell in clish for his M^r^, (master) 2s.
„ 13. for three motton bowks, 8 lb. 13s. 4d.
„ 25. for worken Joks mytens, 3s.

1679.

Jan. 4. to Rob^t^ shanks for kiling the calf, 2s.
„ 7. for wine w^c^ Bal^g^ got in bilzie heladays, 2 lb.; to Jas. Johnson, 1 lb. 1s.

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Jan. 18. to Christen lame to pay the las that helped to wesh at y^e^ wall, 9s.; glas, 4s.
„ 20. for sirope milros, 14s.; strawe two threve, 8s.; nutmugs, 1s. 8d.
„ 24. balgownies shows mending, 8s.
Feb. 4. for thrie peartricks, 15s.
„ 11. to midlen Jo dalglish,[1] 15 lb. 19s. 2d.; to cath heladay for whit searge, 4 lb.
„ 18. to Wilam & James to cairie them over the water when balgownie sent y^m^ to a bureal.
„ 21. to Rob^t^ bad for eal, 4s.
March 25. extraking the old Ladys othe, 13s. 4d.
Now begens Christens comp^t^ I being laying in of child.
April 9. balgownie left with me at that time when he came into the towne to ye E of Marr. [Left blank.]
Of which I give owt to put owt the nurs hir child, 5 lb. 10s.
„ 22. shortbread, 12s.
May 7. The childs stays, 6s. 8d.
„ 17. That day I left Edg^r^—childs and servants fraught and dayet by the way, 1 lb. 6s. 8d.; to Archies first nurs, 11 lb. 4s.; at hatton, 2 lb. 18s.
„ 19. w^c^ day I cam to culros. [Mem.]
„ 27. weading y^e^ yeard, 8s.
„ 28. lost owt of my poket, 9s. 10d., that day I went to the throask.
June 6. Rec^d^ from balg at culros being cumd hom, 5 lb. 18s.
„ 11. to Archies nurs, 1 lb.
„ 21. Rec^d^ from M^rs^ greson in torieburne, 50 lb.
„ 25. for Jocks stokings worken, 4s.
„ 28. for a cane, 2s.
July 9. sent bak to balgownie when he was in bylie heladays w^c^ he give for wine & brandy, 1 lb. 3s.
„ 16. balgownie geve clark masson, 10s.
„ 20. at the wading, 11 lb. 2d.; pip, 2d.
„ 23. my mother geve Thomas a dolor of my Lords drink mony. [Mem.]
Aug. 2. bowred fre Anne stewart, 38 lb.; w^c^ I give y^e^ glaiser.
„ 11. to y^e^ fish wife, 17s.
„ 21. to John malcomes wading, 12s.; for eggs to y^m^ that was at the hay, 6s.
Sep. 6. eal to y^e^ midow, 9s.; Herings ther also, 9s.
„ 8. to Jo makom for piping, 2s.; pane mending, 2s.; whit bands, 6d.
„ 23. doucks, 2 lb. 18s.; James short to drink, 4s. 8d.
„ 25. for a suord belt, 12s.; to christen w^c^ she gave owt at clairs womans wading, 13s. 4d.
Oct. 2. to John blaw for the nurse, 1 lb.
„ 11. stringen to lodevicks brickes, 1s. 6d.; payd my point tape, 14 lb.
„ 14. honie, 4s. 6d.; drafe, 1s. 4d.; plivers, 6s. 10d.
„ 22. to James kilpatricks boy for his M^r^, 8 lb. 12s.; sent to by cows at y^e^ fair, 55 lb. 12s.; hors hyre to Alowa, 10s.

[1] John the son of John and father of John Dalgleish.

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Nov. 4. for the cairt mending, 4s.
„ 11. two caps, 16s.; clasps, 8s.; for a good warme plaide, 3 lb. 17s.; spindel, 8d.
„ 15. for nanses shows, 1s. 8d.
„ 22. to hanna she brought me two quiches to tak hir home & bring david bake, 18s. 8d.
„ 24. sent to Edg^r^ to pay for dying balgownies cloathes, 1 lb. 3s. 4d.
„ 28. sent to Edg^r^ to pay a saidel & stokings, 17 lb. 6s. 8d.; for sandies shows, 1 lb. 15s.
Dec. 5. for a candel fate, 13s. 4d.; Junepr beries, 1s.; whit mending, 10d.
„ 8. lost be charly, 4d.
„ 10. Rec^d^ fre Ja polk tenant in popoltrees, 40 lb.
„ 13. sowing seeds, 2s. 10d.; for four letters to my mo^t^, 14s. 8d.
„ 14. to the post for two guses, 1 lb. 10s.
„ 16. une ston (?) & gals, 2s.; wadding lawing, 8s. 6d.
„ 20. sent for mustert, 14s.; candy, 1s.
„ 25. lent my mother for Christ^as^ frawght, 4s.; tameranie, 5 lb. 16s.

630. PECULIAR CHRISTIAN NAMES.—I have advocated the study of Surnames as useful towards the acquisition of a more correct knowledge of the racial composition of our people. A consideration of uncommon and peculiar Christian names, though not so instructive, is interesting. We find that certain names, once common, are now unused. We find that not only is it possible to classify Christian names, but that the process brings out some curious features in connection with the favour or disfavour in which they were at various times held. It has been generally supposed that Bible names were specially the property of English Puritans. A careful study of sixteenth and seventeenth century registers both of English parishes and of French and Dutch congregations in England, leads me to think that the foreigners—the French especially—took to the use of Scripture names, preferring them to the names of mediæval saints and heathen divinities which had become very common during the sixteenth century. On the other hand the use of Scriptural names was not at the time so prevalent here as in England, while many names which we should have expected to disappear were in use till the end of the seventeenth century, for this I can offer no explanation save the conservatism of the Scottish character. A group of names such as Faith, Charity, etc., though very common in England, may be said to have been unknown north of the Tweed. Again, Mary, one of the most common names in England, is as extremely rare in Scotland. I give below an Alphabetical list of uncommon and peculiar names. E. affixed, shows that they were copied from English registers or official documents; S. from Scottish; E. S. from both, while where a date is added it is that of the earliest instance in the book I was searching—not of course the earliest instance of the use of the name. *f.* is female; *m.* male; ? doubtful. I am quite aware that some names which I have inserted may appear sufficiently common to exclude them from a list of peculiar names. I think that in most instances such names, however prevalent in certain families, were not widely made use of.

A. W. C. H.

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m. ABNEGO (E.), 1621.
m. Absolom (E.), ——.
f. Adria (E.), 1661.
m. Aeneas (S.), ——.
f. Afra (E.), 1619.
m. Agare (E.), 1592.
m. Ahasuerus (E.), 1675.
m. Alarum (E.), 1642.
m. Albane (E.), 1588.
f. Alison (S.), ——.
m. Allyn (E.), 1589.
m. All Saynts (E.), 1592.
m. Allured (E.), 1647.
f. Amfellas (E.), 1587.
f. Amole (E.), 1608.
m. Ananias (E.), 1654.
f. Ancrett (E.), 1594.
f. Angel (E.), 1609.
m. Angell (E.), 1593.
f. Angelette (E.), 1635.
f. Ankeret (E.), 1589.
f. Annable (E.), 1654.
m. Antipas (E.), 1610.
f. Aplyn (E.), 1588.
f. Appolbeire (E.), 1564.
m. Aquilla (E.), 1587.
? Aragon (E.), 1570.
m. Archemie (E.), 1623.
f. Ariston (E.), ——.
m. Aristotle (E.), 1628.
m. Arnold (E.), 1583.
f. Audry (E.), 1636.
m. Auger (E.), 1589.
f. Aurelia (E.), 1627.
f. Averilda (E.), 1614.
f. Averina (E.), 1658.
m. Avery (E.), 1661.
f. Avis (E.), 1642.
f. Avlin (E.), 1622.
? Awbery (E.), 1589.
m. BAPTIST (E.), 1576.
m. Baradine (E.), 1658.
m. Barnardin (E.), 1620.
f. Barsabay (E.), 1569.
m. Basil (E.), 1570.
f. Bassilia (E.), 1570.
f. Beata (E.), 1695.
f. Begis = Margaret (S.), ——.
m. Belinas (E.), 1416.
f. Bennet (E.), 1596.
f. Bethia (E.), 1696.
f. Bethia (S.), ——.
f. Bethleem (E.), 1665.
f. Beththale (E.), 1671.
f. Betteris (E.), 1594.
m. Bevin (E.), 1599.
m. Bezar (E.), 1660.
f. Blandina (E.), 1595.
? Blissota (E.), 1467.
? Blythe (E.), 1608.
m. Bredith (E.), 1631.
f. Bright (E.), 1597.
m. Buttolph (E.), 1577.
f. CAESRIALONIA (E.), 1627.
m. Calisthenes (E.), 1630.
f. Cardina (E.), 1597.
f. Carola (E.), 1672.
f. Cassandra (E.), 1637.
m. Castle (E.), 1606.
f. Cebella (E.), 1675.
f. Charity (E.), 1662.[1]
m. Charnel (E.), 1655.
f. Chesya (E.), 1652.
f. Clara-Diana (E.), 1647.
f. Claridiana (E.), 1647.
m. Classe (E.), 1562.
f. Clemence (E.), 1643.
? Collet (E.), 1610.
m. Collis (E.), 1590.
f. Comfort (E.), 1650.
m. Cordall (E.), 1607.
m. Conote (E.), 1599.
m. Craven (E.), 1561.
f. Crysogon (E.), 1603.
? Cuddie (E.), 1596.
? Cuttie (E.), 1617.
f. DAMARIS (E.), 1688.
f. Damian (E.), 1608.
m. Damon (E.), 1574.
m. Darbie (E.), 1622.
f. Davina (S.), ——.
m. Dayowe (E.), 1391.
m. Decolam (E.), 1652.
f. Dennis (E.), 1566.
m. Dennys (E.), 1575.
f. Dew-ale (E.), 1603.
f. Dionyse (E.), 1569.
m. Dionysius (S.), 1590.
m. Dive (E.), 1588.
? Donate (E.), 1597.
f. Dowsabell (E.), 1592.
f. Dulcebell (E.), 1625.
? Durdyn (E.), 1610.
f. EDNORE (E.), 1596.
f. Egidia (S.), 1570.
f. Elah (E.), 1613.
f. Elizaman (E.), 1692.
m. Elkin (E.), 1567.
m. Ellice (E.), 1608.
f. Embline (E.), 1628.
f. Emmery (E.), 1572.
f. Emmott (E.), 1570.
? Entry (E.), 1687.
m. Epiphany (E.), 1622.
m. Erasmus (E.), 1584.
m. Eriah (E.), 1691.
m. Erisian (E.), 1588.
m. Escanino (E.), 1577.
? Eteno (E.), 1563.
f. Eve (E.), 1662.
m. Everard (E.), 1654.
f. Exham (E.), 1609.
m. FABIAN (E.), 1576.
m. Fagain (E.), 1626.
f. Faith (E.), 1693.[1]
m. Farne (E.), 1581.
f. Farina (E.), 1644.
m. Faustin (E.), 1626.
f. Felis (E.), 1640.
m. Fernham (E.), 1585.
f. Fillmaria (E.), 1691.
m. Finlay (S.), ——.
m. Finly (E.), 1632.
m. Florence (S.), ——.
f. Flourish (S.), 1670.
m. Fortunatus (E.), 1603.
f. Fortune (E.), 1596.
m. Foulke (E.), 1583.
m. Friendship (E.), 1614.
m. Fytche (E.), 1599.
m. GAMALIEL (E.), 1608.
m. Garret (E.), 1549.
m. Gawin (E.), 1560 (S.).
f. Gelis (S.), 1585.
f. Genet (E.), 1491.
f. Genevra (E.), 1616.
m. German (E.), 1566.
? Gershon (E.), 1610.
f. Gillamet (E.), 1626.
f. Gillina (E.), 1595.
f. Gilmarthe (E.), 1597.
? Glarod (E.), 1569.
f. Godly (E.), 1559.
m. Golfin (E.), 1563.
f. Gollefyne (E.), 1569.
f. Goodife (E.), 1608.
f. Goodlove (E.), 1565.
m. Gooson (E.), 1589.
m. Goulde (E.), 1578.
? Gowryn (E.), 1583.
m. Gratian (E.), 1688.
f. Gresilia (E.), 1590.
f. Grisegon (E.), 1636.
m. Gwedo (E.), 1558.
f. Gyllyan (E.), 1564.
m. HAMLET (E.), 1581.
m. Hamon (E.), 1649.
m. Hanniball (E.), 1574.
f. Harman (E.), 1581.
m. Hector (E. S.), ——.
m. Hercepate (E.), 1670.
m. Hercules (E.), 1572; (S. 1580.
m. Hilary (E.), 1641.
m. Holophernes (E.).
m. Homer (S.), 1590.
f. Honora (E.), 1585.
f. Hope (E.).[1]
m. Horatio (E.), 1582.
f. Hosawna (S.), 1680.
f. Hulda (E.), 1665.
f. ILANDE (E.), 1609.
f. Innocentia (E.), 1657.
m. Innocentius (E.), 1655.
? Isett (E.), 1593.
f. Israell (E.), 1607.
m. Itias (E.), 1688.
f. JACOBINE (E.), 1559.
? Jannwick (E.), 1614.
m. Jarois (E.), 1598.

[1] Faith, Hope, Charity, trins, so baptized.

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m. Jarpan (E.), 1584.
f. Jennifen (E.), 1588.
m. Jeptha (E.), 1616.
m. Jerome (S.), 1562.
f. Joke (E.), 1625.
m. Jole (E.), 1677.
m. Jordan (E.), 1610.
f. Juda (E.), 1550.
f. Julyan (E.), 1575.
m. Justice (E.), 1551.
f. Justinia (E.), 1619.
m. Justinian (E.), 1572.
f. KENBOROW (E.), 1603.
m. Kendricke (E.), 1586.
m. Kenelm (E.), 1696.
m. Ketchmee (E.), 1647.
m. Knowgood (E.), 1638.
m. LEMUELL (E.), 1626.
? Leones (E.), 1587.
m. Libbes (E.), 1564.
m. Livewell (E.), 1608.
m. Lomax (E.), 1682.
f. Loury (E.), 1584.
f. Lovage (E.), 1642.
f. Lovday (E), 1627.
f. Love (E.), 1684.
f. Lovnia (E.), 1586.
m. Lucian (E.), 1556.
f. Lucrece (E.), 1562.
m. MAGNUS (S.), ——.
m. Magor (S.), 1627.
f. Maige (S.), 1570.
f. Mailyn (E.), 1585.
f. Mailie (S.), 1580.
f. Malthy (E.), 1607.
m. Manncius (E.), 1578.
f. Manny (E.), 1697.
m. Manutius (E.), 1578.
m. Marcellus (E.), 1655.
m. Martiall (E.), 1625.
? Masilnie (E.), 1593.
f. Massee (E.), 1696.
f. Matheena (E.), 1593.
f. Mawsie (S.), 1581.
f. Melior (E.), 1685.
f. Mercy (E.), 1614.
f. Micholl (E.), 1604.
f. Milka (E.), 1636.
m. Minnion (E.), 1624.
f. Mirabel (E.), 1623; (S.) 1570.
f. Mouall (E.), 1576.
f. NANNIS (S.), 1574.
f. Nicolas (S.), 1650.
m. Ninian (S.). 1560.
m. Normand (S.), 1568.
? Novell (E.), 1572.
? Nymphas (E.), 1664.
m. OBEDIENSE (E.), 1587.
m. Octavian (E.), 1577.
f. Odelia (E.), 1596.
m. Offspring (E.), 1650.
f. Oloffe (E.), 1587.
f. Onely (E.), 1608.
? Orange (E.), 1609.
m. Originall (E.), 1607.
m. Ottowell (E.), 1603.
m. Otunias (E.), 1675.
m. Oudart (E.), 1698.
m. PALAMEDES (S.), 1595.
f. Pallas (E.), 1578.
m. Paracelsus (E.), 1602.
f. Parnell (E.), 1624.
? Parole (E.), 1568.
f. Parthenia (E.), 1646.
m. Paskall (E.), 1560.
m. Pasque (E.), 1599.
m. Pasquill (E.), 1606.
m. Passer (E.), 1622.
f. Patience (E.), 1665.
f. Pediana (E.),1679.
f. Peersie (E.), 1614.
f. Penninah (E.), 1656.
f. Perentyan (E.), 1587.
m. Perin (E.), 1582.
m. Perpete (E.), 1637.
f. Petronella (E.), 1621.
f. Phage (E.), 1632.
f. Phane (E.), 1691.
m. Pharow (E.), 1641.
f. Phenix (E.), 1672.
f. Polexena (E.), 1627.
m. Praise (E.), 1632.[1]
m. Prim (E.), 1648.
f. Prisca (E.), 1672.
f. Prudence (E.), 1610.
? Pyore (E.), 1600.
? QUAINT (E.), 1592.
f. Quinborow (E.), 1603.
m. Quintegeon (S.), 1580.
m. Quintine (S.), 1569.
m. RAGUEL (S.), 1589.
f. Rebona (E.), 1612.
f. Rediviva (E.), 1698.
m. Rhemigius (E.), 1664.
? Roche (E.), 1612.
? Roman (E.), 1582.
m. Romball (E.), 1603.
f. Rout (E.), 1571.
m. Rutter (E.), 1596.
? Rymer (E.), 1575.
f. SABINA (E.), 1624.
f. Sabrina (E.), 1593.
f. Sackred (E.), 1605.
m. Salathiell (E.), 1629.
? St. (E.), 1625.
f. Sanite (E.), 1608.
f. Saydewell (E.), 1592.
f. Saynts (E.), 1556.
f. Scollis (E.), 1623.
f. Seball (E.), 1665.
m. Sebastian (E.), 1642.
f. Selina (E.), 1652.
f. Sence (E.), 1548.
m. Senior (E.), 1636.
m. Sextus (E.), 1592.
? Sidery (E.), 1625.
f. Silence (E.), 1655.
m. Silvester (E.), 1608.
f. Sindonie (E.), 1609.
m. Sion (E.), 1657.[2]
f. Soneta (E.), 1391.
f. Suramett (E.), 1608.
f. Suryell (E.), 1602.
f. Swena (E.), 1602.
f. Sythe (E.), 1560.
? TAMARISK (E.), 1598.
m. Tamberlyn (E.), 1659.
m. Tangela (E.), 1468.
m. Tegge (E.), 1573.
f. Temperance (E.), 1633.
m. Tempus (E.), 1598.
f. Termaria (E.), 1686.
m. Terry (E.), 1609.
f. Thamer (E.), 1585.
f. Thomasin (E.), 1629.
m. Tidder (E.), 1584.
m. Tobell (E.), 1634.
m. Tobias (E.), 1575.
f. Trewe (E.), 1566.
m. Trisham (E.), 1664.
m. Trixson (E.), 1595.
m. Troilus (S.), ——.
f. Tymothea (S.), 1628.
m. UBEY (E.), ——.
f. Unisa (E.), 1700.
f. Uriana (E.), 1695.
m. Uryan (E.), 1588.
m. Utor (E.), 1602.
m. VARGUIS (E.), 1637.
f. Varne (E.), 1587.
m. Vigorous (E.), 1672.
f. Virtue (E.), 1651.
m. Vulcan (E.), 1640.
? WALGRAVE (E.), 1588.
f. Winnick (E.), 1618.
f. Wyborow (E.), 1605.
? ZURIELL (E.), 1605.

[1] This was the name of Colonel Barbon, commonly called 'Praise God' Barebones. He may have added 'God' to his baptismal name. The entry, 1632, is the burial of a child of his.
[2] 'Sion Hill.'

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631. A FOREIGNER IN SCOTLAND, 1672.—Mr. Hume Brown in *Early Travellers in Scotland*, 1295-1689, has given us the opinions of foreigners who visited Scotland. In many cases they are far from complimentary. In the report of the Portland MSS. (*Hist. MSS. Com.*, 14 *Rep.*, *pt.* ii., *page* 327) is printed a letter from Denis de Repas to Sir Edward Harley, 1672. It may be interesting to our readers to give the portion which relates to Scotland. ED.

'I went into Scotland, where I did observe the people not to be at all ingenious for any kind of manufacture, for it is certain that there is not any sort of good commodity made in Scotland. I have been there three times, once out of England and twice out of Holland, and did travel above two hundred miles beyond Edinburgh towards the north. I may assure your honour that in all my travels I never saw a nation in general more nasty, lazy, and least ingenious in matter of manufactures than they are, as by word of mouth I may in time the better relate to your honour. In several places, though, nature doth afford them all manner of materials to build houses, they are so lazy that they had rather lay in cabins covered hardly with earth and turfs, and so be exposed to the injury of the weather, than to take the pains to build as they do anywhere else, nay, amongst the Highlanders they live like savages, and go half naked. That people is so lazy that generally, except in the great towns, they do not do so much as bake bread, though they may have plenty of corn, but make nastily a kind of stuff with oat half grinded, which they do call cake—which hath no more taste or relish than a piece of wooden trencher. I was forced for two months time, in the north, in a place called Rothimay, to live altogether upon pap for want of bread. The Scotch men and Scotch horses live altogether upon the same diet, I mean upon oats, for there is not a horse in thirty to whom hay is afforded; their bread is made of oats, and so is their bonny ale. Was I to give your honour a whole description both of their humours and of their nasty, "sloving and scabby" way of living amongst them, I should have matter enough for a dozen of copious letters. . . . I do speak so much of Scotland by reason that being your neighbours, I do wonder that they do not take something after the English, which through all the world are counted the most ingenious in all manner of manufactures, as cloth, serge, woollen stockings, silk stockings, both woven and knitted, which I have seen transported to Naples, Messina, Palermo, etc., all places whence silk is transported into England. All sort of leather, scarlet cloth, gloves, watches, knives, etc. In Scotland there is good wool enough and plentiful, yet they do not make any sort of cloth, but send it over to Holland. They make in the north, about Aberdeen, great store of a kind of coarse baize, which they call plaiding from fourpence to eightpence the ell; from the price your honour may judge of the goodness of the stuff. They do make also abundance of stockings in those parts; they cost but very little money, yet are they too dear, for they are "stock nought," and most nastily made. They have abundance of goat, bucks, and deer-skins, but they do not take the pains to dress them as well as their hides. They do send them to Holland. I have dealt in all those sort of goods, and so I must needs know the price of them. . . . The rest of my ready money I did lay it all in Aberdeen's stockings, and so I did return to Holland, where I had them dyed, then carried them into Germany, and from place to place I sold some by gross only.'

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632. OLD CROSS AT MINNIGAFF.—The drawing here given represents another old cross at Minnigaff, which though ruder than the one given vol. ix. p. 21, is of some interest. C. H. M. J.

633. A SCOTTISH KING'S WEDDING BANQUET.—Perhaps one of the most important events which occurred during the long reign of the third Henry of England was the marriage of Margaret, his eldest daughter, to the young King of Scotland. This event, which was solemnised at York on the morrow of Christmas in the year 1251, receives much notice in the

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contemporary documents stored in the Public Record Office. From the Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland for the years 1108 to 1272, we learn that the preparations were on a truly royal scale. Besides the thousands of hens, hundreds of swine, hares, and partridges; scores of swans, cranes, peacocks, and pheasants; the 'brawns,' without which no mediæval feast was complete, and 'salmon calewar' from Cumberland and Newcastle, commanded by writ from Windsor; herrings by the last; 'haddoc, congres,' and other fish, in thousands, were ordered to be bought at Scarborough. The seneschals of Galtrees and other forests were commanded to send hinds, does, boars, swine, and roes, by the hundred to stock the royal larder at York. And the consumption of wines amounted to no less than 132 casks, costing the then enormous sum of £221, 8s. 8d., in addition to what was supplied from the royal cellars. Besides this profusion of meats and drinks, the adornments of the body were not forgotten. The 'philosophy of clothes' as regards outward splendour was well understood in those days; and one cannot read without interest of the robes of samite trimmed with ermine and miniver for the royal parents of the bride; the 'queyntisis,' or quaint devices of violet sarnite, with the three leopards embroidered both on front and back, for Henry himself; the robes of cloth of gold with maunches; the tabards of the same precious stuff, with leopards of golden skin and other most quaint devices in plenty, to be worn at church by the youthful Prince Edward and his three attendant knights; of the fair sword with silken scabbard; the 'precious couch,' and gilt spurs for his knighthood, given to the young bridegroom. We know less about the bridal attire than we could wish, for, most unfortunately, the 'schedule of certain things' enclosed with the writ commanding the Treasurer and Edward of Westminster, who seems to have been the court jeweller, to lay out 200 marks for the princess, is lost as irrecoverably as the king's numerous verbal instructions. But the two fair saddles and ornate reins, and two more with scarlet 'sambucas' and many jewels, the rich and precious couch similar to her husband's, the ten cloths of gold 'to take to Scotland,' the green robes for her maidens, the robe of scarlet and miniver for her lady of honour, the gold and silver cups and vases and posnet, fermails and rings 'of price' given to the bride, are all recorded. The interests of religion were amply provided for, as the ecclesiastical antiquary will see in a list of the ornaments of the chapels of the bride and her brother Edward, and their cost charged on the Irish revenues. The poor of York were remembered—a pleasing feature in the pageant—the king's almoner being empowered to distribute cloth and boots, the price of both carefully specified. Precious cloths were given in the form of robes to stranger knights; costly jewels to the shrine of St. Edward; a chaplet to the queen-mother of Scotland; and an ouche to Earl Patric, the only noble recorded as so honoured. The event took place, as we have said, on the morrow of Christmas 1251, and on the following day Henry bound himself to pay, as his daughter's '*maritagium*,' the sum of five thousand marks within four years from Easter next thereafter. The dowry was certainly small contrasted with the splendour of the marriage festivities, and the fact that Henry gave thirty thousand marks to his sister, the Empress of Germany. What was still worse, it was not paid for many years, notwithstanding repeated applications by Alexander. However, the two royal children, for they were nothing else, were despatched with

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all honour to Scotland, the king pardoning a number of outlaws on the occasion, and the Sheriff of Northumberland being commanded to make the Scotch king New Year's gifts at Newcastle. Frequent messages and letters passed between Queen Eleanor and her child; and one sees the loving parent's maternal care in the 'three veils and three yellow hoods' sent to Scotland to shield the little queen from the northern blasts. Turning our attention to the preparations for the combined Christmas and nuptial festivities, we find that the first instructions were issued by the king himself from Windsor on the 28th of October 1251, when the Sheriff of Lincoln is commanded to buy for the king's use, 1000 hens, 300 partridges, 30 swans, 20 cranes, 25 peacocks, 50 pheasants, 50 rabbits, and 300 hares, against the next Christmas, and send them to York, so as to be ready on the third day before that feast; and the king, on learning the cost, will allow it. Similar writ to the Sheriff of York for 3000 hens, 50 partridges, 60 pheasants, 20 cranes, 30 swans, 30 peacocks, 100 rabbits, 400 hares, 200 swine, and 20 brawns with heads. Similar writ to the Sheriff of Northumberland for 100 swine, 1000 hens, 500 partridges, 30 pheasants, 15 peacocks, 15 cranes, 15 swans, 100 rabbits, 300 hares, and 15 brawns. Similar to the Bailiffs of Lincoln for 10 cranes, 10 swans, 10 peacocks, 30 pheasants, and — partridges. Similarly to the Sheriff of Lancaster for 100 swine, 300 partridges, 40 pheasants, 20 cranes, 15 swans, 20 peacocks, 100 rabbits, 300 hares, 1000 hens, and 20 brawns. Similarly to the Sheriff of Cumberland for 1000 hens, 300 partridges, 20 cranes, 15 swans, 20 peacocks, 40 pheasants, 50 rabbits, 15 brawns, 50 salmon 'calewar' (Halliwell defines 'calivered' as 'prepared in a peculiar manner'); these salmon to be put 'in pane.' Similarly to the Mayor and Bailiffs of York for 10 cranes, 10 swans, 40 pheasants, and 200 partridges. Similarly to the Bailiffs of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to buy 30 salmon calewar to put in pane. On the 18th of November, the King being at Feckenham, commands the keepers of his wines at York to deliver of the better sort to Robert de Montepessolano, two casks of white wine '*ad gartriofilatium*' (to make gilliflower wine), and one cask of red wine to make claret thereof, for the King's use, against the instant Christmas; and Robert is commanded to hasten to York and make the said *gartriofilatium* and claret, as he is wont in past years. On the 25th of November, the King, being at Derby, orders the seneschal of the forest of Gaultrees to provide 200 does, and have them at York for the King's use by Christmas instant. On the next day, the King, being at Nottingham, again writes to the seneschal of Gaultrees forest commanding him to take there 50 roes for the king's use and deliver them to the Sheriff of York, to be ready there three days before Christmas instant. Likewise to the seneschal of Langwath forest to take therein 50 hinds and 50 roes, and deliver them to the Sheriff of York; and William de Ireby is commanded to aid in taking them. But this particular writ is returned as 'cancelled,' as they took nothing in the forest. Later in the day, the seneschal of Gaultrees is commanded to take 100 hinds, and boars and swine to the number of 100, and deliver them to the Sheriff of York, to be carried there by Christmas; and William de Ireby is ordered to aid in their capture. On the same day the King directs the Sheriff of Cumberland to receive 200 hinds which Geoffrey de Langley, the Justiciar of the forest, will deliver to him, and salt them well, and carry them to York, so as to be in the King's larder there at latest on Thursday next before the feast

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of the Lord's Nativity. On the 28th of November, the King, being still at Nottingham, directs the Sheriff of York to receive 150 hinds and 100 boars and sows, which the Seneschal of the King's forest of Pickering will deliver to him; and 50 roes which the Seneschal of the King's forest of Galtrees will deliver to him; and 50 hinds and 50 roes which the Seneschal of the King's forest of Langwath will deliver to him; and carry them to York against the instant feast of the Lord's Nativity, to be delivered to Stephen Bauzan and others whom the King has sent there to make provision; and to have them ready there on the third day before the said feast. From another source we learn that the Archbishop of York about this day sent the King a present of sixty fine fat oxen for the purposes of the feast, and that they were duly delivered to the said Stephen Bauzan. The next day the King directs the Sheriff of Nottingham to cause the 27 bucks he has in his custody, which were delivered to him by Baldwin de Paunton, to be carried forthwith to York and delivered to the keeper of the King's larder, by tally. On the 1st of December the King directs the Sheriff of Northampton to cause all the venison received by him for the King's use, both from the King's forest of Rockingham and elsewhere, to be carried forthwith to York and delivered to the keepers of the King's larder there, by tally, against the instant feast of the Lord's Nativity. Three days later the King sends William his fisherman to fish in the King's vivary of Fosse against the instant Christmas, directing the Sheriff of York to permit and aid him with advice, and to keep the fish caught, safe in some stew (*stuo*) against the King's arrival. On the 7th of December the Bailiffs of Newcastle-on-Tyne are commanded, notwithstanding the King's command elsewhere for 30 salmon 'calewar,' to send 200 salmon to York by Christmas; and on the 12th, the King, being still at Nottingham, directs his Bailiffs of Scarborough to buy forthwith there five lasts of good herring, 1000 'mulwelle (mullets?), 10,000 'haddoc,' and 500 'congres,' and send them to York against the instant feast of the Lord's Nativity. On the 15th the King commands the keeper of Gaultrees forest to allow Alexander, King of Scotland, to hunt when passing through the same, and to have what he takes. On the 20th of December, the King, being at Thorpe, commands the keeper of Langwade Forest to take as many roes as he can, and send them to York by Christmas. And Richard de Murers is commanded to assist him with hounds, bows, nets, and all other engines he can bring. On the 5th of January 1252, writs were issued to the Treasurer and Chamberlains for payment to the following merchants of wines:—

Bartholomew of Winchelsea,	17 casks of wine,	£31	9 0
Arnold de Camaide,	4 do. do.,	7	8 0
William Gaillarde,	11 do. do.,	19	5 0
Bartholomew de Dune,	33 do. do.,	57	15 0
John de Bayne,	16 do. do.,	28	0 0
William Frenkel,	20 do. do.,	35	0 0
William de Cambern',	4 do. of French wine,	5	6 8
Jaket of Rouen,	2 do. do.,	2	13 4
Elyas de Beaumont,	15 do. do.,	20	0 0
Ralf de Treuville,	7 do. do.,	9	6 8
Hugh of Allerton,	3 casks of wine,	5	5 0
	[132]	[£221	8 8]

All the above wine was bought for the King's use by the hands of

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Robert de Dacre at York, against the late feast of the Lord's Nativity On the same day the King by writ to the Barons of Exchequer ordered allowance to Robert de Creppinges, Sheriff of York, in the farm of the county, of £11, 4s. laid out by the King's precept on 119 swine, bought for the King's use against the feast of the Lord's Nativity; also of £9, 17s. 8d., laid out as above on 1992 hens bought for the same feast; also of 110s. 4d., expended by him in the carriage of the King's wines and discharging same. Orders were also issued for the payment to Robert de Lathun, Sheriff of Lancaster, in the farm of the county, of £10, 17s. 6½d., laid out by him as above, for 102 swine and carrying them to York. Also of 42s. laid out by him for 424 hens bought for the King, and their carriage to York for the said feast. A similar writ for allowance to William Heirun, Sheriff of Northumberland, in his county farm, of £10, 15s. laid out by him on 100 swine and their carriage to York for said feast. On the 15th of the same month there was issued a similar writ for allowance to Robert le Vavasur, Sheriff of Nottingham, in the issues of his county, of 14s. laid out by the King's precept in carriage of 89 boars and sows from Nottingham to York, against the late feast of the Lord's Nativity; and 2s. 4d. expended by the same authority in salting 27 bucks, taken by Baldwin de Panton in Shirewood forest, and delivered by him to said Sheriff to be salted. It is satisfactory to observe that the poor were not forgotten, for on the 1st of December 1251, the King enjoins his Bailiffs of York to cause friar Roger, the King's almoner, to have in the city of York, against the instant feast of the Lord's Nativity, 500 ells of cloth, price of the ell, 7d. or 8d. at most; and 165 pairs of boots, the price of each pair of one part to be 4½d.; of each pair of the second part, 5d.; and of each pair of the third part, 5½d.; for distribution among the poor, to be ready for Roger by the Thursday next before said feast. And on the 31st of the same month the King, at the instance of the King of Scotland, on the occasion of the marriage, pardons a number of persons outlawed for murders and other crimes. Peter Chaceporc, the keeper of the King's wardrobe, was also commanded to include in the King's wardrobe about to arrive at York at Christmas, as much scarlet and other precious cloth as will make ten or twelve robes for stranger knights coming to the said feast. On the 21st of November, Edward of Westminster [the King's jeweller], is commanded to procure with all haste a fair sword, with 'scauberg' of silk, and silver pommel, well and ornately covered, and a fair belt attached, so that the King may have it at York in order to decorate Alexander, King of Scotland, with the knightly belt (*cingulo militari*), at the instant Christmas. The said Edward is also commanded to have made without delay a pair of silver gilt spurs, with silken ligaments becomingly and ornately made, so that the King may have them at York at Christmas instant for the use of the said King of Scotland. William de Haverhulle and Edward of Westminster were also commanded to have made without delay for the use of Margaret, the King's daughter, two fair and becoming (*decentes*) saddles, viz., one with a silken 'sabutus,' and the other with a scarlet 'sabutus,' with ornate and becoming reins, and other things fitting; that the King's daughter may have them ready at York on the instant Christmas. The instructions to Roger the tailor, and others, respecting the preparation of the royal wardrobes, are very full and interesting, though somewhat marred by numerous verbal orders, and the loss of

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the 'cedula' enclosed with the precept issued by the King on the 8th November 1251. The King also provided all the ornaments for his daughter's chapel, viz., one pair of silver basins, chalice, two phials, books, vestments, tunic, dalmatic, double chasuble, viz., a 'festival and a ferial one,' and all other ornaments. And in April 1252, he commanded his Treasurer and Chamberlains of Ireland, to pay to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, or his messenger £87, 13s. 7d., for a broidered chasuble, and other two chasubles of silk of divers colours, a broidered cope, and other five copes of silk of divers colours, two pairs of tunics and dalmatics of divers colours, two pairs of broidered apparels, with stoles, 'fanulis,' anieces, 'poingnells,' and 'lamballes,' and a third pair not broidered, and one border of orphrey for the altar; and for five albs, six surplices, two rochets, and six towels given by the King to the chapel of the King's daughter, Margaret Queen of Scotland.

J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY, B.A.

634. PUBLIC RECORDS (viii. 172, ix. 26, 79).—It would be quite possible to print in *The Index Library* Calendars of Scottish Documents preserved at Edinburgh or elsewhere, in similar style to the other Calendars already appearing therein.

If the names of from 50 to 60 fresh subscribers interested in such calendars could be got, a Scottish series would be at once started, and in return for the annual guinea subscription they would not only get some eight sheets (128 pages) of matter of interest to themselves, but also the other Calendars, etc., relating more particularly to England, that already are appearing in *The Index Library*.

I shall be glad to hear from any one on the subject, and to know which Calendars it would be most desirable to print.

Names of intending subscribers will also be received by the Editor of *The Scottish Antiquary*. E. A. FRY.

172 EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

635. BIRTH BRIEVE OF MR. DAVID NAIRNE, 1687.—Documents have been sent to us which we think worth presenting to our readers *in extenso* —not that they will prove by any means light reading, but they explain the means taken by Scotsmen, who settled abroad, to prove their gentle blood. We have alluded (vol. iv. p. 86) to the birth brieves existing at Aberdeen, which seem to have been granted by the city authorities, and we have met with a case where the clerk of a small but old royal burgh granted a 'bore brieve,' and certified the 'seize quarterings' of a neighbour who had gone to Sweden. The descent as given was, there can be little doubt, imaginary. In the papers printed below we have, however, a specimen of genuine and trustworthy work.

Such papers may exist in the Lyon Office, or may lie hid in family charter-chests, but their rarity is our chief excuse for inflicting this one, with all its tedious verbiage, on our long-suffering readers. In anticipation of some grumbling, we will promise not to repeat the offence. The papers have been kindly lent us by Mr. James Ronaldson Lyell, 1 Carlung Place, Edinburgh. ED.

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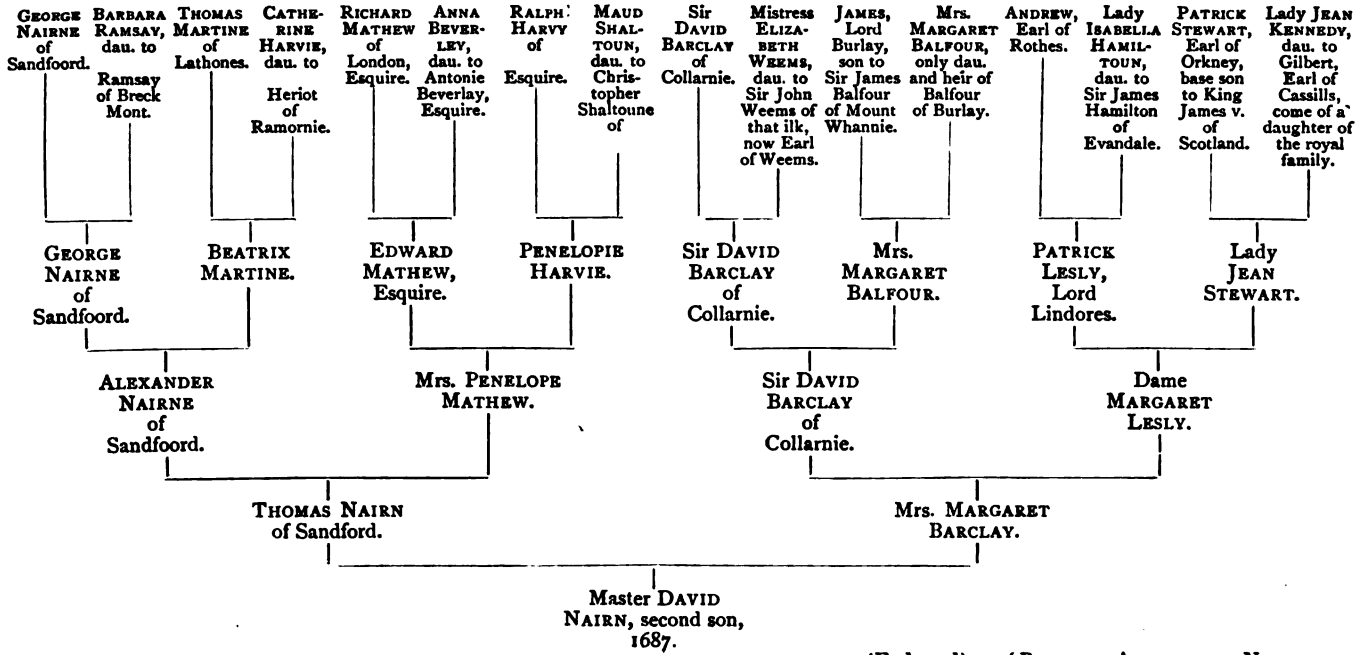
BIRTH BRIEVE.—I.


GEORGE NAIRNE of Sandfoord.
BARBARA RAMSAY, dau. to Ramsay of Breck Mont.
THOMAS MARTINE of Lathones.
CATHERINE HARVIE, dau. to Heriot of Ramornie.
RICHARD MATHEW of London, Esquire.
ANNA BEVERLEY, dau. to Antonie Beverlay, Esquire.
RALPH HARVY of Esquire.
MAUD SHALTOUN, dau. to Christopher Shaltoune of
Sir DAVID BARCLAY of Collarnie.
Mistress ELIZABETH WEEMS, dau. to Sir John Weems of that ilk, now Earl of Weems.
JAMES, Lord Burlay, son to Sir James Balfour of Mount Whannie.
Mrs. MARGARET BALFOUR, only dau. and heir of Balfour of Burlay.
ANDREW, Earl of Rothes.
Lady ISABELLA HAMILTOUN, dau. to Sir James Hamilton of Evandale.
PATRICK STEWART, Earl of Orkney, base son to King James v. of Scotland.
Lady JEAN KENNEDY, dau. to Gilbert, Earl of Cassills, come of a daughter of the royal family.
GEORGE NAIRNE of Sandfoord.
BEATRIX MARTINE.
EDWARD MATHEW, Esquire.
PENELOPIE HARVIE.
Sir DAVID BARCLAY of Collarnie.
Mrs. MARGARET BALFOUR.
PATRICK LESLY, Lord Lindores.
Lady JEAN STEWART.
ALEXANDER NAIRNE of Sandfoord.
Mrs. PENELOPE MATHEW.
Sir DAVID BARCLAY of Collarnie.
Dame MARGARET LESLY.
THOMAS NAIRN of Sandford.
Mrs. MARGARET BARCLAY.
Master DAVID NAIRN, second son, 1687.

(Endorsed) 'PROSAPIE ALEXANDER NAIRNE de Sandford, 1687.'

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II.

Endorsed: 'Testificat of the Genealogie or pedigree of Mr. David Nairne.' 1687.

WE UNDERSCRIBERS as being Representees and nearest relations of the respective families aftermentioned By these presents Testifie and declair to all and sundrie q̃m it does or may concern and speciallie to the right honourable the Lords of his mãties most honourable privie councell and to his mãties Lyon King of Armes that Mr. David Nairne is second Lawll son procreat betwixt Sir Thomas Nairne of Sandford and Mrs. Margaret Barclay which Sir Thomas was eldest lawll son procreat betwixt Allexr Nairne of Sandford and Mrs. Penelope Mathew which Allexr Nairne was Lawll son to George Nairne of Sandford and Beatrix Martin Lawll daughter procreat betwixt Thomas Martin of Lathens and Heriat daughter to Ramornie which George Nairne was Lawll son to George Nairne of Sandford and Barbara Ramsay Daughter to Breckmont and which Mrs. Penelope Mathew father's mother to the sd Mr. David Nairne was Lawll daughter procreat betwixt Edward Mathew of Esquire in the kingdome of England and Penelope Hervie Lawll daughter to Ralph Hervie of Esquire and Maud Shaltoune daughter to Mr. Christopher Shaltoun also of England and which Edward Mathew was Lawll son to Richard Mathew of London Esquire and Ann Baverley daughter to Anthony Baverley Esquire and that the said Mrs. Margaret Barclay mother to the said Mr. David Nairne was lawll daughter procreat betwixt Sir David Barclay of Colarnie and Dame Leslie which Sir David was lawll son procreat betwixt Sir David Barclay of Colarnie and Mrs. Balfour lawll daughter to James Lord Burghley and who was son to Sir James Balfour of Mountquhannie and Mrs. Margaret Balfour only daughter and heiress of Balfour of Burleigh and which last Sir David Barclay was lawll son to Sir David Barclay of Colarnie and Mrs. Elizabeth Weems daughter to Sir John Weems of that ilk now Earl of Weems and which Dame Leslie mother's mother to the said Mr. David Nairne was lawll daughter procreat betwixt Patrick Leslie Lord Lindores and Lady Jean Stewart daughter to Patrick Earle of Orkney base son to King James ye 5th of Scotland and Lady Jean Kennedy, daughter to Gilbert Earl of Cassills descended of the Royall family by her mother and which Patrick Lord Lindores was lawll son to Andrew Earle of Rothes and Lady Isabella Hamiltone daughter to Sir James Hamiltone of Evandale all which wee the fornamed persones for our severall and respective interests in the families above mentioned doe attest and we doe heirby declair the aforsaid Genealogy to be the true pedigree and descent of the same Mr. David Nairne. And in testimonie therof we have subscribed these presents with our hands this present yeir 1687.

Nairne of S. foord	Margaret Rothes	Hamiltone
Ar: Makgill of Kemback		
mar on Janet Ramsay heirin of Brachmont	Margaret Wemyss	Cassills
Robert Heriot of Ramorny	Gordon tutor to Colarnie	Lindores
	Burghlie	
	Balfour.	

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(Note overleaf.)

Edinburgh the 24th day of February 1687 That this is the Certificat produced befor the Counsell in favoures of the within named Mr. David Nairne and q^r^upon a birth breive is to pass by order of Counsell is attested by me Sir William Patersone clerk of his mãties privy Counsell.

WILL. PATERSONE.

III.

Endorsed: 'Act and recommendation for expeeding a Birth breive in favour of Mr. David Nairne.'

AT EDINBURGH the twentieth fourth day of Febrỹ j^j^ vi and eighty seven years. Anent a petition presented by Mr. David Nairne, shewing that the petitioner haveing lived in France these sevãll years by gone, and being now resolved to settle ỹr, is desyrous to have a Birth breive pedigree past under his Mãties seall of this kingdome and to that end has prepared ane ample certificat of his descent under the sealls and subscriptions of the persones of quality and gentlemen, who ar the representatives or nearest relationes of the respective Families from qh he is descended as the same y^r^ produced does AND THERFOR HUMBLY supplicating that order and warrant might be granted in maner and to ye effect, and The Lords of his Mãties privy counsell having heard and considered the forsd petition w^t^ the testificat above mentioned y^r^w^t^ produced doe herby grant order and warrant to the of his mãties chan cerie, or y^r^ deputes to exten the said birth breive to the petitioner in dew forme, and recommend to the Lord High Chancellor to grant to his Deput Keeper of the Great seall to append the same y^r^ to

Eden^r^ by me WILL PATTERONE,
Clar S^i^ Conc̃.

IV.

JACOBUS Dei gratia, Scotiæ, Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Rex, fideiq̃ defensor UNIVERSIS et singulis Imperatori semper Augusto, Regibus serenissimis, pontificibus pientissimis, principibus et Ducibus serenissimis, civitatum Consulibus amplissimis, Necnon, omnibus prouinciarum, classium, castrorũ præfectis summis, aliisq̃ deniq̃ cunctis, supremam vel subordinatam quamcunq̃ potentiam ubicunq̃ exercentibus, pietatis radiis et virtutis gloria fulgentibus. Atq^e^ cæteris quibuscunq̃ patentes hasce nostras Literas intellecturis. S. P. D. QUANDOQUIDEM summa et sedula eorum quibus administratio Rei publicæ est commissa cura et studium esse debet, ut inculpatæ probitatis sectatoribus, et de se bene merentibus, debitus honos et præmia promenta conferantur, et ut scelerum nequitia, infames, contemptui et justis suppliciis subjiciantur. Nos quidem hactenus, ne in his neglegentius providisse videremur, obnixe, quantum e re nata fieri potuit dedimus et in posterim semper dabimus operam, ut quacunq̃ Generosi sanguinis præclarive facinoris, a majoribus derivata sunt jura et encomia, eadem apud posteros, nisi ipsi abintegritate majorum suorum desciverint, quam longissima fieri possit serie, sarta et tecta maneant. Quo, et ipsi postgeniti, stematis sui memores nihil parentum amplitudine aut integra fama, indignum committant, sed ad parem accensi laudem, aliquam propria virtute nitoris accessionem, claritudini majorum superaddant, et sic majori, vel conatu saltem, pari, proavos æmulati claros se patria alumnos et Regi suo, probos se cives

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prestent. Atq̃ ne quid de Gentis suæ splendore culpa sua aut desidia decedat, ingentibus votis et viribus invictis contendant; ATQUE ADEO inde est, et merito quidem quod generis nobilitate, illustrem, et doctissimum virum, DOMINUM DAVIDEM NAIRN filium secundo genitum, Domini Thomæ Nairn a Sandfoord equitis aurati (fidelis serenissimi nostri patris, beatæ memoriæ, in antiquo nostro Scotiæ Regno, Subditi) natalibus, moribus amænis et eruditione præclarũ multisq̃ nobis nominibus charissimum, hac nostra commendatione tanquam benevolentia tessera exornare volumus. NUMQ̃ ipse, eximiæ suæ fidei Literaturæ et fortitudinis, multa et præclara, qua domi, qua peregre, præsertim in Gallia, indicia usq̃ eo dederit, ut majorum suorum lumini, lucis suæ accessione, non parum addidisse videretur. Nos pariter veritati appertæ atq̃ honoribus et muniis a majoribus nostris serenissimis, Scotorum Regibus, in illius majores collatis, ex a quo et bono nostrum firmum testimonium quod ipsi beneficii loco apud exteros, apud quos sedes suus posuerit, esse possit, ab illustrissimis ejus consanguineis suppliciter rogati, haud denegare voluimus. POST FACTUM itaq̃ a prudentissimis et doctissimis viris quibus id numeris demandatum est, diligenti inquisitionem de stemmate et prosapia prædicti illustris viri, compertum est nobis NOS IDCIRCO notum ac certum facimus et manifestum esse publice testamur prædilectum civem nostrum DOMINUM DAVIDEM NAIRN legitimum e legitimo thoro et matrimonio ex utroq̃ parente illustri et generoso natum esse et ex nobilissimis et admodum præclaris familiis paternum et maternum genus jam multis retro seculis traxisse; UT POTE ortum prædicto patre illustri et honorabili viro, domino Thoma Nairn, barone de Sandfoord equite aurato (qui rei bellicæ cupidus in Galliam dum adhuc juvenis Migravit, ibiq̃ apud christianissimum Regem centurionis fortissimi officio et honore perfungebatur deinde adicto serenissimo patre nostro Carolo primo Britaniarum Monarcha fælicissimæ memoriæ dificillimis temporibus revocatus, pro Regia authoritate contra perduelles in Anglia subditos, adeo streune se gessit, ut in ipsis castris Regiis dignitate equestri merito exornatus sit), et Matre domina Margareta Barclay avo vero paterno, domino Alexandro Nairn de Sandfoord (qui cubicularii ministri munus serenissimo nostro avo Jacobi sexto beatissimæ memoriæ, perquam fideliter exequutus est) Avia domina Penelope Mathew filia legitima domini Edwardi Mathew in Anglia armigeri, et uxoris suæ domina Penelopes Harvie, proavo domino Georgio Nairn de Sandfoord, proavia Beatrix Martin filia lẽima dñi Thomæ Martin, baronis de Lathons, et uxoris suæ Catharinæ Heriot filiæ Comarchæ de Ramornie, Abavo domino Georgio Nairn, barone de Sandfoord, Abaviæ dña Barbara Ramsay filia ltima baronis de Breckmont; Dictus vero dominus Edwardus Mathew filius fuit legitimus domini Ricardi Mathew armigeri Londinensis, et uxoris suæ dominæ Annæ Beverlay filiæ legitimæ domini Antonii Beverlay in dicto nr̃o Angliæ Regno armigeri, prædicta etiam domina Penelope Harvie filia erat legitima dñi Raphælis Harvie in Anglia armigeri, et uxoris ejus dominæ Matildæ Shaltoun filiæ legitimæ domini Christopheri Shaltoun nobilis Angli. Avo vero materno dño Davide Barclay de Colarnie equite aurato ejusdem prænominis et tituli decimo sexto (quorum singuli ob singula præclara sua in Regum et Regni gloriam patrata facinora serenissimorum nostrorum progenitorum gratia et favore equitum auratorum nomen et honorem merito adepti sunt) et Avia dña Issabella Lesly, proavo domino Davide Barclay de Colairnie equite

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aurato, proavia domina Margta Balfour filia legitima Jacobi illustris domini de Burleigh, Comitiorum Regni baronis (et qui fuit filius legitimus dñi Jacobi Balfour comarchæ de Montquhannie gentis suæ phylarchæ) et uxoris suæ dominæ Margaretæ Balfour unicæ filiæ et hæredis fæmellæ de Burleigh. Ab avo Domino Davide Barclay de Colarnie et etium equite aurato. Abavia domina Elizabetha Weems filia ltima domini Johanino Weemes ab eodem equitis aurati. Cujus posteri titulo comitis de Weemes ex ornantur. Et quæ quidem domina Isabella Lesly avia dicti domini Davidis Nairn ex parte matris filia fuit legitima Pat. Lesly illustris domini de Lindores baronis parliamenti et dñæ Jeañna Stewart filiæ Pat. Comitis orcadi et domina Joanna Kennedy filia illustrissimi Gilberti Comitis de Cassills in legitimo matrimonio genitæ qui quidem Gilbertus a Regali Regum Scotorum stemmate originem maternam traxit Patricium etiam Comes Orcadie filius erat serenissimi principis, Jacobi ejus nominis quinti Scotie Regis, ac illustrissimi nostri progenitoris. Et qui quidem Pat. dñus de Lindores pater aviæ dicti domini Davidus Nairn, filius fuit ltimus illustrissimi Andriæ Comitis de Rothes et uxoris suæ dñæ Isabellæ Hamiltoun filiæ timæ dñi Jacobi Hamiltoun baronis de Evandale. Qui Omnes Legitimis nuptiis copulati ex ltimis et ipsi thoris ex illustrissimis et vere nobilissimis familiis oriundi fuere omnis generis et virtutis splendore claruore et a serenissimis Scotorum Regibus decessoribus nris ob præclara sua in hostes facinora et probatam in patriam fidem, magnis honoribus munus et numeribus, ab omni ferme memoria jure et merito, omnes condecorati famam suam tum sanguine puram et integram sine labe aut ullo contamine ad posteros etiam adhuc superstites, majorum suorũ virtutũ æmulos transmissere; Quorum tenore vos omnes amicos nros (sua quiq̃ servata dignitate) juxta notos et dilectos rogatos obtestosq̃ cupimus, ut modo laudatum Civem nostrum prædict Dominum Davidem Nairn ut in omnibus nobis charum omnibus comitatis amoris et honoris officiis prosequamini, parem vobis reposituros spondemus gratiam si ullam in re ope nra aut favore uti volueritis. Quæ omnia sicut ex se vera sunt et firma, sic etiam ut apud universos testatiora et certiora fiant et Cunctis pro manfestis gnotescant non gravatim patentes nostros Libellos prædicto Domino Davidi concessimus Quibus etiam ad plenam apud omnes fidem faciendam sigillum nostrum Augustius appendi curavimus patim Edinburgi Septimo die mensis Martii Anno a beatæ viginis partu supra millesimum sexcentesimum octogesimo septimo, Regni vero nostri tertio

Per actum dominorum secreti concilii.

On back—'Scriptum ad magnum sigillum et registratum vicesimo quarto die Martii 1687, per John Grahame.'

'Sigillatum apud Edinburgam vicesimo quarto die mensis Martii, 1687, per James Hay.'

Endorsed—'Litera prosapiæ Domini Davidus Nairne, 1687.'

Parchment measures 24 inches by 24 inches. No trace of seal or ribbon.

V.

Ane account of money given out in the expeding Mr. David Nairne his birth brieve, 1687.

	lib.	sh.	d.
Imprimis for drawing ane bill to the secret counsell ane doller	2	18	00
Item to the clarke with the bill . . .	8	14	00

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Item for extracting ane act therupon, eleven dollers to clarks and servants	30	18	00
Item to the director of the chancellarie	60	00	00
Item to the clarks and servants in the chancellarie chamber	33	06	08
Item for registration of the brieve	11	12	00
Item for writting therof	17	08	00
Item for the great seall	120	00	00
Item to usher	40	00	00
Item to the keeper of the great seall	23	04	00
Item for ribbands to append the sealls	32	19	00
Item to my Lord Lyon	66	13	04
Item to his depute for waiting on this affaire and filling up the genealogie and drawing of the brieve	69	00	00
Item to the herald painter	132	00	00
Item to two heralds for subscribing with the Lyon 4 dollers	11	12	00
Item to the painter's servants	5	16	00
Item for parchment	5	16	00

Endorsed—'Account of Money debursed in expeding Mr. David Nairne his birth brieve, 1687.'

636. THE SCOTS IN HOLLAND.—Mr. T. G. Law, the secretary of the Scottish History Society, has kindly allowed us to reprint such parts as are suitable to our purpose of his notice of Scots in Holland, which appeared in the *Scotsman*, May 31, 1894, to which we append an extract from the eighth annual report of the Scottish History Society, which will show what arrangements have been made to print the various documents now brought to light:—

'At a meeting of the Council of the Scottish History Society held on Tuesday at the Signet Library, the hon. secretary, Mr. T. G. Law, read a report of his recent visit to the Hague and Rotterdam in search of inedited materials for the history of the Scots Brigade in Holland. The field of research is almost entirely untrodden, while the subject should undoubtedly be one of interest to all Scotsmen. Mr. Steven in his well-known *History of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam*, published in 1832, remarks that "the regimental books which belonged to the Brigade are preserved at the Hague." This is a mistake. There are no such regimental books. The materials for the history have to be dug out from the vast series of State papers preserved in the Royal archives—viz., from the resolutions of the States-General, which begin with 1576, the resolutions of the Council of State, which was practically the War Department, beginning with 1585, and from the series of letters and requests or diplomatic correspondence. These volumes are often not indexed at all or imperfectly indexed, and it is, therefore, not surprising that private individuals should have been baffled by the difficulties of the search. On the other hand, our own foreign series of State papers (including the Holland correspondence) have not been calendared beyond 1577, and are not likely to be for many years to come; and in any case they could not throw much light on the military details of the Scottish regiments. For all official information regarding the organisation and internal history of

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the Brigade, we must, in fact, rely upon the State archives at the Hague, and this information, judging from the transcripts already secured, promises to well reward the Society which has undertaken the task of bringing it to light. Unfortunately there is little record of the first years of the Brigade. We learn elsewhere that in 1575 Colonel William Stewart received from the Prince of Orange a commission to serve with 300 Scots in the War of Independence, and wrote to Lord Burghly for leave to transport arms and accoutrements from England, as there was a scarcity of such commodities in Scotland; and meanwhile three Scottish captains were enlisting recruits north of the Tweed. In the following year there were several companies of Scots under the command of Colonel Balfour; and, indeed, the Scottish troops had distinguished themselves in the war for some ten years before the records of the Dutch State papers fairly begin. They begin, however, with some new and curious episodes. Colonel Stewart, who apparently could not obtain all the arrears of pay due to him, persuaded King James to issue in his favour Letters of Mark in order that he might make compensation for himself by preying upon the Dutch merchant ships. The States, naturally embarrassed by these proceedings, sent (as the Dutch historian Meteren has briefly related) embassies to London and Edinburgh to remonstrate. But here we have the full reports of the Dutch envoys. They give an account of their interviews in London with Walsyngham and with Elizabeth, and annex a very characteristic letter of the Queen to King James, reproaching him with the meanness of his conduct. Her Majesty, however, for reasons of her own, succeeded in preventing the first embassy from going on to Scotland. A second embassy arrived safely at Leith, and was afterwards feasted "splendidly" by the Edinburgh Town Council on Sunday. Their report of their conferences with Chancellor Maitland and the King, their baffling of Colonel Stewart, their loss of the horses which they had brought as presents to James, as well as the diplomatic correspondence relating to the affair of the Letters of Mark, are delightful contributions to the history of the time and our knowledge of the men. Yet of all this there is not a trace in our Registers of the Privy Council, nor apparently in any of our printed State Papers. Quite apart from several diplomatic incidents of this sort, presenting features of interest to the general historian of the nation, there are numerous relations, records, and statistics, fragmentary and dry enough on the surface and when taken by themselves, but which, pieced together by a skilful editor, tell a connected story of endurance, valour, and great achievements which touch the very heart of the national life. There are, moreover, frequent disputes and negotiations regarding commissions and appointments—whether they should come from the Scottish King or the Dutch States; petitions for promotion and pay or pensions for widows; lists of officers, with the number men under their command, and their monthly pay; appointments of chaplains for the several garrisons; notices of the arrival of fresh recruits; details of a successful attempt to organise a troop of Scottish cavalry; letters and messages from the King, who, after, as well as before, his accession to the English throne, was continually intervening on behalf of his favourites, and some strange passages in family history. Over and above their bearing on the military history of the Brigade, these documents, therefore, promise to be of great value to the genealogist and biographer. So much for the earlier papers, roughly up to the year 1620, which are already in the hands of the

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Society. The documents relating to the later portion of the seventeenth century cannot fail to be at least of equal interest. For two centuries Holland was Scotland's best military school. In that school had been trained Dundee and General Mackay, the leaders on both sides of the fight at Killiecrankie. For the conduct of the brigade on the field, and for its fighting record, the historian must search the printed military histories and the numerous contemporary narratives of sieges and battles. Some few references to these may be found in the anonymous pamphlet printed in London in 1794, entitled an *Historical Account of the British Regiments employed in the Formation and Defence of the Dutch Republic, particularly of the Scotch Brigade*; but here the narrator merely skims the surface of the story, which, indeed, has yet to be written.

'For the regimental history of the eighteenth century, a fresh class of documents come to our aid in the registers of baptisms and marriages kept by the chaplains of the Brigade, and now preserved in the Stadthuis at Rotterdam. These are better known and more accessible than the archives at the Hague. But the Council of the Scottish History Society has wisely taken measures to have them transcribed at once with a view to their publication as an appendix to the more strictly military records of the Brigade. They consist of four folio volumes, marked respectively Murray's, Colyear's, Stuart's, and Mackay's regiment. At the beginning of the fourth volume there is the following note:—"Major-General Mackay, in consequence of a representation which has been made to him that the baptism registers of the regiment has been kept in separate books by the Rev. Donald Bayne, Mr. Robt. Douglas, and Mr. Alex. Macaulay, orders it to be transcribed into one, which may serve as an authentic register for the future; and he orders the commanding officers of the first and second battalions, and the chaplain of the regiment for the time being, to examine and attest the copy.—At Breda, 14th April 1769." Besides the register of baptisms and marriages, these volumes contain list of communicants at specified dates and stations. By these indications the regiments can be traced to Ypres, Tournai, Namur, Courbrai, as well as to Breda, Bois-le-duc, Bergen-op-Zoom, Deventer, Zutphen, Nimeguen, and Arnheim. With the registers are interspersed accounts of collections and donations to widows and orphans, and certains documents and resolutions of the Church in connection with the Brigade, the whole covering the period from 1708 to 1782, and containing at a rough estimate about 3600 names.

'The Society is fortunate in having already secured for the editorship of the work a thoroughly competent scholar, and as there will be no delay in prosecuting the necessary historical researches in Holland, and gathering in the results, it will not be long before the whole available material is in the editor's hands.'—*Scotsman.*

'Instructions have been given to Dr. J. Mendels, an historical scholar of repute at the Hague, to examine and extract from the Resolutions of the States General, the Resolutions of the Council of State, and other collections in the public archives, all documents bearing on the organisation and history of the Brigade from the earliest period. The transcripts already sent to us by Dr. Mendels carry the sources of this history from about 1570 to 1680, and are more than sufficient to make a volume. A second volume will probable be formed by the remaining papers at the Hague. Meanwhile Mr. Leliveld, at Rotterdam, under the supervision

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of the Rev. J. Irvin Brown, of the Scots Church, has forwarded complete transcripts of the four folio MS. volumes preserved in the Stadthuis of that city, and containing the registers of births, deaths, and marriages within the Brigade, and other statistics compiled by the chaplains of the several regiments from 1708 to 1782. These may form a volume apart. If only on account of their genealogical value these registers should certainly be made accessible to students in Scotland. The Dutch papers will in all cases be accompanied with an English translation, and the whole will be edited by Mr. James Ferguson, advocate.'—*8th Report of the Scottish History Society.*

637. ROYAL ARMS OF SCOTLAND (vol. ix. p. 82).—Undoubtedly there must have been some reason for the enactment of Feb. 20, 147½, but the great seals of Scotland bear the double tressure flory counterflory from the time of Alexander III.

Alexander III., 1249-85. Rev. the king on horseback bears a shield, and the caparisons the same, lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory. The seal of the Guardians of Scotland after the death of Alexander III., 1286-92, is even more marked, as the obv. has a large shield only with the same bearings. Also on his privy seal rev. a shield with double tressure.

John Balliol, 1292-96. The rev. the king bears a shield and the caparisons having the same bearings as before. The obv. has a shield on the sinister side of the king, but my cast is not good enough to show if the double tressure be there or no.

Robert Bruce, first seal rev. bears it both on shield and caparisons, so also does his second seal. He also has on his privy seal a shield with a double tressure.

David II., 1329-71. On rev. the shield and caparisons again show it. His privy seal bears a shield with double tressure. And also the forged seal of David II. on rev. shows a large seal with same bearings.

Edward Balliol, 1332-55, has on obv. a shield on dexter side with lion rampant. No tressure. On rev. the shield, the jupon, and the caparisons show a lion rampant and a single tressure flory and counterflory, and this is the only case I can find, and the impression may have been from a crushed example. His privy seal bears a shield with double tressure.

Robert II., 1371-90. Obv. the two shields are on each side of the king, and the rev. the shield, jupon, and caparisons clearly show the double tressure.

Robert III., 1390-1406. The same, the second seal the rev. the shield only has the same bearings.

James I., 1406-1436, James II., 1436-1460, and James III., 1460-1488, each carry the double tressure same as Robert II., so why the enactment was made, as it appears to have been the universal custom from 1249 or 223 years, seems very odd. HENRY A. RYE.

638. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND (*continued from vol.* ix. *p.* 92).—

Liberton, ...	*b.* 1717,	*m.* 1717,	*d.* 1717.
Lintrathen, ...	*b.* 1717,	*m.* 1717,	*d.* 1783.
Lochwinnoch, ...	*b.* 1718,	*m.* 1718,	*d. None.*

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Logie Coldstone,	*b.* 1716,	*m.* 1716,	*d. None.*
Logie Pert,	*b.* 1717,	*m.* 1717,	*d.* 1717.
Madderty,	*b.* 1701,	*m.* 1702,	*d.* 1758.
Maybole,	*b.* 1712,	*m.* 1810,	*d. None.*
Menmuir,	*b.* 1701,	*m.* 1704,	*d. None.*
Midmar,	*b.* 1717,	*m.* 1718,	*d. None.*
*Minto,	*b.* 1703,	*m.* 1703,	*d.* 1785.
*Mochrum,	*b.* 1720,	*m.* 1720,	*d. None.*
Moffat,	*b.* 1723,	*m.* 1709,	*d.* 1709.
Monkton and Prestwick,	*b.* 1702,	*m.* 1817,	*d. None.*
Monzie,	*b.* 1720,	*m.* 1700,	*d. None.*
Monzievaird,	*b.* 1729,	*m.* 1697,	*d.* 1786.
Moonzie,	*b.* 1713,	*m.* 1741,	*d. None.*
Mordington,	*b.* 1721,	*m.* 1736,	*d.* 1745.
Morham,	*b.* 1712,	*m.* 1712,	*d.* 1712.
Muirkirk,	*b.* 1718,	*m.* 1739,	*d.* 1773.
*Muthill,	*b.* 1704,	*m.* 1676,	*d. None.*
Nairn,	*b.* 1705,	*m.* 1705,	*d. None.*
Nenthorn,	*b.* 1715,	*m.* 1702,	*d. None.*
New Cumnock,	*b.* 1706,	*m. None,*	*d. None.*
Newtyle,	*b.* 1715,	*m.* 1716,	*d.* 1773.
Oathlaw,	*b.* 1717,	*m.* 1717,	*d.* 1720.
Old Cumnock,	*b.* 1704,	*m.* 1737,	*d.* 1783.
Old Meldrum,	*b.* 1713,	*m.* 1752,	*d.* 1748.
Ordiquhill,	*b.* 1704,	*m.* 1723,	*d.* 1783.
Orphir,	*b.* 1708,	*m.* 1709,	*d.* 1817.
*Oxnam,	*b.* 1700,	*m.* 1700,	*d.* 1757.
Oyne,	*b.* 1703,	*m.* 1706,	*d.* 1706.
Parton,	*b.* 1714,	*m.* 1714,	*d.* 1744.
Pitsligo,	*b.* 1720,	*m.* 1720,	*d.* 1728.
*Pittenweem,	*b.* 1611,	*m.* 1692,	*d.* 1685.
Portmoak,	*b.* 1701,	*m.* 1703,	*d.* 1740.
Portpatrick,	*b.* 1720,	*m.* 1720,	*d.* 1783.
Premnay,	*b.* 1718,	*m.* 1718,	*d.* 1784.
Rathen,	*b.* 1704,	*m.* 1704,	*d.* 1770.
Rathven,	*b.* 1716,	*m.* 1716,	*d.* 1724.
Redgorton,	*b.* 1706,	*m.* 1764,	*d.* 1769.
Roseneath,	*b.* 1722,	*m.* 1722,	*d. None.*
Ruthwell,	*b.* 1723,	*m.* 1807,	*d.* 1773.
St. Andrews (Lhanbryde),	*b.* 1701,	*m.* 1762,	*d. None.*
St. Martins,	*b.* 1713,	*m.* 1713,	*d.* 1712.
*St. Mungo,	*b.* 1700,	*m.* 1700,	*d.* 1702.
Shotts,	*b.* 1707,	*m.* 1705,	*d.* 1709.
Slains,	*b.* 1707,	*m.* 1707,	*d.* 1707.
Spynie, New,	*b.* 1711,	*m.* 1709.	*d. None.*
*Stevenston,	*b.* 1700,	*m.* 1701,	*d.* 1747.
Strathcathro,	*b.* 1709,	*m.* 1709,	*d. None.*
Strachan,	*b.* 1704,	*m.* 1759,	*d. None.*
Strathmiglo,	*b.* 1719,	*m.* 1719,	*d.* 1714.
*Swinton,	*b.* 1700,	*m.* 1698,	*d.* 1697.
Tain,	*b.* 1719,	*m.* 1808,	*d. None.*
Terregles,	*b.* 1724,	*m.* 1792,	*d.* 1792.

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*Tingwall,	*b.* 1709,	*m.* 1695,	*d.* 1740.
Tough,	*b.* 1706,	*m.* 1783,	*d.* 1734.
Tullynessle, Forbes (and Kearn),	*b.* 1718,	*m.* 1718,	*d. None.*
Tyrie,	*b.* 1710,	*m.* 1711,	*d.* 1784.
Urquhart and Logie Wester,	*b.* 1715,	*m.* 1715,	*d. None.*
Wamphray,	*b.* 1709,	*m.* 1751.	*d.* 1751.
Whitburn,	*b.* 1719,	*m.* 1732,	*d.* 1730.
Whitsome and Hilton,	*b.* 1724,	*m.* 1782,	*d.* 1784.
Wick,	*b.* 1701,	*m.* 1703,	*d. None.*
Watten,	*b.* 1714,	*m.* 1714,	*d. None.*
Yell, Mid and South,	*b.* 1723,	*m.* 1800,	*d.* 1740.

1726-1750.

Abernethy and Kincardine,	*b.* 1737,	*m.* 1737,	*d. None.*
Anwoth,	*b.* 1727,	*m.* 1728,	*d.* 1753.
Applegarth,	*b.* 1749,	*m.* 1749,	*d.* 1749.
Ardrossan,	*b.* 1734,	*m.* 1738,	*d. None.*
Auchtergaven,	*b.* 1741,	*m.* 1742,	*d. None.*
Avoch,	*b.* 1727,	*m.* 1727,	*d. None.*
Ayton,	*b.* 1743,	*m.* 1745,	*d.* 1800.
Balmaclellan,	*b.* 1747,	*m.* 1791,	*d.* 1791.
Blackford,	*b.* 1738,	*m.* 1738,	*d. None.*
Biggar,	*b.* 1730,	*m.* 1806,	*d. None.*
Boleskine, with Fort-Augustus or Abertarff,	*b.* 1737,	*m.* 1759,	*d. None.*
Borgue,	*b.* 1742,	*m.* 1741,	*d.* 1764.
Bressay,	*b.* 1737,	*m.* 1766,	*d.* 1786.
Buittle,	*b.* 1736,	*m.* 1737,	*d.* 1789.
Cairney,	*b.* 1738,	*m.* 1738,	*d. None.*
Carlaverock,	*b.* 1749,	*m.* 1753,	*d.* 1753.
Castleton,	*b.* 1749,	*m.* 1759,	*d.* 1760.
Culsamond,	*b.* 1735,	*m.* 1735,	*d.* 1735.
Cumbraes,	*b.* 1730,	*m.* 1782,	*d. None.*
Dallas,	*b.* 1742,	*m.* 1749,	*d.* 1775.
Dalserf,	*b.* 1738,	*m.* 1740,	*d.* 1740.
Dores,	*b.* 1734,	*m.* 1734,	*d.* 1753.
Dornoch,	*b.* 1730,	*m.* 1734,	*d. None.*
Dreghorn,	*b.* 1749,	*m.* 1749,	*d. None.*
Dryfesdale,	*b.* 1732,	*m.* 1782,	*d.* 1783.
Dunoon and Kilmun,	*b.* 1744,	*m.* 1742,	*d.* 1755.
Dunrossness,	*b.* 1746,	*m.* 1746,	*d. None.*
Eassie and Nevay,	*b.* 1728,	*m.* 1728,	*d. None.*
Fearn,	*b.* 1749,	*m.* 1783,	*d.* 1783.
Fintray,	*b.* 1728,	*m.* 1728,	*d.* 1783.
Firth and Stennes,	*b.* 1732,	*m.* 1732,	*d.* 1746.
Fodderty,	*b.* 1735,	*m.* 1735,	*d.* 1758.
Fortingall,	*b.* 1748,	*m.* 1748,	*d. None.*
Fraserburgh,	*b.* 1733,	*m.* 1750,	*d.* 1764.
Girvan,	*b.* 1733,	*m.* 1783,	*d.* 1762.
Glass,	*b.* 1736,	*m.* 1759,	*d. None.*
Glassary,	*b.* 1750,	*m.* 1768,	*d. None.*

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Glenholm,	*b.* 1747,	*m.* 1784,	*d.* 1783.
Glenmuich, Tullich, and Glengairn,	*b.* 1744,	*m.* 1744,	*d. None.*
Golspie,	*b.* 1739,	*m.* 1744,	*d. None.*
Graitney (or Gretna),	*b.* 1730,	*m.* 1730,	*d. None.*
Greenock, New,	*b.* 1741,	*m.* 1741,	*d.* 1741.
Hobkirk,	*b.* 1726,	*m.* 1808,	*d.* 1800.
Hoddam,	*b.* 1746,	*m.* 1807,	*d. None.*
Hutton (and Corrie),	*b.* 1745,	*m.* 1746,	*d.* 1817.
Inch,	*b.* 1729,	*m.* 1729,	*d. None.*
Inverchaolain,	*b.* 1737,	*m.* 1761,	*d. None.*
Johnstone,	*b.* 1734,	*m.* 1735,	*d. None.*
Keig,	*b.* 1750,	*m.* 1753,	*d.* 1753.
Kilbucho,	*b.* 1749,	*m.* 1749,	*d.* 1749.
Kilfinan,	*b.* 1728,	*m.* 1779,	*d. None.*
Killearnan,	*b.* 1744,	*m.* 1815,	*d. None.*
Kilmartin,	*b.* 1747,	*m.* 1746,	*d.* 1746.
Kilmodan,	*b.* 1737,	*m.* 1737,	*d.* 1786.
Kilmonivaig,	*b.* 1730,	*m.* 1795,	*d. None.*
Kilmorich,	*b.* 1750,	*m.* 1750,	*d. None.*
Kilmuir, Easter,	*b.* 1738,	*m.* 1783,	*d.* 1783.
Kinclaven,	*b.* 1726,	*m.* 1726,	*d. None.*
Kingarth,	*b.* 1727,	*m. None*,	*d.* 1768.
Kinnethmont,	*b.* 1728,	*m.* 1768,	*d. None.*
Kirkconnel,	*b.* 1742,	*m. None*,	*d.* 1783.
Kirkcudbright,	*b.* 1743,	*m.* 1743,	*d.* 1783.
Kirkhill,	*b.* 1726,	*m.* 1784,	*d.* 1783.
Kirkmichael,	*b.* 1727,	*m. None*,	*d. None.*
Kirkpatrick Fleming,	*b.* 1748,	*m.* 1755,	*d. None.*
Knockbain,	*b.* 1749,	*m.* 1791,	*d. None.*
Langton,	*b.* 1728,	*m.* 1730,	*d.* 1731.
Latheron,	*b.* 1740,	*m.* 1755,	*d. None.*
Leswalt,	*b.* 1729,	*m.* 1729,	*d.* 1729.
Lethnott and Navar,	*b.* 1728,	*m.* 1751,	*d.* 1750.
Lilliesleaf,	*b.* 1737,	*m.* 1817,	*d. None.*
Linton,	*b.* 1732,	*m.* 1818,	*d. None.*
Lochlee,	*b.* 1731,	*m.* 1783,	*d.* 1783.
Lochmaben,	*b.* 1741,	*m.* 1765,	*d.* 1766.
Lochranza,	*b.* 1732,	*m.* 1802,	*d. None.*
Lumphannan,	*b.* 1740,	*m.* 1740,	*d.* 1755.
Maryton,	*b.* 1727,	*m.* 1739,	*d.* 1743.
Meigle,	*b.* 1727,	*m.* 1732,	*d.* 1728.
Merton,	*b.* 1729,	*m.* 1737,	*d.* 1784.
Middlebie,	*b.* 1744,	*m.* 1744,	*d. None.*
Monzievaird (and Strowan),	*b.* 1729,	*m.* 1729,	*d.* 1786.
Morebattle,	*b.* 1726,	*m.* 1726,	*d.* 1727.
Mortlach,	*b.* 1741,	*m.* 1741,	*d. None.*
Nigg,	*b.* 1730,	*m.* 1730,	*d. None.*
Old Deer,	*b.* 1735,	*m.* 1737,	*d.* 1771.
Old Luce,	*b.* 1731,	*m.* 1731,	*d.* 1732.
Paisley Burgh, or Low,	*b.* 1738,	*m.* 1739,	*d. None.*
Penpont,	*b.* 1728,	*m. None*,	*d. None.*

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Polmont,	*b.* 1729,	*m.* 1731,	*d.* 1737.
Reay,	*b.* 1732,	*m.* 1745,	*d.* 1783.
Resolis,	*b.* 1731,	*m.* 1748,	*d. None.*
Rhynie (and Essie),	*b.* 1740,	*m.* 1741,	*d.* 1783.
Rosemarkie,	*b.* 1744,	*m.* 1739,	*d.* 1775.
Rousay and Egilsay,	*b.* 1733,	*m.* 1733,	*d. None.*
Ruthven,	*b.* 1744,	*m.* 1744,	*d.* 1744.
St. Quivox and Newton-upon-Ayr,	*b.* 1735,	*m.* 1735,	*d. None.*
Saline,	*b.* 1746,	*m.* 1747,	*d.* 1747.
Sanday,	*b.* 1735,	*m.* 1818,	*d. None.*
Sandsting and Aithsting,	*b.* 1733,	*m.* 1733,	*d.* 1733.
Sandwick,	*b.* 1728,	*m.* 1727,	*d. None.*
South Ronaldshay and Burray,	*b.* 1749,	*m.* 1784,	*d. None.*
Stair,	*b.* 1736,	*m.* 1805,	*d.* 1815.
Stoneykirk,	*b.* 1744,	*m.* 1744,	*d.* 1778.
Strachur,	*b.* 1745,	*m.* 1753,	*d. None.*
Stranraer,	*b.* 1747,	*m.* 1761,	*d. None.*
Strathmartine,	*b.* 1744,	*m.* 1783,	*d.* 1783.
Stronsay,	*b.* 1743,	*m.* 1801,	*d.* 1801.
Tarbolton,	*b.* 1730,	*m.* 1782,	*d.* 1782.
Tynron,	*b.* 1742,	*m.* 1753,	*d.* 1753.
Udny,	*b.* 1744,	*m.* 1776,	*d.* 1783.
Urquhart and Glenmoriston,	*b.* 1739,	*m.* 1743,	*d. None.*
Walls, etc.,	*b.* 1753,	*m.* 1786,	*d.* 1801.
Westray,	*b.* 1733,	*m.* 1805,	*d. None.*
Wigtown,	*b.* 1736,	*m.* 1731,	*d. None.*

639. 'MARENGO,' NAPOLEON'S CHARGER.—A correspondence took place last year in some Irish papers as to the nationality of Marengo, the favourite charger of Napoleon. As the matter is of general interest, and we have had additional information from F. P. Colley, Esq., we do not hesitate to find room for a short note. It has been generally supposed that 'Marengo' was an Arab. This is not the case. 'Young Hidalgo,' which was his first name, was a Wexford horse, bred by Annesley Brownrigg, Esq. of Annesley Park, in that county. Mr. Brownrigg's grand-daughters are now alive; they still possess hairs pulled from Marengo's tail, which their grandfather used for his violin bow. Marengo was foaled on Whit Monday, 1796, his sire was Hidalgo, his dam Vagary, his grandsire was the celebrated Eclipse. Marengo was sixteen hands high, and perfectly white. He was sold before 1800 to a French Officer for 100 guineas. Napoleon Bonaparte owned him afterwards and used him as a charger, from Marengo in 1800 to Waterloo in 1815, at this latter date he was nineteen years old. The letters of Miss Brownrigg make it quite certain that this celebrated charger was not an Arab, but a native of County Wexford, and that the date of his birth was 1796. A. W. C. H.

640. PALÆOLITHIC MAN IN SCOTLAND: INCONTROVERTIBLE EVIDENCE AT LAST.—For a good ten years, I have known the evidence of the quondam existence of Palæolithic man in this country to be indisputable; a very different statement from that which would imply that the evidence had not been disputed. It has been all along, and will be disputed by

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some for years to come. For some dispute the matter from prejudice, some from ignorance, and some from sheer incapacity to appraise such evidence as is adduced. Yet since I wrote my former paper in this Magazine, less than a year ago, I have come upon evidence of, I believe, quite an incontrovertible kind, which substantiates my former assertions, and corroborates in a wonderful manner, the evidence of certain forms of stones which I have derived from widely separated tracts of country, and declared to be of artificial, *i.e.* human origin.

The evidence of the stones was, I believe, before this last discovery, from their geographical distribution, and their geological relations to substrata, undeniable of the former existence of this ancient man in this country; but such evidence has received a tenfold strengthening in the extraordinary circumstances of this last find. The whole matter had better be stated briefly as it came about.

Three years since I was called to some church duty at Clydebank, six miles west of Glasgow. While walking with my clerical host along an old cart-rutted road I became interested in some stones which were strewn in the ruts. A glance showed me that they had been gathered from the soil, and I determined to visit them on a subsequent day. I did so, and found among them several excellent specimens, of very rotten, *i.e.* highly oxidised, whinstone, which I kept and exhibited among others at the Meeting of the British Association in Edinburgh in 1892.

It so happened that I passed in the early summer of this year, several times between Glasgow and Helensburgh. On these journeys I noticed that a new railway-cutting was begun close by Dalmuir station. I at once became interested, because the site of this new cutting was geographically exactly that of the fields from which the stones near Clydebank in the ruts of the old road were gleaned, only it was two miles further west.

The navvies had hardly proceeded 50 feet in the new cutting, when I began to make inspection of it; and I was at once struck with a geological feature in the section, the equivalent of which I had never seen before, and was therefore interested, and also puzzled by it. It was this:—

At the depth of two-and-a-half feet below the present surface of the ground was a distinct line of stones, possessing geologically so unusual a character that it was not easy to suggest a physical agency for their origin. They did not represent a layer of coarse gravel, their mode of occurrence vetoed this; neither were they a collection of stones washed out of the underlying deposit; they were too angular and of too general uniformity in size for that; I was greatly puzzled.

Their exact geological position was this:—they occupied an almost level horizon at an average depth of three feet (the cutting extended east and west), which three feet of superimposed material was distinctly a vegetable soil—doubtless owing its abnormal thickness to the fact that it lay at the foot of a steep hill which rises up to the north, and had been built-up largely by the 'rainwash' from the same, during an unknown period of time; the accumulation at the hill-foot having been accentuated since agriculture became an occupation.

At this average depth of three feet, the line or layer of stones rested immediately upon stiff boulder clay, full of scratched and grooved stones and boulders, some of great size.

As the excavation extended eastward, the layer of stones assumed a yet more characteristic phase. At first it was a layer simply of somewhat

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sparsely scattered stones; then there came actual breaks, where none at all occurred, and then alternately heaps or accumulations; and then indefinite layers, and finally, when about 150 yards had been completed, a layer of some considerable area, recognising now its superficies, of a foot or more in average thickness. There would, I am aware, have been little in all this to attract the attention of any save a geologist; but his interest would certainly have been aroused by it. But if he had no other than stratigraphical views, even he would probably have seen nothing beyond an opportunity of inventing a theory for the origin of such a peculiar layer of stones. But the great and general angularity of these stones, with the greater uniformity of size and freshness, than stones derived from the underlying deposit could give, coupled with the fact of their being composed much more uniformly of felstone rocks, were without any other evidence, suggestive of an agent that cannot be correctly described as either geological or physical.

When, however, the stones were examined one by one, and particularly when at the end of the 150 yards the definite thick layer was reached, other phases of the inquiry came in as follows:—

(1) The angularity of the stones was unquestionably artificial.
(2) Many of them were of intentional forms, in other words, weapons or implements of utility.
(3) The flakes and chippings of these intentionally shaped stones lay scattered all around them in great profusion.

In other words this dense layer of stones was representative of what has been styled in South Britain and on the Continent a 'Palæolithic Workshop,' and such it was. It was the position occupied by that ancient man on the then surface of the ground now covered by three feet of good soil. There he sat and made his weapons and domestic utensils, often spoiling and breaking specimens, which were cast down at his feet, where, with the resulting débris of such operation, they remained deep below the reach of the plough, and so undisturbed till to-day.

I have no scope here for further detail on this head, but must proceed to the next phase of the matter.

As the navvies proceeded yet further eastward, the line of stones gradually merged into a layer of black earth—a dirty, irregularly occurring black mould at first, but assuming in the course of some three or four yards, a deposit of a jet black aspect of very definite proportions; a foot at least in thickness and clearly defined from the deposit above and below.

This black earth had exactly the character and appearance of soot, it soiled the hands in its wet condition in the most abominable manner. There was not the slightest vestige of anything suggestive of what we understand by cinders, but very small fragments of charred wood occurred commonly in it. So utterly unlike any peat deposit was it, that I had almost ignored the very mention of such suggestion. I made such suggestion to myself, but it had to be thrown away as soon as made. There was no indication whatever of fibrous tissue, except in the items of the charred wood.

I did not at first realise the importance of this discovery; nay, I was so ready to believe such a find impossible in this country, that I was led away from the actual meaning of it, by the discovery in it of what I believed to be a piece of burnt tile or brick; and upon that evidence I, for a brief

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space, concluded that my inductions were all wrong, and that I had simply lighted upon a Roman fire-signal station; the site of the discovery being but a mile south of the line of the Roman Wall.

But the burnt tile turned out to be a tabular piece of burnt whinstone; and then an examination of the contents of this black earth was begun in earnest, with the following results:—

Out of the vegetable ashes, for that is what the deposit was, there came sharp-edged stones, splinters and fragments, and some weapons and objects, so far as one can judge, of domestic use. These are, many of them, burnt to a bright brick red. This black deposit occupied exactly the same line or horizon as the stones; in fact, as I have already said, began among them and gradually assumed its own individual character, and then after an extension of fully thirty feet, it passed away in another but very indefinite layer of stones.

This was *unquestionably*, a 'Palæolithic Fire-place.' The 'workshop' upon which we first came, and which immediately led into the remains of a fire, was the natural position for these ancient workers in stone to ply their avocation—it was by or on their own hearth-stone.

It was indeed a wonderful discovery! in no sense as associated with the discoverer, for he never dreamed of looking for anything of the kind; but wonderful, in its bearing upon the question of the actual quondam existence in Scotland of this Palæolithic man; wonderful in the perfectness of the picture, which the whole, as a piece of real evidence, brings before us; wonderful in its preservation, and in the explicitness and tangibility of its testimony.

But alas! how much of its value is lost? The very site of it is now represented by a deep wide space hollowed in the Boulder Clay. I did my best, as I have done for eleven years in Scotland (for twenty-six years altogether in this piece of research); I paid no fewer than thirty-five visits to the spot while it was being excavated, *i.e.* obliterated. I tried in vain to interest some local people in the matter. I could with difficulty afford even the short, but repeated, railway journeys. I *ought* to have been able to afford the making of some arrangement with the contractor, for either, the thorough examination of the whole of this interesting site, or to have had the material removed for future careful search. But with almost every educated man's hand, guided by the false assumptions of many years, against me, my only plan was to do my best, which I can honestly say I did, to collect and preserve as much evidence as possible against the barbarously destructive efforts of nearly one hundred navvies.

But I did at length find strong sympathy and help in several members of the Glasgow Geological Societies, and also in two local gentlemen and an old friend in Perth, to whom I hope to make more special reference in a more elaborate description of this Dalmuir find.

The value of this evidence comes out in a variety of ways:—

1. In *corroboration*:—Many of the specimens discovered in the so-called workshop bear out in an almost wonderful way, the evidence of certain stones, collected (some of them) eleven years ago; and which I declared to be of human origin, both in their forms and in their distribution, and which had not been corroborated by subsequent finds since. These were, however, exceptional forms,—the commoner have found here remarkable corroboration, with some striking negations which I cannot here dwell upon.

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2. In *human association*:—The collected stones, with the accumulation of mechanically produced refuse near the 'fire-place,' presented to us in the three-fold features of (*a*) *artificial fracture*, (*b*) *design in form*, and (*c*) *the chippings from the work.*

This would alone have been evidence of, to say the least, great importance, and such as I scarcely hoped ever to come upon. But for such evidence to be associated with the remains of a fire, and that of no tentative character, such as an accidental forest-fire, for instance, could have produced, but of a fire that must have been kept burning for a considerable space of time; for, a foot of compressed vegetable ashes must represent a vast mass of unburnt woody tissue, means that that fire must have been artificially maintained, and therefore by a human agency.

If we add to this the occurrence throughout the whole thickness of the ashes, the same sharp angular stones and weapons, etc., that characterise the adjoining 'workshop,' the human association is surely complete! We cannot separate the ashes from a human agency, nor can we the contents of such ashes. If these contents are a counterpart of the split and shaped stones which occurred in collected form, in immediate association, these must be humanly associated also; and if these forms are a repetition of those which I have collected from many other parts of the country, because of the very attributes which they possess here, is not the human association of the whole established beyond a doubt? Possibly, nay probably, not so with some, in which cases I refer apologetically to the opening lines of this paper.

The accompanying reproduction of photograph (p. 136), represents the site of the 'fireplace' when the excavation had nearly reached its northern limit. The band of black earth is under the light strip upon which the hammer is resting. It does not, however, come out in photograph with anything like the contrast with the surrounding earth, which it actually had in nature; for, as the photographer expressed it, the photographic value of the reddish-yellow earth above and below it, was not greater than the wet black ash-band. But the black sooty material is very strikingly brought out on the slope below the position of the hammer. It lies there as I and several scientific friends left it, after digging it out from the bank and allowing it to roll down the sloping earth. The big boulder is in the midst of it, with stones picked from the ashes on its top. It may be noticed that below the big boulder the lighter coloured earth is seen in great contrast, as it is also beyond the position of the head of 'the parson,' beyond which point the black deposit has thinned out of existence. The quantity of this sooty material on the slope gives an idea of the tangibility of the deposit itself.

The implement illustrated (p. 137) is a remarkably fine specimen of a Palæolithic, or as these will probably have to be styled '*pre-palæolithic*,' weapon. It is as remarkable in the excellence of its form and workmanship as it is in its preservation. It is of trap rock, highly oxidised, and ancient in appearance, but it is as perfect as when it left the hands of its fabricator. Its point is roughly diamond in section, is a clever production; and, used in the hand, or affixed to a withe, *i.e.* twisted stick handle, would be an awful weapon. The illustration, photographed and etched from the object by my son (of Messrs. Smith & See), is of the actual size. It is the most striking specimen from the whole site, and was exhumed from the

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black ash in the presence of three other scientific gentlemen and myself, by Mr. J. B. Wise, a good mineralogist and chemist, at the very time the photographs were taken. It is, however, but one among a large collection

from this site. I am indebted for the photograph to the kindness and interest of two gentlemen of scientific tastes, the Messrs. Goodfellow.

With the Editor's permission I may perhaps add here the statement, that plates are now in preparation to profusely illustrate an account of the whole piece of research, begun twenty-six years ago in East Anglia, and

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carried on for the last eleven years in Scotland, with the culmination of

this splendid find at Dalmuir on the banks of the Clyde. The MS. also is almost ready for the printer.

FREDERICK SMITH,
Rector, St. Luke's, Glasgow.

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641. MOTTOES, ETC., IN OLD REGISTERS.—Mr. Renwick, in the Preface to his recently published volume—*Abstracts of Protocols of Glasgow*—refers to the 'moral maxims and precepts,' written in the last page of the first Protocol Book of William Hegait, 1547-55, and gives one or two interesting specimens. This practice of utilising the fly-leaves of registers for pious reflections was continued by notaries long after the Reformation, when, of course, they were no longer servants of the Church. I subjoin a few examples collected from the Stirling registers:—

From the Protocol Book of John Mushet, 1582-1586—

'In my defence God me defend.'

From the Protocol Book of John Williamson, 1590-1595—

'Deus superbis resistit humilibus dat gratiam.'

From the Town Council Records, 1619-1658—

'Aspiret cœptis, Jesus.'
'Si tibi copia si sapientia formaq. detur
Sola superbia destruit omnia si comptecur.'
'Concordia res parua crescunt
Discordia maxima dilabuntur.'

From the Protocol Book of Alexander Barclay, 1620-1642—

'In tyme of neid rune thou with speid,
Unto the louing lord,
Who will indeid send me remeid
According to his word.'
ALEXANDER BARCLAY, [The Notary].

'In my defence God me defend,
And bring my soull to ane gud end.'
HENRY KENNEDY, [The Notary's Clerk].

From Register of Bonds (Burgh of Stirling, 1690)—

'In my beginning God me speid.'
'Let no corrupt communication spread out of thy mouth.'

From Register of Bonds (Stirlingshire, v. y.)—

'In my beginning God me speid
In grace and vertew to proceid.'

It was in the Protocol Book of John Mushet that I discovered the fragment of an old Scottish ballad which was published in the *Scotsman* some years ago, but may be appropriately repeated here.

ANE BAILANDE.

I heard ane lord fytlie lament
In prison q^r he lay so longe,
Into ye my^tie god aboue
So sor making his mone.

Lord comfort me my havie heart
Relif me of my paine
Then hertfulie to God I pray
Receve my sovl in heavin.

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Sume tyme I was a lord indeid
And counted of that name,
But now I laiy in prisone
John Sor mwrning my alane. Mureheid.[1]

Now haue I bein in prison stroung
Thre quarters of a zeire,
And all the ministers of edimburgh toune
They cam me neuer neir.

Quhil it fel anes vpon a day
My destineis to drie,
And the ministers of edimburgh
The came and wisited me.

God nor I head beine in france,
God gif I had bein in spaine
God gif I head bein in appeil girth
Tho^t^ I cam neuer againe.

But woe is fortone dred mischance
This day hes falet me
And is my——

STIRLING.

W. B. C.

642. ALEXANDER NISBET THE HERALD.—Messrs. Ross and Grant, in their valuable work *Alexander Nisbet's Heraldic Plates*, give in the Introduction an account of his life and works. They state (p. xxix.) that in 1699 he issued proposals for a publication of his *Treatise of Herauldry*. The Bishop of Edinburgh lately purchased an old book in which several slips of old newspapers were inserted as markers, on examining these and putting them together they proved to be fragments of *The Edinburgh Gazette*, 'from Friday December 1st to Munday December 4th 1699,' and contains the following advertisement. This he has kindly sent to us for insertion.

'That Mr. Nisbet, having Received Encouragement, from many Noblemen, Gentlemen and Royal Borrows, for Publishing his Book entitled *A Treatice of Herauldrie, Speculative and Practical*; Lest there be any who has not yet had Information of the Author's Design; He Therefor desires all Noblemen, &c. to send him the Genological Accounts of their Families, and Armorial Bearings, Instructed by Charters, Seals and other Documents, that he may cut and insert them in his Book, which will be put to the press in a short Time. That such Noblemen, and others, who have received Proposals and Receipts from Mr. Nisbet, for getting Subscriptions, are desired to return them, that he may know whom he is to make Mention of, conform to the 3d. Condition of his Proposeal. That any who will show to the Author any Charters Seals or other Pieces of Antiquity Relating to Herauldrie older than the 13th Century, or any of the Writings of the Learned Mr. Thomas Crawford sometimes Professor of Philosophie at Edinburgh, shall have them returned, and Honourable

[1] Clerk to the notary and copyist of the ballad, which must have been a long one, as the page is divided by a line down the middle, and the fragment occupies about a half of the inner division.

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Mention made of their Names; That the Author doth teach the Science of Herauldrie for a reasonable Honourarie; He may be spoke with at the Exchange Coffee-House, Edinburgh.'

This illustrates the statement (p. xxv.), 'That he instructed several of the nobility and gentry in the principles of Heraldry.' It is to be regretted that heraldry is so little valued now. We fear that such an advertisement would meet with no response; for though thousands ostentatiously exhibit bogus coats of arms and crest, few even of those who have a right to put 'Armiger' after their names care to know the history or the nature of a system which was appreciated by every well-educated gentleman in the 17th century. ED.

643. OLD EDINBURGH REGISTERS (*continued from vol.* ix. *p.* 72)—

Oct. 29 Robert bruce and Helene Scharpe.
" " Johnne bard and Bessie carmychaell.
Nov. 5. David libertonn and Jonat gauelok.
" " William mure and Elspaith stodart.
" 12. Thomas bruce and Nicolas wilsonne.
" " Alexander murdo and Helene clerk.
" 19. William blair and Agnes rychie.
" " Robert huntter and Marioun wyllie.
" " Alexander moresonne and Kathrene dippo.
" " James brown and Helene forrest.
" " George cunynghame and Jonat baxter.
" 26. Archibald myller and Agnes creiche.
" " Andro donaldsonne and Christiane roger.
" " James carmychaell and Kathrene tait.
" " Rauff wallace and Helene bruce.
" " Mark symesoune and Agnes Keir.
" " David clerk and Jonat cunynghame.
Dec. 3. James cundie and Helene blak.
" " George adamesonne and Margaret deines.
" " Mychaell lambert and Helene wauche.
" " Patrik moscrop and Sara huntter.
" 10. William moresonne and Kathrene m'farland.
" " Cuthbert mathesonne and Bessie robesonne.
" " George wiseman and Jonat fenniesonne.
" " Johnne lamb and Elspaith sincler.
Dec. 10. William purves and Margaret hardie.
" " Johnne callender and Mariorie thomesonne.
" " Johnne newbiging and Helene moresonne.
" 24. George patersonne and Jonat Scot.
" 31. Androw carmychaell and Sibilla meikiljohnne.
Jan. 7. Johnne hoge and Marioun cuthbert.
" 14. Alexander adingstonn and Euphame weddell.
" " Johnne meinzies and Jamie zoung.
" " Mr. Alexander gibsonne and Margaret craige.
" 21. Bernard wood and Sara fiddes.
" 28. Patrik somervell and Marioun Murray.
" " James lychtonn and Kathrene burne.
Feb. 4. Johnne keir and Margaret moresonne.
" " Andro Smyth and Kathrene purdie.

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Feb. 4. Robert Ethingtoun and Agnes frenche.
„ 11. Nicoll blak and Isobell creichtoun.
„ „ Thomas newtoun and Margaret gleghorn.
„ 18. Johnne hendersonne and Margaret lyndsay.
„ „ Peter arnot and Helene arnot.
„ „ George low and Kathrene ballendyne.
„ „ Johnne lamb and Margaret Sunderland.
„ „ Johnne bruntonn and Male zoung.
„ „ James Morsse and Janet Armoure.
„ „ William cokburne and Jonat hammiltoun.
„ 25. William angus and Sibilla thomesone.
„ „ Mr. Alex^r. makgill and Isobell gaubraith.
„ „ William baillie and Elspaith bauld.
Mar. 10. James blytheman and Bessie mathie.
„ 24. William christie and Agnes cranstoun.
„ „ George zoung and Helene rankene.

1596.

April 7. Alexander ker and Hester hill.
„ 11. Androw fleming and Mariorie trumbill.
„ „ John bell and alesonne bairnsfather.
„ „ William ackfurd and Katharene bissat.
„ 28. Robert selkirk and Helene drylaw.
May 5. James andersonne and Jonat christisonne.
„ „ Charles workman and Agnes cokburne.
„ 19. Johnne mureheid and Jonat armour.
„ 26. Robert robesoune and Margaret ramsay.
„ „ Alex^r purdie and Alesoune thomesonne.
June 2. Walter galloway and Margaret smyth.
„ 9. Alex^r swyntonn and Margaret bennet.
„ „ William mosie and Christiane eddistonn.
„ „ Johnne rychie and Margaret zoung.
„ „ Duncan m^ccarrik and Helene zoung.
„ 16. Alexander randie and Sara reid.
„ „ Daniell hastie and Agnes reid.
„ „ James heriot and Jonat littell.
„ „ Robert makilwraith and Agnes barnisfather.
„ „ Andro grosser and Christiane neilsonne.
„ „ James m^ccubie and Issobell crawfurd.
„ 23. Johnn kersell and Jonat symsonne.
„ „ Georges foulis and Sibilla gilbert.
„ „ John freir and Christiane greg.
„ „ Robert cairneton and Jonat porterfeild.
„ „ Archibald masonne and geillis smyth.
„ 30. David pringill and Mary waitche.
„ „ Johnne crawfurd and Jonat hendersone.
„ „ Johne gilchrist and Jonat glen.
„ „ Hew ostburne and Margaret alexander
„ „ Gilbert rutherfurd and Jonat pringill.
July 7. William mudie and Marioun edmistonn.
„ „ Andro Munro and Elspaith gray.
„ „ Johne reid and Christiane gillespie.

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July 7. Andro watsonne and Elspaith borthwick.
„ „ John lacok and Isobell quhyt.
„ „ David fleschor and Marioun Wylie.
„ 14. Thomas symonstonn and Jonat andersonne.
„ „ Robert cunnynghame and Bessie coupland.
„ „ Malcolm carmychall and Margaret wilsonne.
„ 21. Johnne charters and Margaret corsbie.
„ „ Robert barker and Margaret gledstanes.
„ „ Charleis fortoun and Marioun fiddes
„ „ Thomas bruce and Begis elder.
„ 28. James zoung and Katharene magie.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. Geo. F. Black, Assistant Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, has in preparation a work dealing with *Scottish Charms and Amulets*, to be published by Mr. George P. Johnston, Edinburgh. Mr. Black is desirous of making the work as complete as possible, and will be grateful to any one for information of such Scottish Charms or Amulets as have not hitherto been described. All assistance given will be acknowledged in the work.

QUERIES.

CCLXXXVII. Leslie of Kininvie.—Information wanted on a passage in the history of the family of Leslie of Kininvie, in Banffshire. I refer to the descent of the Earls of Leven from that family.

Mark Napier, in his *History of Montrose*, alludes, in a footnote, to the fact that the first Earl of Leven was illegitimate, but I understand that the family tree at Kininvie shows the contrary to be the case. I should like to know if any records exist which would throw light upon this point.

Among other points of interest, there is no doubt that the mother of Archbishop Sharpe was a daughter of this same house of Kininvie, but I do not find in the records of the family any other historical facts of general interest.

I hope that through the medium of your periodical, I may gain some further information concerning this ancient branch of the family of Leslie, and I should especially like to know whether I am right in supposing that it is now the representative of the house of that name. 'Grip Fast.'

Oxford.

CCLXXXVIII. Statues on the Old Parish Church of Alloa.—In the old *Statistical Account of Scotland* (volume viii. p. 641) the following statement is made concerning the then Parish Church of Alloa:—'The church has a good appearance to the south. The front is of hewn stone. There is a statue in a niche of St. Mungo holding an open book; and another of Moses putting off his shoes before the burning bush, with the text from Exodus iii. 5.' The present parish church, built in 1817-19, took the place of the one here referred to, the old tower being retained. When the former structure was demolished, were the two statues preserved, and, if so, where are they now to be seen?

J. M. Mackinlay, F.S.A. Scot.

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The statue of St. Mungo lay for a long time in the old castle of Alloa, but was replaced a few years ago in the niche in the church-tower (west wall of old church). Of the statue of Moses I have no information. ED.

CCLXXXIX. CHAP-BOOKS—CHAT-BOOKS.—In a London second-hand bookseller's catalogue for December, I observe 'chat-book' used for 'chap-book.' This is apparently not a misprint, as it is repeated twice. Is there any authority for such use, or is it merely a corruption of 'chap-book,' which, being derived from 'Chapman,' the hawker who used to carry about pamphlets for sale, is undoubtedly the proper term? W. B. C.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CCLXIV (*a*). 4. DE COUCY.—The first lord of Coucy was Dreux de Coucy, Seigneur de Boves, etc., *c.* 1035, who seized the Castle of Coucy from Alberic, its owner. His son,

Enguerrand I., Seigneur de Coucy, *c.* 1080, *m.* Alde de Roucy, Dame de Marle; their son,

Thomas, Seigneur de Coucy, de Marle, de la Fère et de Boves, Comte d'Amiens, *m.*, (1st, Yde de Hainault,) 2nd, Milessende de Crécy. By the latter he had

Enguerrand II., who *m.* 1132 Agnes de Boisgency, and died 1174. Their son, the celebrated

Raoul de Coucy, *m.* firstly, Agnes de Hainault, by whom he had Iolande de Coucy, who married Robert II. de Dreux; and two other daughters. He *m.* secondly, Agnes de Dreux, sister of the above Count, and by her had his successor,

Enguerrand III., who, by his third wife, Marie de Montmirel, daughter of Jean, Seigneur de Montmirel et d'Oisy, and Helvide de Dampierre, had, with other issue, Marie, who *m.* Alexander II. of Scotland, and secondly, Jean de Brienne. See Moreri's *Dictionary* (1716).

Iolande de Coucy was thus aunt by birth to Marie de Coucy, and grand-aunt by marriage.

The well-known Coucy arms are: *Fascé de vair et de gueules*, (barry of six, vair and gules). The seal of Enguerrand III. de Coucy, Earl of Perche, giving the Coucy arms, is No. 1001 of M. Douet d'Arcq's *Collection de Sceaux des Archives de l'Empire.*

FESS CHECQUY.

(*e*) 3. EARLS OF STRATHERNE.—Sir W. Fraser in his *Red Book of Menteith* gives a pedigree of the Menteiths of Ruskie, Kerse, etc., which shows that Malise, Earl of Strathearn, married Joanna, a daughter of the Sir John Menteith who was concerned in the delivery of Sir William Wallace to the English. From the Preface to the work, it appears that this Earl Malise was not the last of that name. There were three Sir John Menteiths in succession, and only the first had a daughter Joanna, who married an Earl of Strathearn. She was four times married, her second husband being John, Earl of Athole; her third, Maurice

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Moray of Drumsargard; and her fourth, William, Earl of Sutherland. Christian Erskine, only daughter of the second Sir John Menteith, by Lady Elene of Mar, was, of course, her niece, not her cousin. W. B. C.

STIRLING.

CCLXVI. 3.—LAWS OF PITTILLOCH.—I would refer 'G. Makgill' to Burke's *Landed Gentry*, wherein it may be seen that that family is now represented by Mr. Berry of Tayfield. Can 'G. Makgill' give any information relative to the Laws before 1600?

A. F. C. K.

EDINBURGH.

CCLXXI. FORBES—BRUCE.—'Mrs. Annabella Bruce, widow of the deceased John Forbes, Esq., Advocate, late of Newhall, died at Dunmore Park, on the 5th instant' (*Caledonian Mercury*, August 7, 1771). FESS CHECQUY.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Tyde what may: Printed for Subscribers, Nos. 1 and 2. Mrs. A. Stuart—by birth a Haig of the Bemersyde family—has undertaken a work unique at least in Scotland, the editing of a magazine devoted to the history, past and present, of a single family. The Haigs of Bemersyde are well known in border annals, and they have increased and multiplied on the face of the earth, and many of the race are worthy scions of a good old stock. Mrs. Stuart has therefore plenty of material to work with, and she has used it skilfully, and we see no reason why the magazine should not continue to produce much readable matter. It has this decided advantage over a family history, that it combines old and new information, and is a convenient channel for the publication of facts which only come to light as old charter-chests are examined. Writers of family history know from painful experience that when their books have been fairly launched, they would gladly have them on the stocks again for the purpose of adding some important discovery, but it is too late. Mrs. Stuart need anticipate no such inconveniences. As long as her magazine continues, the history of the Haigs will become better known. We would suggest to the many clan societies which exist, that they should thus put upon record the histories, past and present, of their brethren, and surely the great families which have become household names in Scotland might do likewise. The Scotts, Grahams, Ramsays, Erskines, with many others, should each of them be able to support a family magazine which would be appreciated by those who bear the family name in Great Britain, the Colonies, and last, but certainly not least, in the United States, where genealogy and family history are properly appreciated. Mrs. A. Stuart intimates that she will be glad to receive communications concerning the Haig family. Her address is 19 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh.

The Annals of Fordoun, by W. Cramond, LL.D., Montrose.—The latest of Dr. Cramond's many publications is chiefly made up of 'extracts from records relating to the affairs of Fordoun from the earliest times to the year 1894.'

No one knows better than Dr. Cramond where to look for information, or how to make use of it when found. And we can thoroughly recommend his *Fordoun* as full of interesting matter. A good map of the parish is inserted, and is a very useful companion to the letterpress.

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The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR *of 'The Scottish Antiquary,'* The Parsonage, Alloa.

644. ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE BURGH OF PEEBLES.—The following letter, which appeared in the *Peeblesshire Advertiser*, is interesting:—'In the *Peeblesshire Advertiser* of 2nd June there appeared a letter under the title "Peebles Burgh Arms," from Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies, the editor and compiler of a recent publication called *The Book of Public Arms*. I regret to observe that Mr. Fox-Davies in his letter characterises the old armorial bearings of this burgh as a 'bogus achievement,' and suggests that 'it would be desirable if some one intimately or officially connected with the town would take steps to see that a legitimate coat of arms were obtained to take the place of the bogus achievement in use, and that all pretence on the part of the Corporation to the distinction of armorial bearings were officially dropped.' Such an imputation is wholly unwarranted, and these

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suggestions are altogether uncalled for and unnecessary. Mr. Fox-Davies apparently challenges the antiquity and authenticity of our arms on the ground that they have not been matriculated in the Lyon Register.

Considering the antiquity of armorial bearings, the present Lyon Register is comparatively modern, seeing that the first volume commences in 1672, and it was not until an Act of the Scottish Parliament of that year that registration or matriculation of arms was made compulsory. It would appear, however, that this Act of Parliament was never very strictly enforced, as Mr. George Seton, in his *Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland*, published 1863, p. 79, states:—'But whatever may be the cause of the irregularity, it is a matter of fact that the heraldic insignia of a large number of our ancient families are not to be found in the Register of the Lord Lyon, which still continues, in the language of an Act of Parliament, "the true and unrepealable rule of all arms and bearings in Scotland." The *Baronage* of Sir Robert Douglas, published about sixty years ago, contains a genealogical account of 252 of the most considerable Scottish families, of whom only 120 (less than one-half) are stated, on the authority of Mr. James Cumming, "custodier of the Lyon archives," to possess legal "warrants" for armorial ensigns.' Mr. Seton then proceeds to give the names of a number of these families whose arms were not then registered. The present Lyon King of Arms, Mr. James Balfour Paul, states in his introduction to his *Ordinary of Scottish Arms*, p. 9, 'The register constituted by the above Act' (1672) 'still continues to be the public register of all arms and bearings in Scotland, and no persons of Scottish descent, whose arms are not registered in it have a right to armorial bearings, *unless they can prove that they represent families whose arms are known to have been in existence previous to* 1672.' These words in italics exactly represent the case of the Peebles arms, but in these matters it would appear that Mr. Fox-Davies is '*plus royaliste que le roi*,' and that although the Lyon King admits the validity of such armorial bearings as those of Peebles, Mr. Fox-Davies characterises these and, presumably, all the unregistered arms of families who have borne them in field and tourney since ever armorial bearings were adopted in Scotland, as 'bogus achievements' because a legal formality of comparatively modern introduction has not been complied with.

Our town was twice burnt by Mr. Fox-Davies' southron forebears, '*per veteres nostros Anglie hostes*'—our ancient enemies of England, as Queen Mary's charter has it—but I never heard that they questioned our right to the bearings on the banner under which our burgesses followed their King to Flodden. It was left for Mr. Fox-Davies to cast such an undeserved stain upon our ancient escutcheon.

I lately had occasion to make a search into the origin of the burgh's armorial bearings, and the following are the results of my inquiries:—As is well-known, the bearings are three salmon counternaiant in pale proper, *i.e.*, popularly speaking, the centre salmon is represented swimming towards, in this case, the sinister or left side of the shield, and the upper and under salmon are represented swimming towards the dexter or right side. Right and left in heraldry do not mean the right and left of the shield as seen from the front, but right and left with reference to the position of the bearer of the shield. The term 'in pale' means that the salmon are placed one immediately above the other, and 'proper' means that the fish are represented in their natural colours. The motto or

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legend is '*Contra nando incrementum*,' which may be freely translated as 'increase by swimming against the stream,' and refers to the increase by spawning of the salmon which ascend to the upper waters of the Tweed. The figure of St. Andrew, to whom the original Parish Church was dedicated, is sometimes used as a crest, but it does not appear on any of the burgh seals. The earliest examples of the arms which I have discovered are those on the old market cross now standing in the quadrangle of the Chambers Institution. The Cross was restored about 1662, but the shaft is much older. It is an octagonal pillar, has four carved shields round the centre and the same number round the capital, all rather defaced. Three at least of these shields bear the burgh arms, and other two shields bear six fraises or cinque foils (3, 2, and 1), the arms of the Frasers of Neidpath, formerly hereditary Sheriffs of the county. As the Fraser estates came into the hands of the Hays of Yester by marriage about 1320, it is probable that the shaft and capital of the Cross are not later than that date, and the shields bearing the burgh arms are probably the oldest specimens of them.

The burgh is generally held to date from King David I. The original charter of erection is not in existence, so far as I know, but I have in my custody, as Town Clerk, a series of charters and writs from David II. to James VI., including a number of ecclesiastical charters: many of these are printed in the Peebles volume of the Scottish Burgh Records Society. The following charters, etc., have the burgh seal attached:—

1. Foundation by the Bailies and community of Peebles of a chaplainry at the altar of St. John the Baptist in the Parish Kirk of St. Andrew in Peebles, dated Peebles, 15th December 1473. The seal is in good preservation and the style is good.

2. Charter by the Bailies and community of Peebles to the altar of the Holy Cross in St. Andrew's Kirk, of an annual rent of 13s. 4d. Scots, from the common good of the burgh, dated 23rd July 1480. This seal is in good preservation and of a beautiful design.

3. Election and institution of Gilbert Tuedy to the chaplainry of the altar of St. Mary of Geddes Aisle in the Collegiate Church of St. Andrew of Peebles, dated 19th and 22nd July 1559. The impression and design of this specimen are not so good as the others.

4. Charter by John (?) Twedy, chaplain of the Chapel of the Virgin Mary in the Burgh of Peebles, with consent of the Bailies, Council, and community of Peebles, patrons of the said Chapel, of land in Arnot's Haugh, in favour of James Tuedy, burgess of Peebles, dated 31st August 1559 (seal same as No. 3). This charter is in private custody, and the date is not very distinct.

The seal in use and the Provost's gold badge, both dated 1682, bear the same arms.

Regarding the tincture of the field, or, in popular language, the colour of the shield on which the bearings are placed, there is some little dubiety. Edmonstone's *Heraldry* gives the tincture of the field as vert (green), but I think the evidence is in favour of gules (red). In Captain Armstrong's companion to his map of Tweeddale, published 20th June 1775, he states that the arms are 'gules, 3 salmon proper counter "naiant,"' and his information was obtained from local sources. A stone bearing the arms was placed in the steeple in front of the Parish Church erected in 1783 on the site of the old Royal Castle of Peebles. When the church and steeple were taken down a few years ago and rebuilt, the stone was placed in front of

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the new steeple, and the lines show the field as gules. The copperplate from which the burgess tickets are printed shows the field gules. I do not know when the plate was engraved, but it was some time during last century, probably towards the beginning. A medal belonging to the Curling Club, dated 1823, also shows the field gules, and, lastly, the uniform or livery of the burgh officers is red, with buff facings.

A perusal of the above facts ought to satisfy any one interested in the matter that Peebles has had right to armorial bearings from at least the fourteenth century, and the arms are probably as old and authentic as those of any burgh in Scotland.

In view of the provisions of the Act of 1672, I think that the arms ought to be matriculated, but there is a vast difference between stating that a coat of arms between five and six hundred years old requires matriculation, and stigmatising such a coat as a 'bogus achievement,' and advising that its use should be 'officially dropped' and a modern grant substituted in its place. Had Mr. Fox-Davies confined his suggestions to saying that our arms should be matriculated I should have had no ground of complaint against him. WM. BUCHAN, *Town Clerk.*

645. ARMS OF BURGH OF PEEBLES.—The burgh of Peebles has now complied with the provisions of the Act of 1672, and has duly matriculated its ancient arms in the Lyon Register. The emblazonment of the arms has been executed in a very unique and artistic way by Mr. J. Forbes Nixon, who is perhaps the best heraldic painter at present in existence, though, from what we have seen, the herald painter at the Lyon Office, Mr. Graham Johnstone, runs him in some respects very close. The burgh of Peebles, being a corporation, is not, strictly speaking, entitled to either a helmet or crest, because these heraldic accessories are personal to an individual, who has a head on which to wear his helmet, which is, in its turn, surmounted by the crest, a device originally adopted, as everybody knows, to enable his identity to be distinguished when 'clad in complete steel.' It is true that many corporations have a crest, but that does not make the practice less heraldically incorrect. This being so, the problem was, in the case of Peebles, to mount an achievement which would be ornamental and pleasing to the eye, without adopting the usual method of setting off a coat of arms by the graceful flowing lines of the lambrequin or mantling falling from the helmet on each side. The difficulty has been successfully and ingenuously met by enclosing the shield which is heater shaped, in a panel: on the top there is an ornamental border in blue, with pattern of fleurs-de-lys in gold: the spaces at the two lower corners are filled in with thistle leaves: on the dexter side of the panel, but distinct from it, there is a marginal ornament such as occasionally appears in old MSS. It is oblong in form, running along the entire side of the panel, and is filled with a decorative design of lozenges and quatrefoils, in which is depicted the Scottish thistle treated in a conventional and artistic manner. Below the panel containing the shield is a broad scroll containing the motto *Contra nando incrementum* in two lines. The whole design is a somewhat new departure in heraldic art, but it cannot fail to impress any one looking at it with a sense of its beauty and originality. No doubt some sticklers for precedent might say that it was unheraldic, and that such decorative adjuncts were unknown in the proper science, and that they were out of place in an achievement. But

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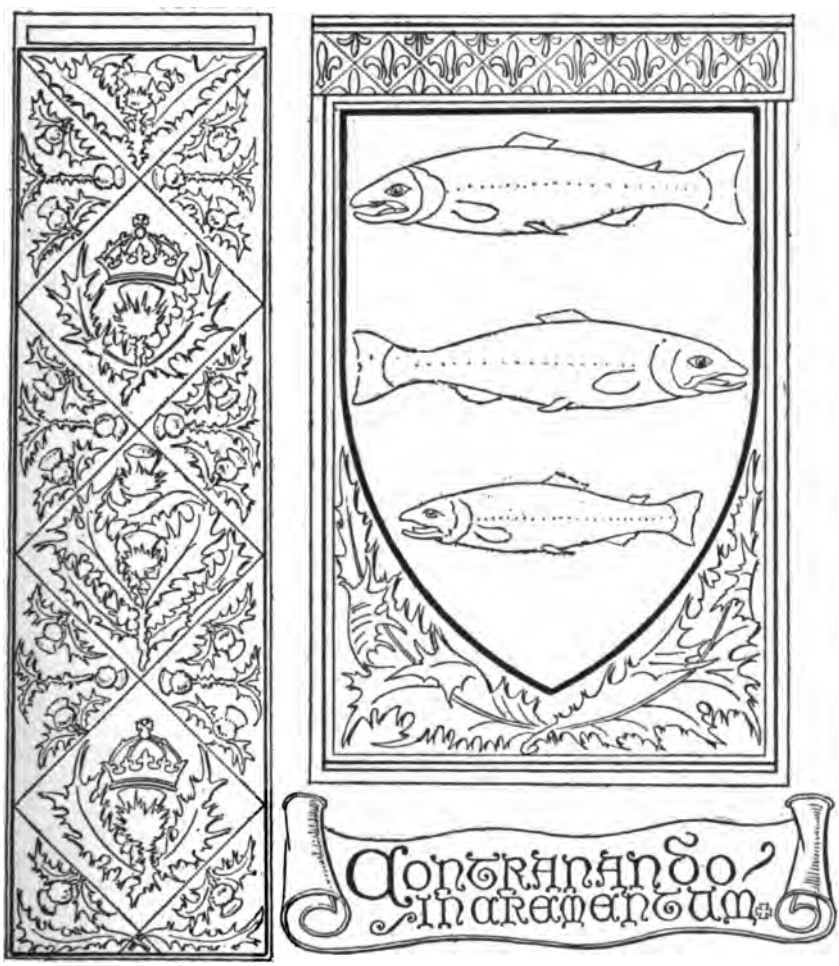
it is obvious to every one that these are mere artistic accessories introduced as a setting to the arms, but entirely distinct from them, and they are of such a nature that they can never in time to come be mistaken for anything but what they are: they do not simulate in any degree heraldic bearings. But whatever opinions may be held about the design, there can be no doubt that it is a praiseworthy effort to improve the de-



corative treatment of a branch of art which has for centuries suffered from an imperfect appreciation of its possibilities. It is to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries that we must go if we want to get the full vigour of heraldic work, and we trust that in time to come the debased treatment of the succeeding ages may be entirely forgotten. P.

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646. OFFICIAL HERALDRY.—Heraldry has become popular—I do not mean that the study of it is what it was some two hundred years ago—or that people really care for its history and objects, but many causes have rendered it fashionable, and the votaries of fashion, as long as they do as others do, do not care to consider what the fashion they follow means. It may not be amiss to explain what has made heraldry popular. One cause certainly was the revival of Gothic architecture. That style depended on heraldry for much of the ornamentation which adorned it, and as the shield was required in the spandril of the arch or in the arcade that ran round the chamber, it was necessary to put a charge on the shield. Again, when stained glass was received back into favour, the blazonry of heraldry was required to add to the effect to be produced.

Vanity also brought into use armorial bearings which, though 'found' (*i.e.* invented) by some heraldic charlatan, pleased the eyes of the ignorant as much as duly authorised blazons. The penny postage has had much to do with the revived use of arms and crests. Old-fashioned letter-paper gave place to notepaper and envelopes—the enterprising stationer tempted the public with fancy or heraldic devices—the latter soon predominated, but were in very many cases utterly bogus. As it became the fashion to address Tom, Dick, and Harry as 'Esq.,' so Tom, Dick and Harry, pleased with their new rank, thought that a crest was necessary to their gentility. In some cases arms were not assumed for the simple reason that most people thought that 'using a crest' was all-sufficient. By speaking of arms as a crest, and *vice versa*, many show how ignorant they are of the nature of the ornaments they have adopted.

The Reform Bill put into being a large number of burghal corporations. These, aping the usage of burghs, which, though they may have become 'rotten,' were certainly ancient, assumed heraldic devices for their seals. Since 1830 the number of burghs, especially in Scotland, has gone on increasing, and as these are compelled to have an official seal, in most cases that seal bears an heraldic device. Quite lately County Councils have been constituted, to which are now to be added Parish Councils. These must have seals of office. Thus Heraldry, real or bogus, crops up everywhere, and the time has come to separate what is real from what is bogus. What is real may be described as being authorised by the King of Arms—in England of Garter, Norroy, or Clarenceux; in Ireland of Ulster; in Scotland of Lyon. Arms not recorded in the registers of these Kings of Arms are irregularly assumed, be they personal or be they corporate; but we can scarcely describe all not so registered as 'bogus,' for in Scotland the original registers have been lost, and though it was enacted in 1672 that a fresh registration should be made, many families and corporations failed to comply. Where this has been the case users should, to avoid being classed as bearers of bogus arms, hasten to pay the small fee which secures the matriculation or registration of old arms.

Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies has brought out a most interesting and valuable work on the Heraldry of Cities and Burghs in the United Kingdom, and from it I present my readers with lists of authorised and also of unauthorised arms of Scottish Counties, Burghs, and Universities. I may remark that he prints all heraldic devices irregularly adopted as arms in italics, while in the case of duly matriculated arms he gives an extract from the official register. As the book is sure to make corporate armoury better understood, it is highly probable that steps will be taken by intelligent

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officials to get their 'burgh arms' matriculated so that in a future edition the tell-tale italics will be replaced by an extract showing that the arms are no longer irregular or bogus.

List of Scottish official arms duly matriculated, with the date where given :—

County Council	Aberdeen,	1890.	Burgh	Linlithgow.	
City of	Aberdeen.		,,	Montrose,	1694.
County Council	Ayr,	1890.	,,	Musselburgh,	1771.
Burgh	Ayr,	1673.	,,	Peebles,[1]	1895.
,,	Banff.		County	Perth,	1800.
County Council	Berwick,	1890.	Burgh	Perth.	
Burgh	Dumbarton.		,,	Pittenweem,	1673.
City	Dundee.		,,	Portobello,	1886.
,,	Edinburgh,	1773.	,,	Queensferry.	
Burgh	Elgin,	1678.	Com^{r} of Supply	Renfrew,	1889.
City	Glasgow,	1866.	Burgh	Renfrew.	
Burgh	Govan,	1884.	County	Roxburgh,	1798.
,,	Hamilton,	1886.	Burgh	Rutherglen,	1889.
,,	Jedburgh.		County Council	Stirling,	1890.
,,	Kirkcaldy.		Burgh	Stirling,	1849.
,,	Kirkwall,	1886.	,,	Stranraer.	
Com^{r} of Supply	Lanark,	1886.	,,	Tain.	
Burgh	Leith,	1889.	University of	Edinburgh,	1789.
,,	Lerwick,	1882.	,,	Aberdeen,	1888.

List of official armorial devices not matriculated, though in some cases long in use :—

Burgh	Airdrie.	Burgh	Cullen.
,,	Alloa.	,,	Culross.
,,	Annan.	,,	Cupar Fife.
,,	Anstruther, Easter.	,,	Dalkeith.
,,	Anstruther, Wester.	,,	Dingwall.
,,	Arbroath.	,,	Dornoch.
County Council	Argyle.	County Council	Dumbarton.
Burgh	Auchtermuchty.	,,	Dumfries.
County Council	Banff.	Burgh	Dumfries.
Burgh	Bervie.	,,	Dunbar.
City	Brechin.	,,	Dunblane.
Burgh	Burntisland.	,,	Dunfermline.
County Council	Bute.	,,	Dysart.
,,	Caithness.	County Council	Elgin and Moray.
Burgh	Campbeltown.	Burgh	Falkirk.
County Council	Clackmannan.	,,	Falkland.
Burgh	Coatbridge.	County Council	Fife.
,,	Cowdenbeath.	,,	Forfar.
,,	Crail.	Burgh	Forfar.
,,	Crieff.	,,	Forres.
County Council	Cromarty.	,,	Fortrose.
Burgh	Cromarty.	,,	Galashiels.

[1] Since Mr. Fox-Davies's book has appeared Peebles has very properly matriculated the old Burgh arms (see p. 148).

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Burgh	Greenock.
County Council	Haddington.
Burgh	Haddington.
Burgh	Helensburgh.
,,	Inveraray.
,,	Inverkeithing.
County Council	Inverness.
Burgh	Inverness.
,,	Inverurie.
,,	Irvine.
,,	Kilmarnock.
,,	Kilrenny.
,,	Kilwinning.
County Council	Kincardine.
Burgh	Kinghorn.
County Council	Kinross.
Burgh	Kintore.
County Council	Kirkcudbright.
Burgh	Lanark.
,,	Langholm.
,,	Lauder.
County Council	Linlithgow.
Burgh	Lochmaben.
,,	Nairn.
County Council	Nairn.
Burgh	New Galloway.
,,	Newburgh.
,,	North Berwick.
,,	Oban.
County Council	Orkney.
Burgh	Paisley.
,,	Partick.
County Council	Peebles.
Burgh	Peterhead.
,,	Port Glasgow.
County Council	Ross and Cromarty.
Burgh	Rosmarkie.
,,	Rothesay.
,,	St. Andrews.
,,	Sanquhar.
County Council	Selkirk.
Burgh	Selkirk.
,,	Thurso.
University of	Glasgow.
,,	St. Andrews.
County Council	Wick.
Burgh	Wick.
,,	Wigtown.
County Council	Wigtown.
,,	Zetland.

I am sorry not to be able to afford room for the caustic remarks with which Mr. Fox-Davies occasionally enlivens what some may deem a dry subject. He has toiled hard but righteously, and good results may be anticipated. Old Burghs proud of their history and of their arms should follow the example of Peebles and get their arms duly matriculated. New Burghs should at any rate try to avoid making themselves ridiculous, by adopting devices which, however satisfactory to their own uneducated tastes, are a source of amusement to a public which is not so ignorant as to swallow all that is offered it. Seals and achievements, either impressed on public documents, such as books in public libraries, or carved on public buildings, invite criticism as well as notice. What is to be said of a Board School which bears over the portal the arms of Edward the Confessor impaling the Lion of Scotland, in allusion to the marriage of King Malcolm with Margaret of England! The error of placing the wife's arms where the husband's ought to have been was pointed out—but it 'looked well,' and was not worth altering!! One Police Burgh I know, of which Mr. Fox-Davies writes that 'it has no armorial bearings,' has for a seal adopted a device invented by a local newspaper editor, a griffin rampant on a torque within a garter, being one of the supporters of a noble family in the neighbourhood. The harness of the burgh cart horses are decorated with this, and even the books in the public library have it stamped on their pages. Another new Burgh, not mentioned in Mr. Fox-Davies' work, has 'by permission' of the Lord of the Manor, adopted his armorial bearings as a Burgh seal! I have little doubt cases could be multiplied.

A. W. Cornelius Hallen.

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647. THE COVENANTERS IN KINROSS-SHIRE, 1669-1688 (*continued from p.* 102).—In the year 1679, in the winter and the spring, the troopers came to Kinross again; so that John Steedman and Robert Steedman, with many moe, came not home to their houses for the space of eighteen months. The first Sabbath of Aprile (the troopers being absent) Mr. John Moncrief preached at Rashihill publickly; but the Laird of Clackmannan's company of foot came upon the meeting and dispersed them, and there were more than twentie persons taken, particularly John Thomson in Cleish, who was taken at his own house, and carried to the tolbooth of Culross; and keept there till he paid twentie dollars. On the third of May, Bishop Sharp, that arch-traitor and cruel persecutor, was killed, upon which the troopers raged through the countrey night and day in quest of those whom they suspected to have taken his life, and particularly they searched Perth and Kinross for Robert Steedman, who compeared before two Lords that sat at Dunfermlin to examine persons within that Presbyterie anent Sharp's death. And they obliged him to prove, by the depositions of four witnesses, where he was upon the third day of May 1679, betwixt the hours of three and four in the afternoon. He and the whole Shires of Fife and Kinross was also obliged to declare upon oath that he knew not who attacked and killed the Bishop. Yet Buckholm was such a cruel enemie to the said Robert, that he was forced to abscond himself, untill the news came that the west countrey had risen in arms.

After this came an act of indemnitie, and indulgence to some Ministers, particularly Mr. John Gray, who was minister att Orwell before the restauration of Episcopacie, was indulged, and some of the people in that parish built a meeting house to him at Holtown; but the people in the parish of Kinross, Cleish, and oȳrs about, and many also in the parish of Orwell, who did not join with the Indulgence, keeped their meetings for preaching in the fields all summer, and in barns in the winter, in the years 1680 and 81.

And in the year 1682, the twelfth day of March, came Sir Adam Blair, with a squad of the King's guards, about ten of the clock at night, and raised Baillie Gardiner, to bring them to Robert Steedman's house; but the Baillie industriously lingred in putting on his cloaths, and sent his servant maid out at a back window, to give a warning to Robert, which warning prevented the taking of Mr. John Hepburn, and a considerable number who were met together at Robert's house to hear Mr. Hepburn exercise: for they all made their escape. And Robert gave also a warning to the countrey that the troopers were come, so that none were taken that night. But from that night, being the 12th of March 1682, to the 12th of September 1683, the said Robert Steedman durst not appear in Kinross. And John Steedman, mealmaker, and John Stirk, merchant there, were obliged also to abscond y'mselves for the space of two years. Whereupon Sir William Bruce, as Sherriff principal, and James Bruce of Kinloch, Sherriff depute, Robert Dempster, their clerk, John Wattson, Procurator fiscal, Thomas Small, messenger, and the Sherriff mairs came and called for the keye of Robert Steedman's malt loft from his wife, and she refusing to deliver it, they broke up the door with the smith's forehammers, and filled all the sacks they could get with malt: and when they could get no more sacks, the said Thomas Small took the sheets of Robert's wife's bed, and sewed them together, and filled them; yea, they took what they pleased. And afterwards, because they could not get

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Robert, they took his wife, and imprisoned her, untill she was obliged to give bond and caution not to be seen any more in Kinross, under the penaltie of five pounds Sterlin, and so was exposed to wander up and down the countrey for an year and an half. And qñ she came into the town at a certain time, to see her eldest son, she was apprehended, and they took from her thirtie pounds Scots, and two bolls of malt; yea, they took the door off the crooks of the dwelling house, the iron chimney and oyr plenishing. That Court also locked the doors of the house and shop of John Stirk, merchant, more than an year. Yea, the whole Shire who would not go to hear the curats were fined in great fines, particularly John Simson in Tyllerie, and from whom they took eighteen bolls of oats. And they imprisoned John Flockhart twice, and banished him out of the Shire. There were also many cruelties committed in the parish of Portmoak; particularly in the town of Kirkness, the soldiers, with one Wyllie, a monster for crueltie, took John Moubray, an old man, who was then near death, and brought him to the door, but they, observing him upon the brink of eternity, left him, and took Janet Bettie, his wife, along with them to Burntisland. They also carried alongst with them Elizabeth Briggs, who was then big with child, and John Summervail, who lived at the Craigside of Arnot, and imprisoned them all in Burntisland tolbooth. Many moe they imprisoned and fined that year. And the troopers were always quartered upon those who went not to the church, and lay upon them till they went. And if this did not prevail to make them go, then they plundered them in their goods and gear, particularly George and John Hendersons, tennants in Kinnaird in the parish of Cleish, John Thomson in the Mains of Cleish, and Alexander Barclay in the Westblair, in that same parish. These persons were forced to fly from their houses and sojourn elsewhere. But the troopers apprehended Alexander Barclay one night, when he came home to see his wife, and carried him to the tolbooth of Burntisland, from whence they removed him to an horrible tolbooth in Kinghorn, where he lay till he paid five hundred merks, and gave his obligation to be banished: and so he went over to Holland, where his brother Mr. George was before him.

In the year 1683 there was exceeding cold weather in the months of Aprile and May, insomuch that many of the horses and cattel died for hunger, the straw being exceeding scarce. In the meantime the troopers keeped the keyes of the barns of Airlarie, and brought the seed bear to their horses, and disposed upon it at their pleasure. Yea, the troopers raged so up and down the Shire that the whole Shire was in a most melancholly condition. And these who were not forward in carrying on the preaching of the Gospel in the fields, for the most part withdrew themselves; particularly Robert Stirk, merchant in Milnathort: he with his whole family were forced to withdraw, and durst not return untill the happy Revolution. And many others were forced to do the same. This year many were summoned to compear before the Justice Court at Stirlin, but few answered. One David Marshall, a young man, son to Robert Marshall, tennent in Lethangie, having compeared at that Court, was brought back and put into the innermost pit, by Sir William Bruce his orders, where a candle will not burn for want of air. He having lien there sometime, was taken out by the officers, and carried to the Kirk of Kinross, to hear Mr. Chrystie the curat preach, and they waited upon him till sermons were done, and after this they suffered him to go home to his father's house, where he died within a few days.

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William Gardiner and James Kennoway, Sir William Bruce's chamberlain, being Sherriff deputes, the whole countrey was fined for nonconformity, and poynded till they payed their fines: and Robert Steedman, coming home to see his father and two children, fell into a fever upon the 12 of Sept[r] 1683. Sir William Bruce, having goten notice that he was at home, sent his officers and took him prisoner, the very next morning after he cooled of the fever, but within some weeks he was liberate. But in a short time thereafter he was put in prison again, because he had not taken his child to the church to be baptised, and he was fined in five pounds sterlin every moneth untill he should bring his child unto the church to be baptized, but Robert had goten his child baptised before that time by a Presbyterian Minister. John Stirk, merchant in Kinross, not being come home then, they took his wife, and put her in prison beside the said Robert. In a short time they were both set at liberty.

In the year 1684, Classlochy, ane Advocate, was made Sherriff depute, conjunct with James Kennoway, who fined all the Freeholders, Fewars, Tennents, Cottars, Tradesmen, men-servants and maid-servants: and the wives were fined in the half of the fine that their husbands were liable unto by Act of Parliament, so that there was a very sharp persecution, and few escaped their fury and violence, insomuch that David and Alexander Barclayes, in the parish of Cleish, paid each of them fiftie pounds Scots, because they had their children baptised by Presbyterian Ministers. And Robert Coventrie in Airlarie, and Robert Balfour in Burleigh, paid also their fines, and many moe. Many Cotters had their one cow taken from them. And this persecution (which was aggravated by the troopers raging among ym̃) lasted untill King James the Seventh issued out his proclamation giving libertie to all to have the free exercise of their religion.

The above narrative is signed by Robert Steedman, late of Ballingall, Robert Coventrie, Portioner of Airlarie, John Stirk, Merchant in Kinross, John Simson, Tennent in Tyllerie, George Birrel, Portioner in Kinneswood, William Arnot there, William Beath, Tennent in Kirkness, and Robert Moreis, Maltman in Kinross, all of them elders and aged men, who were partakers of the sufferings above narrated, and all of them witnesses to some part or other thereof, and the whole consisting with their Knowledge, and of many others who might be named if needfull.

(Signed) G. Birrell, Adged 75.
Will Arnot, aged 76.
William Beath, Adged 76.
Ro[t] Steidman, Aetatis 66.
R. Covingtrie, aged 63.
John Stark, aged 69.
Robert Moresse, aged 66.
John Simson, aged 60.

The above narrative was attested att Kinross and Kirkness and Kineskwood by the above named persons, and seen by us undersubscribing mũrs in the shire of Kinross, who are aboundantly satisfied of their candour and ingenuity.

(Signed) Ebenezer Erskine, mũr of Portmoak.
R. M'gill, miñr Kinross.
Jo: Gib, miñr at Cliesh.
James Bathgate, Miñr at Orwell.

Sr. William Bruce of Kinross, Sheriff principall, and his depute, Ja. Bruce of Kinloch, fined and imprisoned a great many in the parish of

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Portmoak for refusing to hear one Mr. John Bruce, Curat of the parish, who was suspended by his own Brethren for notorious drunkenness. Geo: Law, indweller in Kineskwood, in the s^d^ parish of Portmoak, was cast out of his house by the officers of Sr. W^m^ Bruce, and all discharged under the severest penalties to harbour him. His wife and children were also cast out of their house, and she obliged to rock her child all night att a house [of] one Isabell Martin at Kineskwood: att the same time a poor tender dying woman was cast out of her house, her plennishing carried away, and what they could not take with y^m^ was inhumanely broken and rendered useless. This account is attested by

G. Birrell, Adged 75.
Will Arnott, aged 76.

These two subscriptions are attested by
Ebenezer Erskine, minr. of Portmoak.

R. PAUL.

On page 102 of the *Scottish Antiquary* for the month of January 1895 I observe an inaccuracy with regard to the date of Lady Methven's (Ann Keith) death. As a matter of fact, there is a letter here from her to her husband, dated 'Methven Wood, March 13 day, 1681,' and signed 'Your faithfull obedient lover and oblidged servent, A. KEITH.' So her brains could not have been all dashed out in the year of God 1679.

GEORGE E. SMYTHE.

In last number of the *Scottish Antiquary* (ix. p. 102), there is a reference, at p. 102, to 'Gilbert Marnock, Lord of the Chapmen in Fife and Kinross,' in 1678. This recalls to me a paragraph in the *Scotsman*, some eight or ten years ago, which stated that the 'Chapmen of the Lothians' had dined together in a certain hotel in Edinburgh, and that they had duly elected their 'lord' to preside over the meeting. From these references, one is led to infer that the pedlars of Scotland were subdivided into groups restricted to certain districts, and that each group had its recognised 'lord.' Is anything more definite known with regard to this title? DAVID MACRITCHIE.

648. OLD SCOTTISH TABLE OF FORBIDDEN DEGREES.—The following Table, the only one of the sort we have met with, is written by J. Duncansone, Reader, on the last leaf of the oldest volume of the Stirling Parish Registers, the date being not later than 1594. ED.

In thais tuo tabillis follwing ar contein
No man may marie.
The first tabile goithe
upone ye mane.

Levi 18, 7. Mothers mother.
levi 18, 9. Dochtir.
levi 18, 8. Mother in Lau, le 20, 11.
levi 18, 15. Dochtir in Lau, le 20, 12.
levi 18, 9. Half sister, le 20, 17.
levi 18, 9. Wholl sister, le 20, 17.
levi 18, 10. Sonnis dochter, wyfis grand mother.

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levi 18, 10. Dochtir's dochter, wyfis fathers sister.
Graund mother, wyfis mothers sister.
levi 18, 12. Fatheris sister, le 20, 19.
levi 18, 13. Motheris sister, le 20, 19.
A man may not marie his — Brothers dochtir, mother, stepmother.
Sisters dochter, Sones sones wyfe.
le 18, 14. Fathers brothers ~~dochtir~~ (*sic*) wyf, le 20, 20.
Mothers brothers wyf, Daughters sones wyf.
Wyfis brothers dochtir, brothers sones wyf.
Wyfis sistirs dochtir, sisters sones wyf.
le 20, 14. Sounis wyf.
le 18, 16. Brotheris wyf, le 20, 21.
le 18, 18. Wyfis sister.
Wifis sones . . . ? Wyfs dochtir.
. . . . . .
. . . . . (Illegible).

It: ye degreis forbiddin by God, within ye quhilk
The secund tabill gaithe
upon ye womane.

Father.
Sone.
Father in Lau.
Sone in Lau. Husbands father brother.
Half brother. Husbandis mother brother.
Wholl brother. Fathers step father.
Sonnis Sone.
Dochtirs sone. Sones wyfis sone.
Grandfather. Brothers wyfis brothers.
Fathers brother. Sones doughteris husband.
Mothers brother. Daughtirs daughters husband.
A woman may not marie hir — Brothirs sone. Broyer daughteris husband.
Sisteris sone. Sisters daugheris husband.
Fathers sisters husband. Brotheris sisters sone.
Motheris sisters husband.
Husbandis brotheris sone.
Husbandis sisteris sone.
Dochteris husband.
Husbands father.
Sisteris husband.
Husbandis brother.
Husbandis sone sone.
Husbandis dochteris sone.
Grand motheris husband.
Husbandis grand fathirs.

649. PARENTAGE OF ADAM SMITH.—The following portion of a letter bearing on this subject which appeared in the *Scotsman* of 22nd March, will we think interest our readers. ED.

SIR,—As grand-daughter of Lord Reston, the cousin to whom Adam Smith left his property, I have become possessed of certain papers bearing on his parentage, which help in clearing up the matter.

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In the contract of marriage, dated 13th November 1710, 'betwixt Adam Smith and Lillias Drummond,' he is designated 'Wryter to the Signet.' Lillias Drummond was 'eldest lawfull daughter to the deceast Sir George Drummond of Milnab, late Provost of Edinburgh,' and had issue one son, Hugh, who died in 1750.

In 1720 Adam Smith married Margaret Douglas, daughter of John Douglas of Strathenry, by whom he had one son, Adam, author of the *Wealth of Nations*, who was born a few months after his father's death in 1723. The date of Adam Smith's (senior) death is attested by various 'inventories' of books and household effects signed by 'Mrs. Margaret Douglas, relict of the deceased Adam Smith, compt. of Kirkcaldy.' Margaret Douglas died in 1784.—I am, etc.

MARY T. A. BANNERMAN.

650. OLD PARISH CHURCH, ALLOA.—I have lately got hold of a photograph of an old painting of the Parish Church here, which was pulled down about 1819. I do not know by whom the painting was executed, the date, or where it now is. It, however, gives a good idea of a church, much altered as we know the Alloa Church was, and not by any means improved in the process. In Slezer's view of the town of Alloa the only prominent building is the old tower of the Castle of the Erskines, Earls of Mar—there is no Church Tower. This, I think, is proof that the tower and cupola was added when, in 1680, the Arch-

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bishop of St. Andrews issued his warrant 'for rebuilding the Auld Kirk of Alloa,' and that before that date there was no tower. In the Kirk-session Records we find that a commission was appointed, who report, 14 March 1680, that it was 'necessar that the fabrick of the old church be taken down to the ground . . . the same to be rebuilt and enlarged.' Estimates are to be sent in of expense that 'might defray the rebuilding of the church and steeple.' Tobias Baak or Bauchop, a skilled Alloa mason, lodged estimates, and, as no professional architect is anywhere alluded to, he probably 'designed two entries, after the Dorrick order, with an embosement on the front.' It is clear from the view of the church that some of the older windows, with their Gothic tracery, were spared. The ornamentation was curious, considering the times. On the west wall of the nave internally was a niche, in which was placed a figure of St. Mungo holding a book—the view shows an external niche, similar in design, toward the east end of the south wall; in it is a figure which may be that of Moses, about which inquiry was made in our last number (ix. p. 142). It is much to be regretted that in 1819 the Old Church was, with the exception of the tower, utterly destroyed. The present church, though a showy building outside, was erected before architects had regained a correct knowledge of the principles which guided the builders of the middle ages. A really handsome spire is the only redeeming feature in a building on which a large sum of money must have been expended.

A. W. Cornelius Hallen.

651. The Baily Family.—The Marquis of Anglesey is descended in the male line from Lewis Baily, Bishop of Bangor, who died 1631. The *Peerages* agree in styling the Bishop a Scotsman, but, as I shall show, erroneously. Burke (*Peerage voce* Anglesey), states that 'he was chaplain to Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I., with which monarch Dr. Bayly came into England.' In this statement he is followed by Foster. In Burke's *Landed Gentry* (Ed. 1871 *voce* Baillie of Dochfour), some information is given which does not however agree with his *Peerage* statement. Three sons of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, by Marion his wife, daughter of Sir John Seton of Seton, having maimed a clergyman who had committed a grievous offence, had to fly; the eldest took refuge in Inverness-shire, and was ancestor of the family of Dochfour; the second fled to Ireland, where he founded a family (*voce* Bailie of Ringdufferin); 'the third went to the Isle of Anglesey, and founded the family of which the Marquis of Anglesey is a descendant.' As the eldest of the three brothers 'is stated to have fought at the battle of Brechin in 1452,' he must have been considerably older than the second who 'settled in Ireland in the reign of James I. about 1620'!! We are not told when the third son flourished. Leaving fiction and relying on facts, we find that Anthony à Wood states that Bishop Baily was born at Carmarthen, and that in 1600 (three years before the accession of James I.), he was Incumbent of Shipton-on-Stour, and Vicar of Evesham. He married, as his first wife, Judith, daughter of Thomas Appleton of Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, where his daughter Mary was baptized 6th March 1606. His son Thomas was baptized at Evesham, 13th March 1607, and his wife Judith was buried there 26th March 1608. His second wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Bagenal, and from this

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marriage the present Marquis of Anglesey is descended. The Bagenals had property at Anglesea—but there is no evidence that Bishop Baily inherited any in that county. The name was very common in the West of England, and Lewis is not unfrequently coupled with it. The name is derived from the office baillie or bailiff, and is met with not only in Britain, but on the Continent. There is not an atom of evidence to connect Bishop Baily with the Baillies of Lamington or with any family of the name in Scotland. He was a beneficed clergyman in England before the accession of James I., and though an old *Baronetage* gives to his grandson Sir Nicholas Baily, Baronet of Ireland, the arms of Baillie of Lamington without difference, a descendant of his has in his possession an old seal which bears an English Coat—*or*, on a fess engrailed between 3 nags' heads *az.*, 3 fleurs de lys of the first. ED.

652. THE GRAHAMS OF THE BORDER.—About eight years ago I did my best to unravel the history of the family of the Grahams of the border. I was able, from Calendars of State Papers and extracts from manuscripts in private possession, to construct a rough pedigree of four generations, very meagre as to details, but sufficient to show that the family was of importance, and that a fuller account of it might throw considerable light on the policy of England and Scotland on the border-land of the two countries during the sixteenth and the earlier part of the seventeenth centuries. To the general reader the moss-trooper is a being who appears out of a mist, and is again soon lost in it. The object and the nature of his existence are scarcely thought worthy of consideration. He embellishes the border ballads, and offers a tempting study to the painter. It may help to the better understanding of British history if the fortunes of one notorious border family can be set forth with some degree of exactness. The border-land lay on either side the boundary line between England and Scotland. This was once marked out by the Romans with walls and ramparts. These ramparts, though long fallen into decay, it was seriously proposed in the sixteenth century to reconstruct. The dwellers on the borders were, however, by their habits and their own interests able to maintain a living barrier between the two countries far more effective than a line of forts or leagues of dyke and fosse. They may be regarded as a body of police—those north of the boundary Scottish, those south English—each not only ready to resist any agression by the other side, but to keep a good fighting spirit alive by continual forays, feuds, slaughters, and broils, which rendered their neighbourhood the dread of all peaceable citizens. It was far easier for merchants to transport their goods by sea, though pirates were on the alert, than to get them across the Cumberland or Northumberland hills and moors, where they were nearly sure to be robbed alike by friend and foe. Yet amongst these wild borderers there was a certain amount of organisation. The Kings of England and of Scotland appointed English and Scottish Wardens of the East, Middle, and West Marches. These, each on his own side of the border, and in his own district, had a general supervision of the border families, secured their allegiance, and made use of their services for the good of the state. Content with this, private feuds and thefts were often left unpunished, or, what was more prudent, unnoticed. When any special service was rendered to the crown a grant of land, taken from some less energetic or trustworthy family, made loyalty profitable.

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With the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne in 1603 the necessity for the existence of a well-nigh impassable border line ceased henceforth, and in its stead easy and safe communication between the countries was required. The borders, the debateable land, the marches, were more euphemistically styled the 'Middle Counties.' It was, however, easier to change the name of the district than the nature of the inhabitants. Though now the Wardens of the Marches, both English and Scottish, saw it was their interest to play into each other's hands, the moss-troopers could not be persuaded to turn their swords into ploughshares, and they were subjected to a drastic treatment, which in a few years utterly extinguished some old families, and scattered others, either to fight as pressed soldiers in Flanders, to settle as colonists in Ireland, where they might still hope for an occasional all-round fight, or to steal away to the more peaceful districts of England and Scotland and become quiet farmers or artisans.[1] Elliots, Stories, Johnstones, Grahams, Turnbulls, Irvines, Scotts, and other names less noteworthy are met with before the middle of the seventeenth century in districts far removed from the scenes of their ancestors' exploits.

As the Grahams of the border were a numerous and a prominent border race, the following portion of their history will provide a good specimen of the fecundity, services, habits, and final disasters which were common to them all alike.

The origin of the Grahams of the border is unknown. Some attempt has been made to connect them with the Earls of Menteith. Modern peerage writers assert that they were descended from John Graham of Kilbryde, second son of Malise, Earl of Strathearn (afterwards of Menteith), but John, who died *ante* 1478, left no legitimate male issue; and besides that, the Grahams were settled on Eskside as early as 1477,[2] when John of Kilbride (born about 1448) was too young to have had descendants, even illegitimate, already settled and fairly numerous. It is certain that the early members of the present family of Graham of Netherby believed in some connection with the house of Menteith, but that they could not prove it is shown by a pedigree in Dugdale's *Visitation of Cumberland*, 1665. It commences with two generations of Menteith, and a statement that the arms are certified by the Earl of Menteith. Then, without connection, comes Fergus Graham, whose second son succeeded. From other sources we know that Fergus (styled 'of Plomp') was a son of Matthew Graham of Springhill, and that his second son and eventual heir-male was Richard Graham, who purchased in 1629 from the Earl of Cumberland the estates of the ejected Grahams of Netherby, whose history we are about to give. His connection with them has not been discovered, and it is evident that his descendant in 1665 was obliged to leave a gap between the Earl and Fergus of Plomp.

We will now begin with the earliest Graham of Eskside of whom any record has been preserved. Our principal sources of information are the MSS. of Lord Muncaster (*M. MSS.*), Rep. of His. MSS. Com., 1885, The

[1] Their crime was not treason, but insubordination, and when they returned home they were not interfered with if they led peaceable lives.

[2] 'Our father yet alive has dwelt on Esk for 60 years, and served your Grace and the wardens.'—Petition by Arthur Graham and his brethren (sons of William Graham of Stuble) to Henry VIII., May 1537. *State Papers, Henry* VIII., vol. xii. pt. i. p. 560.

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Calendar of State Papers, Border (*B. MSS.*), The Calendar of Hamilton MSS. (*H. MSS.*).

William Graham of Stuble is supposed to have come to Arthuret in Cumberland and the Eskside from Dryfesdale. His migration, or that of his father, must, as we have seen, have taken place as early as 1477. His original possessions were increased by a grant of the land of the Stories, a border family dispossessed for treachery to the English Lord Warden. William probably had brothers. He certainly had enough of the same name about him to make the Grahams important early in the sixteenth century. A very full account of his immediate descendants is given us (*B. MSS.*) in a report made by Thomas Musgrave in 1583 to Cecil, Lord Burghley. Musgrave is careful not to mention one fact. We learn elsewhere that he had slain a grandson of William Graham. This made him anxious to present to the powerful minister of Queen Elizabeth a report hostile to the family who were retaliating on him.

From this report and other sources I will give an account of the sons of William Graham of Stuble, 'Inglishman.'

I. *The old Netherby Family.*—Richard Graham of Netherby, the eldest son, had issue, besides daughters, three sons—

i. Richard, 'Ritchies Dick,' of Netherby, alive 1541. Married a daughter of his cousin Arthur Graham (Carlile), and had issue—

1. Walter of Netherby, alive 1605 (*M. MSS.*). He married a cousin, a daughter of Robert Graham of the Fald (whom see *infra*). By her he had issue—

a. Richard of Netherby, banished to Ireland 1606 (*M. MSS.*). His land was given to the Earl of Cumberland, who sold it in 1629 to Richard Graham, ancestor of the present family of Netherby.

b. Arthur, banished to Ireland, 1606.

c. Thomas, banished to Ireland.

There were five other brethren, names not given, banished to Ireland.

ii. William, married, first, a daughter of the laird of Mangerton, and second, a sister of Robert Elliot of Liddisdale. He had issue—

1. John, 'Black Jok.' 2. Fergus. 3. Richard, married a daughter of Walter Bell. 4. Francis. 5. Robert. 6. Archibald. 7. Thomas, 'Cozening Thomas' (*M. MSS.*). 8. John, 'Gallotes Jock.' 9. Simon; and a daughter, married her cousin, Richard Graham, Brackenhill.

iii. George, 'did become Scottish.' He married —— Hamilton, and lived at Red Kyrk. He had issue—

1. Richard, married a daughter of Arthur [Graham] of Carlile. 2. Walter. 3. George. 4. Christopher. 5. John.

When the policy of breaking up the power of the Grahams was put in force in 1605-6, the Netherby branch, with its retainers, was so powerful

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and numerous that 114 Grahams, with 45 horses, were conveyed to Dublin in September 1606, in six ships, at the expense of the Government. We read (*M. MSS.*) 'The Grahams had a prosperous voyage. They embarked at Workington on the Saturday at night, and arrived safely at Dublin on the next Tuesday in the morning. Two knights of their own name and kindred came to them there, and comforted them with kind entertainment and promises of help' (p. 262). These knights were great-grandsons of Fergus Graham of Mote, William Graham's second son. Thus the first Graham house of Netherby came to an end.

2. *The Mote Family.*—The family founded by Fergus, second son of William of Stuble, was second in importance after that founded by Richard of Netherby, the eldest son,[1] and the descendants of Fergus alone of the thirty-four male adult grandchildren of William, have left traces by which their pedigree can be traced. Fergus, as Hollinshed tells us (see *Scot. Antiq.*, i. and ii. *Com.*, p. 152), was employed by King Henry VIII., and for some time occupied Castlemilk, a fortress on the north side of the borders and surrendered by the Stewarts. For this and perhaps other services he obtained a grant of Arms in 1553, being already in possession of the estate of Mote. It is thus described by the late Professor Veitch in the *History and Poetry of the Scottish Borders*, i. p. 43: 'The Mote of Liddel is one of the finest of those old remains. It goes far back in fact and name. It was in existence in the twelfth century. On a map of 1690 it appears as "Ye Mote." What Norham Castle in mediæval times was to other castles of the period, the Mote of Liddel was to other pre-historic forts. It stands on a precipitous bank of the Liddel water almost fronting its junction with the Esk, which from its highest point to the river runs down at least 160 feet. It is within the boundary of Cumberland, and in the ancient barony of Liddel, which belonged of old in succession to the families of De Meschines, De Russedale or Rossedale, De Stutaville, De Wake—that is de la Wac or Vacca—and was afterwards for long part of the Duchy of Lancaster.' As Fergus of Mote was employed by the King and obtained for his services a grant of Arms in 1553, he may have obtained a grant of the estate of Mote also, seeing it was royal property. There is something appropriate in the bold border soldier dwelling where in earlier ages other borderers had fortified a strong position.

Fergus Graham, second son of William of Stuble, was of full age in 1541, he is mentioned by Hollinshed as occupying in 1547 Castlemilk with an English garrison. In 1553 he obtained a grant of Arms from William Harvey, Norroy King of Arms—'Barry of six *arg.* and *gu.* over all in bend a branch of an oak root branched within a bordure engrailed *sa.* on the first bar *gu* a boar's head cooped *arg.*' The crest, on a wreath *arg.* and *gu.*, 'An arm bendy in four pieces *gu.* and *az.* holding in the hand carnal a branch of the bend.' The name of the wife of Fergus is not known, he had issue (with daughters possibly), eight sons—

i. William, *s.p.* (?).

[1] 1583. 'The houses of Netherby and the Mote, wherein the best of the clan and of the surname of the Grahams do dwell in, having amongst the greater number of them much good ground and fair livings if they used it well—all alongest the waters of Aske (Esk), Leven, and Sarck, even to the water of Lid, fre to themselves and thers, for th'ould defence and service of their contrie' (*B. MSS.*, p. 101). Sept. 1583. 'The house of Arthur Graham of the Mote had a garrison of 50 horsemen and 50 footmen in the King's service' (*Ibid.* p. 110). This was shortly before his slaughter by Thomas Musgrove.

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ii. Arthur of Mote, married Margaret, daughter of Johnstone, Laird of Newby, slain 1583 by Thomas Musgrove (*B. MSS.*). He had issue—

1. William of Mote. Born 1563 (*B. MSS.*). Buried at Arthuret 1657.[1]
2. Fergus of Mote, of full age 1592, settled in Ireland before the dispersion of the family. He had issue—
   - *a.* Sir Richard in Ireland, and was knighted there 1600. He married Jane Hetherington, and left issue. The Rev. J. M. S. Brooke, Rector of St. Mary, Woolnoth, London, is his lineal descendant.
   - *b.* Sir George in Ireland, and was knighted there 1606. *d., s.p.* (?).
3. Francis of Mote, of full age 1592.
4. John, of full age 1592. Under full age 1583.
5. Arthur, 'brother to William Grame of Mote' (*M. MSS.*), but his place in the list is uncertain. Perhaps father of Arthur, alive 1662.

iii. Richard[2] of Mote, styled also of Brackenhill, married a daughter of Allan Bateson of Eskdale and had issue five sons. Of these I have only discovered the names of two—

1. Richard of Brackenhill, probably the eldest son, was banished to Ireland in 1607. He returned and was buried at Arthuret in 1644. He married his cousin, Margaret, daughter of John Graham of the Netherby branch, and had issue—
   - *a.* Richard of Brackenhill, buried at Arthuret 1641, married Lucy ——, and had issue—
     - (i) Richard of Brackenhill, baptized at Arthuret 1626, buried there 1694, married Elizabeth ——, and had issue—
       - (*a*) Richard of Brackenhill, baptized at Arthuret 1650; will proved at Carlisle 1722; married Jane——, and had issue—
         - (1) Fergus, baptized at Arthuret 1695, died infant (?); (2) Lucy; (3) Ann; (4) Eleanor; (5) Jane; (6) Mary Dorothy.
       - (*b*) Mary, baptized 1656; (*c*) Francis, baptized 1665, buried 1687.
     - (ii) James, baptized 1630; (iii) Arthur, baptized 1635, buried 1684 (perhaps the man who erected the tomb to Col. Graham); (iv)

[1] 'Here lyes the Body of Lieutenant Collonel William Graham of Mote, Esq., who loyally served the Crown of England in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth, King James the Sixth, King Charles the First, and King Charles the Second, and dyed the 19th of May 1657, in the 94th year of his age. Erected by Mr. Arthur Grahame, his nephew (? grandnephew, grandson of Richard of Brackenhill) 1662.'—M.I. Arthuret Churchyard.

[2] Major Henry Graham, Mosely Vale House, Liverpool, has kindly supplied a pedigree of the descendants of Richard of Mote and of Brackenhill, compiled from entries in the Arthuret Parish Registers, Wills at Carlisle, and other official documents.

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Robert, baptized 1637; (v) Frances; (vi) Jane.

2. Fergus, buried at Arthuret 1643.

iv. George, married a daughter of Edward Urwen of Bonshaw; 'is become Scottish' (*B. MSS.*).

v. John, styled 'of Sandhills.'

vi. Christopher, styled 'Fergies Cristie,' 'Englishman' (*B. MSS.*), had two sons—

1. Robert; 2. Francis, both alive 1592.

vii. Robert, styled 'Hobbe.'

viii. Francis, became Scottish.

ix. A daughter, married —— Armstrong.

x. A daughter, married Hector Armstrong of Harlaw.

Some of the descendants of Fergus of Mote were amongst those transported to Ireland or to Flanders. The two knights, his great grandsons, welcomed, as we have already seen, their cousins of the Netherby branch on their arrival in Dublin. The Irish (Carew) State Papers show that Sir Richard and Sir George were men of importance. I do not know how or when Mote passed from its old owners. There is, I think, a tradition that some of the old family are or were until lately to be found on the borders.

3. The third son of William Graham was Thomas, of full age 1541. He had issue--

i. David, styled 'of the Bankhead.'

ii. George, styled 'Thomies Gorth.' He married a sister of William Kinmont, by whom he had a son—

1. Alexander, of full age 1592, and

2. a daughter, married Thomas Carleton.

iii. Christopher. iv. Archibald.

4. The fourth son of William Graham was Hugh, styled 'Hutchin,' of full age 1541. He had issue—

i. Andrew, married a daughter of David Johnstone of Annandale.

ii. Robert, married a daughter of Edward Urwen of Bonshaw.

iii. Arthur.

iv. Richard, married a daughter of Adam Carlyle in Annandale.

5. The fifth son of William Graham was John, styled 'of the Braids,' of full age 1541. He had issue—

i. Richard, styled 'Medhope,' married a sister of Edward Urwen of Kirkpatrick.

ii. William, married a sister of Johnstone of Gretna.

iii. John, styled 'Braids Jock,' married a daughter of Edward Urwen of Bonshaw.

iv. Simon. v. Fergus. vi. Francis. vii. John.

6. The sixth son of William Graham was William, styled 'Carlill,' of full age 1541. He had issue—

i. Arthur of Carlill, styled by Stow the Chronicler 'a notable thief.' The *B. MSS.* states that he 'is Scottish, dwelleth at Red Kirk.' He had issue a daughter, married her cousin, Richard Graham of Netherby.

ii. Fergus of Nunnery, 'dwelleth on ground given him by King Henry' (*B. MSS.*).

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iii. William, styled 'Boretrees.'
iv. George, styled 'Gorth of Carlill.'

7. The seventh son of William Graham was also named William. He was styled 'of the Fald,' and had issue—

i. Robert 'of the Fald,' married a daughter[1] of the laird of Hawmans. He had (besides possibly sons) daughters—
   1. Married Edward Urwen of Bonshaw, 'young Edwar.'
   2. Married before 1583 Walter Graham, possibly Walter son of George, third son of Richard of Netherby.
ii. William 'of the Fald,' married a daughter of Hector Armstrong of Harlawe.
iii. George 'of the Fald,' had issue a daughter, who married Christopher Armstrong of Langholm.

8. The eighth son of William Graham was Arthur, mentioned in the petition of 1537. He was slain 1541 (*B. MSS.*), and I know nothing more of him.

Thus old William Graham, 'Lang Willie' as he was usually styled, had eight sons and thirty-three grandsons ready to join in the foray; the power of such a family must have been immense. They had, moreover, dependents—illegitimate slips, allies by marriage,—who regarded the Lairds of Netherby and Mote as the chiefs of a band that guarded the west borders from invasion and kept their larders filled with other men's beeves. It was the old fashion, and, though not strictly honest, was deemed honourable till James wisely compelled his northern and southern subjects to live at peace with each other.

A. W. Cornelius Hallen.

653. Old Song.—The following Scots song is from a MS. collection of Poems, written and collected by And. Simson, Schoolmaster at Stirling, A.D. 1690:—

1.

Some men they do delight in hounds,
  And some in hawks take pleasure;
Some do rejoice in war and wounds,
  And thereby gain their treasure.

2.

Some men love in the sea to sail,
  And some rejoice in riding;
But all their judgements do them fail.
  Oh! no such thing as chiding.

3.

When in the morn I ope mine eyes
  To entertain the day,
Before my husband e'er can rise,
  I chide him—then I pray.

[1] '1594, Aug. 4. Robert Graham of the Fald, in the realm of Ingland, and Lucris dochtir naturall to late Johnne, Lord Fleming.'—Register of Marriages, Stirling. *Ante* 1610. 'Robert Graham of the Fald bought lands in Bowness.—Deuton's *Account of Cumberland Estates*, p. 78.

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4.

When I at table take my place,
Whatever be the meat,
I first do chide and then say grace,
If so dispos'd to eat.

5.

Too fat, too lean, too hot, too cold,
I ever do complain;
Too raw, too roast, too young, too old,
Faults I will *find*, or *feign*.

6.

Let it be flesh, or fowl, or fish,
It never shall be said
But I 'll find fault with meal or dish,
With water or with mead.

7.

But when I go to bed at night
I heartily do weep
That I must part with my delight—
I cannot scold and sleep.

8.

However, this doth mitigate
And much abate my sorrow—
What though to-night may be too late,
I 'll early scold to-morrow.

W. B. C.

654. PALÆOLITHIC MAN IN SCOTLAND (ix., p. 131).—I read with interest the account in the last *Scottish Antiquary* by Mr. Smith of the Palæolithic workshop discovered by him in a railway cutting at Dalmuir. About the same time I happened to be reading *The Deserts of Southern France*, by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, recently published. In it there is a description of a similar workshop in the Célé valley near Cahors, which *mutato nomine* might almost stand for Mr. Smith's. There is in both the protecting cliff behind and the river in front, with a gently sloping plateau between them, upon which our ancestors established their factories. One difference, however, exists between them, viz., the material worked upon. At Dalmuir the only remains seem to be of the flint or stone itself, whether of the finished weapon or of the chips resulting from its fabrication; but at Célé, the flint seems to have been fashioned, not so much into weapons for direct use, as into tools for the fashioning of arrow heads, spear points, etc., out of bone and reindeer horn. The passage occurs, vol. i., p. 160. W. J. H.

I have been much interested in the discoveries of the Rev. Frederick Smith, Glasgow, detailed and illustrated in the *Scottish Antiquary* (ix. p. 97). Having observed similar deposits in this neighbourhood, a short notice of these may be valuable for comparison.

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My attention was first attracted in 1885 to the features local to this district by the discovery of a skelb of flint projecting from the side of an excavation at Camphill, Broughty-Ferry. This led to a search, and the discovery of other flints, and the presence of a black band such as Mr. Smith describes. In the following year I communicated a notice of my discovery and investigations to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (see *Proceedings* of that Society, vol. xx. p. 166), from which I extract the following, with reference to the black band, supplemented by subsequent observations of other sections of this band in the district.

The depth at which the black band lay varied in consequence of the varying thickness and number of the overlying strata, but the following particulars may be taken as fairly representative. First, then, the upper surface,—a vegetable soil from nine inches to one foot thick in several parts, covered with trees of about fifty years' growth. This rested on a stratum of dark-coloured sandy earth, varying from eighteen inches to four feet in thickness. Beneath lay an old land surface from nine to sixteen inches thick, consisting of a dark earthy deposit, containing gravel and many small pieces of rock and broken stones, apparently formed from the surface-washings of the hill which rises to the north, and forming a deposit so toughly consolidated as to require the full force of the pick to break it up. Then came a band of pure sand from one foot to three feet in thickness. Under this lay an intensely black band, six to nine inches thick, resting on a bed of pure yellow sand. In the black band were found the flints referred to, and many smooth water-rounded pebbles of quartzite, whole or in fragments, and angular pieces of stone which may or may not have been such fragments.

Now, it may be more than a coincidence that the characteristics of my discovery correspond so closely with that of Mr. Smith's that I can truthfully borrow his language to describe them. He says, 'This black earth had the appearance of soot, it soiled the hands in its wet condition,' 'very small fragments of charred wood occurred commonly in it,' 'out of the vegetable ashes, for that is what the deposit was, there came sharp-edged stones, splinters and fragments,' 'the occurrence throughout the whole thickness of the ashes of the same sharp angular stones,' and again, 'we cannot separate the ashes from a human agency, nor can we the contents of such ashes. If these contents are a counterpart of the split (*and shaped*) stones . . . in immediate association, these must be humanly associated also.'

In these conclusions I entirely concur. Only in one particular did my observation differ from Mr. Smith's, but that is a very important one, and in quoting from him I have ventured to italicise and bracket that difference as being the one particular in which his description did not apply to the black band in this district.

In all the fractured stones I examined (I am not here referring to the flints, some of which bore indubitable evidence of shaping) I did not find a single stone which I could say evinced any sign of intention in its shape. The stones enclosed in the black band, as I have said, consisted mostly of fragments of water-rolled pebbles. Occasionally a whole pebble would be met with, but it was almost always cracked and 'crackle'-marked in all directions, and commonly required only a slight tap to split it up. Occasionally, also, a fragment of trap-rock would be found, but this was not to be wondered at seeing it is the prevailing rock of the hlll. Sometimes

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a bright brick-red apparently burned stone would occur, but nothing like evidence of design anywhere. The stones were confined to the black band. Nothing like them was found in any of the overlying or underlying strata. The pebbles were mostly all of a size running from four or five to six or eight inches long, and it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that they owed their presence in the band to human agency, and probably the same agents to whom the flints and wood-ashes in the black band were attributable. It seems strange that the genius which shaped the flints (although simply skelbs showing the bulb of percussion and cores) should have left no evidence of shaping power on any of the other stones, yet so it was. The water-rounded pebbles were carefully examined for marks of abrasion on the ends or sides, such as characterise hammer-stones and anvils; but no such marks were found. Then an interesting question arises, was the fire fracture intentional or was it accidental, arising from some use of the stones in their perfect condition?[1]

Whatever answer may be forthcoming to this question, the conclusion I came to was that, be the object what it might which was originally served by gathering together so many pebbles of practically uniform dimensions, the fracture of them (apparently by fire), whether intentional or accidental, was wholly unaccompanied by any evidence of any other or subsequent attempt at shaping. Indeed, fire-fractured stones of this type defy shaping treatment.

Now although I did not find any shaped stones, that does not militate against Mr. Smith having done so in the black band he describes, and doubtless the supposed implements will be examined with much interest by archæologists. But I may be permitted to express an opinion that the supposition of intentional shaping of 'Felstone rocks,' which Mr. Smith states composed the larger number of the stones he describes, ought to be received with caution.

Palæolithic implements are usually of flint, chert quartz, argillite, etc., all of them descriptions of stone which readily yield to that process of chipping which, rudely in palæolithic times, more precisely in neolithic ages, resulted in the formation of an artificial edge, of a section slightly less than a right angle, so as to exhibit, when in use, the maximum of strength and the minimum of liability to fracture—a process of treatment scarcely possible in the case of trap-rock, which is characterised by a tendency to split up into irregular angular fragments, and while it is quite possible that such fragments, when of a size suited to the hand, may have been used in early times, as in later times, as weapons of offence and defence, the same could be said of any stone, but this is quite another thing from seeing in the form of an angular fragment of whinstone an artificial intention.

I conclude that the presence of wood ashes and fire-fractured stones beneath overlying strata as described points to a very early human occupancy; but since the overlying strata in both cases are in the geological scale of the most recent description it may without further proof form a question whether these deposits are old enough to warrant ascription to Palæolithic Man.

A. HUTCHESON.

BROUGHTY-FERRY.

[1] Some writers have suggested that heated stones may have been used in cooking food in early times. For such a purpose, to secure cleanliness, and freedom from sand or earth, smooth pebbles, such as described, would readily commend themselves. See an article on *The food of man in prehistoric times, and the methods by which it was prepared*, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. viii. p. 177 (footnote).

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655. OLD SCULPTURED STONE AT ALLOA.—At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, March 11th, 1889, Peter Miller, Esq.,

F.S.A. Scot., read a paper on the standing stones of Alloa and Clackmannan. Of the first of these two stones two views are given. It has

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been also represented in Dr. Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland.* Mr. Miller remarks that the lines are growing indistinct and the stone more

weather-worn. In the cuts supplied by Mr. Miller the lines are, I venture to think, a little too much accentuated for a faithful representation of it

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in 1884; if not, the photos taken in the autumn of 1894 show that during the last ten years this most interesting monument has decayed considerably. At present it stands in the open park, without any railing to protect it from cattle. The noble owner of the estate is now, however, taking such steps as are necessary to guard it from further injury. Our readers are referred to Mr. Miller's paper for a learned and interesting disquisition on the history of the old cross. ED.

656. OLD EDINBURGH REGISTERS (*continued from vol.* ix. *p.* 142).—

Aug. 4. Thomas allane and Margaret somervell
" " Robert broun and Christiane cousland.
" 11. Thomas broun and Agnes maxwell.
" " William frenche and Beatrix denholme.
" 25. William ramsay and Helene creichtoun.
" " Arthour stratoun and Agnes schort.
" " James donaldsonne and Marioune donaldsonne
" " Michaell hog and alesonne thomesonne.
" " Robert galbraith and Jonatt cochrane.
" " Johnne dalzell and Isobell smyth.
Sept. 1. David groundestoun and Katharene howstoun.
" " Alex^r^ smart and Isobell burges.
" 8. Edward henrysonne and Christiane weir.
" 15. Mr. James mureheid and Jonat dannelstonn.
" " James rychardsonne and Margaret Arthe.
" " Robert fouller and Geillis adame.
" 22. Johnne wilsone and Katharene thomesonne.
" " Adam gibsonne and Jonat wilkie.
" 29. Alex^r^ howie and Jonat blak.
Oct. 6. Mr. Nicoll broun and Agnes grahame.
" 13. Nicoll M'bene (?) and Agnes gib.
" 20. Thomas hodge and Christiane carmychaell.
" " Andro wilsonne and Jonat Walterstonne.
" " James Dischingtonn and Jonat sincler.
" " William hamilton and Sibilla uddart.
" 27. David rychardsonne and Abigall ferker.
Nov. 10. Rychard aitkin and Bessie rychardsonne.
" " Raynold murray and Elspaith hutchesonne.
" " William ray and Issobell broun.
" 17. Mr. Johnne russall and Marioun carmychaell.
" " David hog and Margaret bartilmo.
" " Mychell tennent and Agnes coxwell.
" 24. George grene and Helene wat.
Dec. 1. Thomas lumisdane, marchant, and Katharene hutchesonne.
" 8. Alexander adamesonne m̃chant and Katharene colt.
" " Arthour abirnathie, taillor, and Isobell heriot.
" 15. Robart bauchop, marchant, and Jonat abirnathie.
" " Johne carsewell, flescher, and Helene gudelet.
" " George mureheid, marchant, and Jonat danielstonn.
" " Donald danskyne, baxter, and Marioun symsone.
Feb. 9. Alex^r^ neurie, marchant, and Jonat williamsonne.
" " William trumbill, marchant, and Jonat foster.

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Feb. 16. James murdow and Jonat wilsonne.
„ „ James moresonne and Jonat Denholme.
„ 23. Johnne clerk, skynner, and Janie penman.
Mar. 16. James nicoll and Marioun stevinsonne.

1597.

April 13. Johnne allane, fischmonger, and Margaret currie.
„ „ Roger stevinson, marchant, and Begis harlaw.
„ 20. Josias riccart, crosletmaker, and Elspaith smyth.
„ „ Robart lawsoune, cuik, and Jonat laing.
„ 27. Johnne hutoun, booydister, and Margaret rankene.
„ „ William lowsonne, m̄chant, and Jonat lockie.
May 4. Nicoll hendersone, flescher, and Sibilla twedie.
„ „ Rychert moffet, baxter, and Bessie wynter.
„ „ Johnne broun, stabler, and Jonat ramp.
„ 17. Robert ker, taillor, and Marioun scot.
„ „ William baird, stabler, and Marioun peinie.
„ 25. George bard, flescher, and Jonat levingstoun.
June 1. William Zourstoun and Isobell thorbrand.
„ „ James reid, couper, and Kathrene andersonne.
„ „ Robert begtoun and Jonat mark.
„ „ Johnne Hamiltoun and Agnes Jaksonne.
June 8. Walter Moffet, m̄chant, and Jonat crawford.
„ „ Archibald Killoche, taillor, and Sara clerk.
„ „ Thomas krowe, baxter, and Bessie ross.
„ „ And. blackie, cuik, and Agnes aikman.
„ „ Johnne meldrome, taillor, and Christiane prest.
„ 14. James wynrahame, writter, and Jeane Swyntoun.
„ 22. Nathaniell fiddie (?), baxter, and Jonat Neurysoune.
„ „ David wryght, flesheur, and Christiane hudsone.
„ „ Robert lambie and Jonat Lamot.
„ 29. Edward Mackalschone, m̄chant, and Katharine cauldwell.
„ „ Thomas pennicuik, baxter, and Margaret schort.
July 13. James M'Nacht, skynner, and christiane Grahame.
„ 27. James Greham (?), maltman, and Elspaith Gibsonne.
Aug. 3. James Wauche, fleshor, and Bessie forrest.
„ 17. Johnne Quhyt, workman, and Margaret Weir.
„ „ Robert stewart and Katharine fischer.
„ „ Johnne Davidsonne, flescher, and Marguret Stirling.
„ 24. William patersone, m̄chant, and Agnes Mathers.
„ „ Leonard Alex^r., and Jonat Dykes.
„ „ Alex^r Hardie, travelor, and Margaret Leirmount.
„ „ William trumbill, m̄chant, and Jonat bougtoun.
„ „ Mr. William hourne and Agnes scharp.
„ „ William beatoun, brondster, and Marioun foullis.
„ 31. George huntlie, taillor, and Jonat bavarage.
„ „ Johnne Eistoun, candilmaker, and Margaret Davie.
„ „ Gawane ross, writtar, and Jonat Myller.
Sep. 7. Johnne M'Caull, workman, and Margaret robesonne.
„ 14. James flemling, advocat, and Isobell Moffet.
„ 21. Nicoll forsyth, marchant, and Agnes Hamiltoun.
„ „ Mychaell adamesoune, fleschour, and Isobell Drysdaill.

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Sep. 28. Johnne Oswall and Jonat Moseman.
Oct. 12. Hew broun and Isobell hunter.
„ 19. Johnne Dun, ſchant, and Bessie Miller.
Nov. 2. Johnne Spottiswood, ſchant, and Barbara Dunkesoune.
„ 9. Johnne Williamsoune, taillour, and Begis Grahame.
„ 23. Henrie henrysoune, taillor, and Margaret Craford.
„ „ „ David Lenox, cordenor, and Margaret Moresoune.
„ 30. Thomas M'call, writter, and Elspaith fairlie.
„ „ Johnne patersonne, cordener, and Hellene Wilsone.

(*To be continued.*)

657. ABERNETHY: EARLY HISTORY OF, DESIDERATED.—The history of Christianity in Abernethy parish during Celtic and Mediæval times has much more than a parochial value, but till lately it has not received the attention it deserves. There have only been stray references to the subject. Readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* were indebted to Mr. James Ronaldson Lyell for his instructive articles on the Pedigree of Pitcairn of Innernethy, in the same parish, which appeared in the July and October numbers. One or more articles by Mr. Lyell on the former ecclesiastical state of the parish would certainly enlist the sympathy of not a few readers of the magazine. J. M. MACKINLAY, F.S.A.Scot.

658. ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY INTO SCOTLAND, 1629.—The following contains the greater portion of the contents of a 12mo volume, preserved amongst the Lonsdale MSS. and printed by the His. Mss. Com. (Rep. xiii. part vii.): we have left out a somewhat tedious account of the Law Courts. We think that what we have printed will interest our readers.

'C. LOWTHER.
MR. R. FALLOW.
PETER MANSON.
} OUR JOURNAL INTO SCOTLAND A.D. 1629, 5TH OF NOVEMBER, FROM LOWTHER.

From Carlisle.

'From Carlisle to the river Leavens 4 miles, in that space is wet moorish mossy ground all but a little by the river side, which is good. From Leavens to the river Esk 2 miles, all this space is plain very good ground, most corn ground, all betwixt these two rivers are of Barronet Grame land and the debateable land which is divided appertaining to England; the whole length of Sir Rich. Grame's purchase is some 16 miles down to Sarkfoot it is some 6 or 7 miles broad for 14 miles some 2 or 3 miles broad towards Sarkfoot: it is most of it good. There is betwixt Esk and Leavens, the church of Arthuret built by a stock gathered through the whole kingdom of England, being about 1500 pounds, Mr. Curwen parson of the same procurer of it. By this church is the Howe end where the thieves in old time met and harboured. From over passing from Esk to Dunedale Dike or Sike along Esk is almost 2 miles, which Dike is the division of the debateable land first agreed on in Hen. VI's time, but now gotten exemplified in Scotland by Barronet Grame *sed plus vide de eo.* From Carlisle they use stacking of corn, on forward into Scotland. The houses of the Graemes[1] that were are but one little stone tower garretted and slated or thatched, some of the form

[1] These must have been the old Grahams of Netherby dispossessed 1600 (see p. 162).

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of a little tower not garretted; such be all the leards' houses in Scotland. The Good Man of Netherby[1] in the Wood is the chief of the Greames. The debateable land is three miles long and 3 broad, Soleme moss is on debatable land beyond Esk in Arthuret parish. Within a mile of the Erix Stond beside Moffat in Annandale rise the three great rivers Annan running W. through Annandale; Clyde, north; Tweed, east.

'From Dunedale Sike to against Canonby some 4 miles, and from this Dunedale Sike to Langham almost on both sides of Esk which is 8 miles is L. Bucplewes land all; and on the east side of Esk to Selkerigg which is 4 miles along the river Esk, from Canonby to Langholm be good woods on the E. side, Helliwearekoog and Langham wood on the W. side, and Hollow-wood through which is our way to Langham, and 3 miles from Langham, over Langham wood is my L. Bucp: colepits. Along the river of Eske is very good grounds, on the height is waste but good ground, and the most part beyond Esk towards Berwick is waste.

'Langham is my Lord Maxfeild's but my Lord Buckpleugh hath it and all his land there mortgaged and is thought will have it. My Lord Maxfield hath gotten it to to be a merket within this 5 years, and hath given them of Langham and Erkenham land to them with condition to build good guest houses within a year. We lodged at John a Foorde's at my Lord Maxfeild's gate where the fire is in the midst of the house; we had there good victuals, as mutton, midden fowle, oat bread cakes on the kirdle baked the 5th part of an inch thick; wheat bread, ale, aquavitæ. Robert Pringle: Courts Barons and Burghs may hang and order any other causes, hang if offenders be taken with the manner of the deed, but it must be within 24 hours, but if after then then there must be a commission gotten that they may have a jury which consisteth of 15, the first of which is called the chancellor and hath two voices, they go by votes, and the jury is to be elected out of the whole sheriffdom.

'At Langham, Arche my Lord Maxfeild's steward, bestowed ale and aquavitæ; we laid in a poor thatched house the wall of it being one course of stones, another of sods of earth, it had a door of wicker rods, and the spider webs hung over our heads as thick as might be in our bed. Mr. Curwen, parson of Arthuret sent his man over to Langham to get Arche to get us a lodging in Lord Maxfeild's house because of the outlaws in the town at that time, but the keys were at Arche's house 4 miles off so that we could not otherwise. We had my uncle Fallowfield [who] could not sleep the night for fear of them, neither would he suffer us the rest of his company to sleep; that night also did Mr. Robert Pringle hearing my uncle Fall. was going to Edinburgh come after him, bestowed beer and acquavitæ of us and writ commendatory letters for us to Sir James Pringle sheriff of Ethrick, and to Edinburgh, and of all there we were kindly used, and Mr. Pringle the next day set us a great part of the way to Selkrig. At the Langham the river Eues where we come into Eusedale runneth into Esk.

'The Saturday being the 7th of November anno dni. 1629 went we to Eskerigg, the way is most of it a valley, rivers all the way till we be almost to Selkerig, along the which rivers is excellent good ground, the

[1] Sir Richard Graham who purchased Netherby from the Earl of Cumberland (see p. 162).

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mountains on both sides the river be very green good sheep pasture, and many places of them very good long grass. All the churches we see were poor thatched and in some of them the doors sodded up with no windows in almost till we came at Selkrig, a sheep grass here abouts and about Langham is 1s. 6d. a year, a beast grass 2s. or 2s. 6d., butter is some 6s. a stone, they have little or nothing enclosed, neither of corn ground, woods, or meadow, they have very little hay unless at a knight, leard, or lord's house some very little. They use all or most part over Scotland (except in Murray land which is the finest country in Scotland for all kinds of fruit, corn, and of trees, and all other necessaries, it being most part enclosure) no enclosure but staff herding each man though he have but one beast whether of his own or of others taken to grass night and day. They used too in these parts to cut off the wool of the sheep's bellies that they may go better among the ling to feed, and their sheep skins of flayne or dead sheep they spelke them and hang them up in their fire houses to dry, partly because they will sell better, but chiefly because they sell them by a great company together to sell them and hanging them so will keep them. A sheep greaser will grease some 40 sheep a day; some use for sheep instead of tar the gilly which cometh off broom sodd in water, and make salve of it with butter, as they do tar, and grease with it, this learned I of Sir James Pringle of Gallowsheilds, and because I was treating of sheep I thought good to put it in this day's travel, being Friday. The distances from Langham to Eus Church besides Micledale Holl 4 miles, betwixt Langham and this place was it that my Lord Buckpleugh did wapp the outlaws into the dubb. From thence to the Frosterly burne head, after the crossing of which we enter into Tuidale, where the way that leadeth to Hawick called the Read road on the right hand hand meeteth with the way that leadeth to Edinburgh, on the left hand. From thence to Milcinton my Lord Bodwell's where the coal pits be on the hill side beside Teat river. From thence to the Burn foot 4 miles, from thence to Askerton Kirk one mile along the river Ayle, at which kirk we drank at the vicar's house taken by an ale-house keeper, from thence to an old gentleman's house a mile on this side of Selkrigg where we enter into Etherikke forest, 2 miles. Just on this side is there a fair lough half a mile long, about 340 yards broad, much fish in it, and a boat on it; at the end of it a fair house which the Leard of Riddall purchased it of Sir Robert Scott of Havin the name of the house purchased.

'From Selkrigge to Sir James Pringle on Sunday in the morning the 8th of November. At Selkerigg we lodged at goodman Riddall's, a burgess of the town, the which town is a borough regal, for antiquity the 15 in the kingdom of Scotland; it is governed by two bailiffs, they keep courts of themselves and may hang and punish according as their custom is. They have a very pretty church where the hammermen and other tradesmen have several seats mounted above the rest, the gentlemen below the tradesmen in the ground seats; the women sit in the high end of the church, with us the choir, there is one neat vaulted porch in it, my Lord Bucplewgh's seat is the highest in the church and he hath a proper passage into it in at the outset of the vaulted porch. On a corner of the outside of the choir is fastened an iron chain with (*sic*) at a thing they called the Jogges, which is for such as offend but especially women brawlers, their head being put through it, and another iron in their

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mouth, so abiding foaming till such time as the bailiffs please to dismiss them, it being in the time of divine service. The form of it is a cross house, the steeple fair, handsomely tiled as the Royal Exchange at London, it having at each corner 4 pyramidal turrets, they call them pricks; my Lord Maxfeild's house at Langham being of the form of the steeple. For the repair of the churches, their presbyteries impose taxation on the parishioners, the parson of the church looketh that accordingly they be repaired and if any paid not his tax he is put to the horne. The church was tiled upon close joined boards and not lats. In the town there were many fine buildings for hewn stones but thatched, it is as great as Appleby. The women are churched before the service begins; through Scotland the people in church when the parson saith any prayers they use a hummering kind of lamentation for their sins. The inhabitants at Selkrig are a drunken kind of people. They have goods victuals througout the kingdom, unless it be towards the South-West, but cannot dress it well. Here had we a choking smoky chamber, and drunken unruly company thrust in upon us called for wine and ale and left it on our score. About this town and all the way to Edinburgh is good ground, but nearer Edinburgh the better and still more spacious.

'From Selkerigge to 2 miles, Ettrick and Yarrow, 2 rivers, running through Ettrick Forest, which is a sheriffdom (as Richmondshire in Yorkshire) in Tividale. There be yet some woods of Ettrick Forest along the two rivers remaining. Yarrow runneth into Ettrick about half a mile or more from Selkrige, and about a mile lower runneth Ettrick into Tweed, and about half a mile beneath that we take coble over Tweed, the form of it as it were half of one of our barks. From to Gallowsheilds, 2 miles, to which place is excellent good ground, and to Sir James Pringle his house did we go and there were we wondrous courteously entertained, he is one of the best husbands in the country as appeareth by his planting and suffering his tenants to hold on him by planting 6 fruit trees or 12 other trees, and if they fail, to pay for every tree not planted 4d., he also finding two fullers mills and two corn mills. The town is a borough-barony, he himself is the sheriff of Ettrick and hath been these three years together, he is also a commissioner in the same Sheriffdom, of which there be divers in all the sheriffdoms of Scotland, they being of the nature of our justices of assize in their circuits, above justices of peace; he is also a convener of justice, a justice of peace, he is a great man in his country. There are of the Pringles, some 8 miles up Gallowater, gentlemen all of pretty seats and buildings. On the Sunday as soon as we came to the town we alighted and went to the church to him, he took us into his own seat, the one of the one side of him, and the other of the other side, we heard a good sermon, the fore and afternoon, there was the finest seats I have anywhere seen, and the orderliest church. Beside him is the Meageld hill, which word Meageld was a watch word to gather those of a company when they were dispersed in war. He hath a very pretty park, with many natural walks in it, artificial ponds and arbours now a making, he hath neat gardens and orchards, and all his tenants through his care, he hath abundance of cherry trees, bearing a black cherry, some of which I see to be about 30 yards high, and a fathom thick, great store of sycamores, trees he calleth silk trees, and fir trees. He gave very great respect, and said he heard of

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my father's fame. I see there the finest gun I ever beheld which was the King of Spain's. In Scotland the wives alter not their surnames. They served up the dinner and supper with their hats on before their master, each dish covered with another, then was there a bason withheld for to wash our hands before we sat down, then being seated Sir James said grace. Their cheer was big pottage, long kale, bowe or white kale, which is cabbage, "breoh sopps," powdered beef, roast and boiled mutton, a vension pie in the form of an egg goose, then cheese, a great company of little bits laid on a pewter platter, and cheese also uncut, then apples, then the table-cloth taken off and a towel the whole breadth of the table and half the length of it, a bason and ewer to wash, then a green carpet laid on, then one cup of beer set on the carpet, then a little long lawn serviter, plaited up a shilling or little more broad, laid cross over the corner of the table and a glass of hot water set down also on the table, then be there three boys to say grace, the 1st the thanks-giving, the 2nd the pater noster, the 3rd a prayer for a blessing to God's church, the good-man of the house, his parents, kinsfolk, and the whole company, they then do drink hot waters, so at supper, when to bed, the collation which [is] a doupe of ale; and also in the morn and at other times when a man desireth to drink one gives them first beer holding him the narrow serviter to dry his mouth with, and a wheat loaf and a knife, and when one hath drunk he cutteth him a little bread in observance of the old rule, *Incipe cum liquido sicco finire memento.* When we came away in the morn having walked abroad into park, gardens, and other places, and having very well with rost &c. (*sic.*) Sir James set us 2 miles, and his 2nd, his eldest son better than 4, and writ us letters to Edinburgh. The Pringles glory in that they were never but on the King's part in all the troublesome times, and they therefore of the states were envied, for they never "lowped" out with any of the lords nor were attainted.

'Sir James told us of a man that said to king James when he was hunting that he would show him a buck that would let him take him by the baaes, stones, speaking jestingly. At Sir James' house they have a thing called a palm in nature of our ferula, but thicker, for blasphemers. England and Scotland wooed roughly before they wedded. Sir John Scott one of the secret council is his son's wife's father.

'Gallow water runneth into Tweed about a mile beneath Gallowsheilds and a little beneath its meeting with Tweed on Tweed there hath been a very strong fortified bridge having the tower yet standing which was the gate to the bridge in old time. 3 miles over the hills side on Gallowsheilds is Lauderdale, Lauder itself being one of the ancientest burghs there abouts who will take toll on the King. In it dwell many of the Lauders, one of whose houses is very fine one, there running a river hard by it called Lauder. Of this Lauderdale Viscount Metlin or Matlin is viscount. The gentlemen and gentlewomen call their men and maids Misters and Mistresses.

'From Gallowsheilds to Windeleys, one of the Pringles, 2 miles, it stands in a dale up which dale is a pretty wood on our left hand; within the sight of the same side another of the Pringles, his house is called Torretleys on the other side of the water on the right hand is another of them, his house is called Buckholme, and by the water side he hath a wood called the Buckholme. From thence to Herret's houses, a guest-

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house where we alighted, is 8 miles, in which space we crossed the Gallowater some 20 times. From thence to Fallow Burne where we enter into Lowden one mile, from the Fallow Burne to Borthacke Castle 1 mile, from thence to Stobhill 2 miles, where all the coal pits are of the Leard of Erniston, a Seton, and Stonnobiars a lord's seat that was standing in a wood along a river side, all which now Seton the leard of Erniston hath bought of the Lord of Steanbiars, which Erniston for his wealth might buy out a lord or two. From the Stobhill in view on our left hand some 4 miles off is Erniston, a fine seat, from the Stobhill to Dawertey upon the river Keeth and a stone bridge over it, my Lord Ramsey's house seated on a rock, a fine building; 1 mile from thence down the river Keeth not in sight and out of our way my lord of Newbattell who sticked himself. From my Lord Ramsey's in our way to Laswade a market town one mile, it is seated on a goodly river and a stone bridge over it called the South river. From the Laswade to Liberton church 2 miles, from Liberton to Edinburgh 2 miles. The hemisphere's circumference from Edinburgh is mountains, as is Westmoreland from about Lowther, but something plainer, and their mountains not so high. In view from Edinburgh 4 miles southwards is Keeth, a borough where all the witches are burned, and Earl Morton's house is.

'There is also in view from Edinburgh's craggs Musselburgh upon the Frith's side some 4 or 5 miles off where the famous battle was fought betwixt the Scotch and English. From Edinburgh about a mile eastwards is Leith, the chief haven, having belonging to it 150 sail of ships holding about 200 tons. The lords, merchants, and gentlemen join in putting out ships to take prizes of which we saw some 3 or 4 French and Flemings they had taken, there is a pretty harbour. This town was taken and burnt by the Frenchmen in Queen Elizabeth's time, and she sent the English which did remove them, some houses we saw which were burnt but not yet re-edified; before that time it was walled about, but now it is yet better than Carlisle, having in it two fairer churches for inwork than any I saw in London, with two seats-royal in either. There be also two hospitals one of which the sailors built, the other the tradesmen, there is a stone bridge over the river Leith here, hard by the town be oysters dragged which go to Newcastle, Carlisle and all places thereabouts, they being under 3*d.* the 100. All their churches be lofted stage wise about Edinburgh, Leith, &c., the women at Leith in one church had loose chairs all along before the men's seats. It is governed by two bailiffs. Eniskeith an isle in the Firth, a mile or two by water from Leith is famous for a fort on a rock in the same which the Frenchmen took when they took Leith (the English built it), and left a remembrance of their being there written in latin on stone. At Leith dwelleth my Lady Lincey who married her 6 daughters to 6 knights. On our right hand as we go to Leith is the castle of Stenick, old and ruinated; the town of Leith is a borough, but holding on Edinburgh as Kingston-upon-Hull on York. The fort in Eniskeith hath yet command of the sea if it be well manned it will hold a thousand men. The passage in at the harbour at Leith is dangerous by reason of sprtes (*sic*) and shelves, they cannot lash in but at a full sea. The harbour is compassed in with wooden fabrics 3 fathoms high and about 2 broad, strengthened by great stones thrown into the frame all but where the

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ships enter in at being but narrow. White wine was there at 3*d.* the muskin, which is a pint.

'Beyond the Frith in the sight of Edinburgh is Bruntelin, a harbour, town, and borough of regality, governed by a provost, who knoweth my Lord of Bruntelin a Melvin, (*sic*) dwelling there and 2 bailiffs, and 2 officers and sergeants. Their provost in Scotland is in nature of our mayor, bailiffs in nature of our sergeants-at-mace, or rather chosen to aid them, the officers they arrest if the bailiffs give them but warrant by word bid them, they are in nature of our bailiffs, and bear halberds. Here is a church square built, and it hath a seat-royal in it, there are no more churches in it, but yet they have a pretty "towbeoth.' The Frith betwixt Leith and Bruntelin or Kengoren 7 miles, a mile or two above Bruntelin is Aberdour a the water running through it, one side my Lord of Morton's, the other side my Lord Murray's, a mile down from Bruntelin towards the main sea is Kingoren, a haven for boats and barks, all within the view of Edinburgh crags, and a borough regal, one Lyon is earl of it, one church; hard by it is there a spawewell.

'A mile beneath Kingorin is a borough regal and haven as big as Leith called Kirkaldy a borough regal, one church one towbeoth.

'A mile beneath Kirkaldy is there another harbour for boats and barks as Kingoren called Dysart the wealthiest and biggest of that coast. Kirkaldy and this have markets every day in the week, Bruntelin and Kingoren but one day, it is a borough regal, a mile beneath it is Weemes, a borough and barony on the sea-coast, no haven, and Colinn is lord of Weemes.

'Now having gone about the circumference I will come to the centre videlicet—Edinburgh, whither we came on the 9th of November; there dismounted we ourselves at Mrs. Robertson's the stabler in College-wind where during our abode our horses were, and fed with straw and oats no hay straw, 24 hours 3*d.*—oats 3*d.* a capp which is a hoop. From thence we went to our lodging at Mrs. Russell's in Bell-wind an agent who is in nature of our English attorney's and three of us paid for our chambers fire and bedding 10*d.* 24 hours which [is] 5*s.* 10*d.* the week, ordinary we had none but paid for what we called. That night being wearied we rested ourselves, the next day viewed we their castle which is mounted on stately rocks, having the whole town of Edinburgh, Leith, and the sea in its eyes; there is a fair pair of gates with stone cut work but not finished, the porter had our swords to keep until we came back again out of the castle, there were about some 20 pieces of ordnance ready mounted, brass and iron, one piece of ordnance there was bigger than any else either in the munition house or any other which I saw to be about 4 yards long, and the diameter 20 inches, there being a child gotten in it as by all it was reported, the bullet of stone she shooteth is of weight 19 stone 4 pounds 3 ounces, after the troy-weight 20 pounds to the stone; there be great many of vaults some 6 yards by which the castle keepers say would contain 1000 men. The building is no bigger than Appleby castle, within it is a powder mill, corn mill, &c. There is also a hewn stone well 30 fathoms deep, the water is drawn up with a wheel which one goeth in, it is hewn so deep through a rock of blue-stone; there be little wooden watch-houses, to watch in every night.

(*To be continued.*)

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659. AN OLD DUNKELD SEAL (ix., p. 33).—Mr. Rye writes, 'There is something queer about the date Keith gives Wm. Sinclair, Bishop of Dunkeld, viz.: 1300-1324.' He was certainly Bishop from 1314 to 1332, as will appear by the following references, and he may have occupied the See at a much earlier period. In 1314, as Bishop of Dunkeld, he is recorded as defeating the English invaders at Inverkeithing; in 1328 he is present at the execution of an instrument between his brother, Sir Henry of Roslin, and one Gilbert de Gardano; and in 1332 he crowns Edward Baliol King of Scotland.

In a certain semi-historical work, I have also come across the notice, referring to Wm. Sinclair, 'The Bishop of Dunkeld, who had fought against the enemies of the Cross on the plains of Hungary, and was as brave a soldier as ever drew a sword,' etc.

Henry the Minstrel refers to him thus:—

A prelate next unto Ardchattan came
Who of his lordship nought had but the name
He worthy was, both prudent, grave, and sage,
Of Sinclair blood, *not forty years of age.*
The pope, to save poor sinful souls from hell,
Did him create lord bishop of Dunkell.
But English men, through greed and avarice,
Deprived him basely of his benefice:
Not knowing then to whom to make his suit,
To save his life dwelt three full years in Bute,
During which space he was kept safe and sound,
And under the Lord Stewart shelter found,
Till Wallace, who won Scotland back with pain,
Restored him to his livings all again:

. . . . . .

Good Bishop Sinclair, without longer stay,
Met him on Glammis, and travelled on the way
To Brechin, where they lodged all that night;
. . . . and unto Perth repaired,
There Bishop Sinclair met them in a trice,
And wisely gave to Wallace his advice.

Good Bishop Sinclair is in Bute also,
Who, when he hears the news, will not be slow
To come and take his fate with cheerful heart;
He never yet did fail to act his part.

. . . . . .

Where Bishop Sinclair came to him on sight,
With clever lads from Bute, all young and tight (!)

. . . . . .

The southron bishop that fled from Dunkel'
To London rode, and told all that befell.

. . . . . .

Thus in defence the Hero ends his days,
Of Scotland's right, to his immortal praise;
Whose valiant acts were all recooded fair,
Written in Latin by the famous Blair;
Who at that time the champion did attend,
Was an eye-witness and his chaplain then;
And after that, as history does tell,
Confirmed by Sinclair, Bishop of Dunkel'.

From all the foregoing it appears probable that Wm. Sinclair was Bishop of Dunkeld from about 1300 till after 1332, and that an English

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usurper held the See during the earlier portion of that interval. Bishop Sinclair's seal may possibly be affixed to the instrument of 1328, which appears in the Roslyn Chartulary of Father Hay. 'SANGLARE.'

660. ENGLISHMEN IN SCOTLAND (*continued from page* 40)—

1658. Jan. 17. John, son of Thomas Colling, Inglishman, and Helen Lourimer.
„ Jan. 17. Thomas, son of Francis Clift, Inglishman, and Anna Colyer.
„ Jan. 26. Anna, daughter of Thomas Rayner, Inglishman, and Helen Hepburne.
„ Feb. 9. Jeane, daughter of Myles Polward, Inglishman, and Jeane Ogilvie.
„ Mar. 7. Phillip, son of Thomas Alley, Inglishman, and Elizb. Alley.
„ April 4. George, son of George Helder, Inglishman, and Margt. Petticrue,
„ April 11. Jonet, daughter of John Jacksone, Inglishman, and Cristane Patoun.
„ April 13. James, son of Pearsie Bowes, Inglishman, and Agnes Gilfillane.
„ April 13. Marie, daughter of Andro Huskins, Inglishman, and Margt. Kincaid.
„ April 13. Marie, daughter of Robert Brambill, Inglishman, and Marie Ker.
„ April 20. Margaret, daughter of Isach Hussie, Inglishman, and Elizabeth Seaton.
„ April 25. Jonet, daughter of Jacob Joy, Inglishman, and Beatrix Fisher.
„ May 11. John, son of Richard Weilland, Inglishman, and Euphame Fairlie.
„ May 18. Robert, son of Robert Bolt, Inglishman, and Agnes Yoole.
„ May 18. Thomas, son of Thomas Stones, Inglishman, and Margaret Robartsone (born in May 1655).
„ May 18. Francis, son of Thomas Stones, Inglishman, and Margaret Robertsone, 'the said having quat his opinion of anabaptistie.'
„ May 30. Issobell, daughter of William Gentillman, Inglishman, and Cristain Marteen.
„ July 25. Elspeth, daughter of Thomas Watson, Inglishman, and Elspeth Selbie.
„ Aug. 17. James, son of Josiah Dausone, Inglishman, and Margaret Drummond.
„ Aug. 22. James, son of John Parker, Inglishman, and Margaret Clerk.
„ Aug. 29. Issobel, daughter of Edward Lockin, Inglishman, and Marjorie Tailzeour.
„ Sep. 7. Robert, son of Robert Bateman, Inglishman, and Cristiane Hislope.
„ Sep. 12. John, son of John Allane, Inglishman, Glover, and Jonat Makcleane.

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1658. Sep. 26. Thomas, baseborn son of late Thomas Couts, Inglishman, and Jonat Archibald.
„ Sep. 28. Marie, daughter of late William Watsone, Inglishman, and Issobel Reid.
„ Oct. 3. William, son of William Hay, Inglishman, and Cristiane Gibsone.
„ Nov. 16. Margaret, baseborn daughter of Allane Manering, Inglishman, and Margt. Aitkin.
„ Dec. 5. Richard, son of Richard Guytown, Inglishman, and Isobell Ker.
„ Dec. 12. Thomas, son of Thomas Straiton, Inglishman, and Joan Longford.
„ Dec. 13. John, son of Thomas Rayner, Inglishman, and Helene Hepburn.
1659. Jan. 2. Marjorie, daughter of Richard Baird, Inglishman, and Margaret Mudie.
„ Jan. 11. John, son of John Layne, Inglishman, and Agnes Mylne.
„ Jan. 11. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mead, Inglishman, and ——(*sic*).
„ Jan. 30. Thomas, son of John Welsh, Englishman, and Mary Dobie.
„ Jan. 30. James, son of James Stanfeild, Englishman, and Alison Sim.
„ Feb. 13. Sussana, daughter of John Conning, Inglishman, and Catharen Aytoun.
„ Mar. 13. George, son of Abraham Lewis, Inglishman, and Jonet Gremlay.
„ Mar. 15. John, son of John Corphie, Englishman, and Marioun Martine.
„ Mar. 22. Thomas, son of Thomas Godwing, Englishman, and Dorathie Goding.
„ April 19. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gesie (Elsie?), Englishman, and Bessie Davidson.
„ June 12. Sussana, daughter of Cave Mansfeild, Englishman, and Alisonne Mansfeild.
„ July 1. Elizabeth, daughter of William Barrett, Englishman, and Ursla Barrett.
„ July 19. Marioun, daughter of John Harradyn, Englishman, and Jonet Robertson.
„ Aug. 9. John, son of Thomas Gibs, Englishman, silkweiver, and Margaret Vaus.
„ Aug. 12. Helene, baseborn daughter of John Carrall, Englishman, and Elizabeth Gillespie.
„ Sep. 16. Francis, son of Robert Hargrave, Englishman, and Jonet Jamesone.
„ Oct. 7. Jonet, daughter of Richard Wyllie, Englishman, and Christane Craufurde.
„ Oct. 28. John, son of Henry Spyce, Englishman, and Margaret Patmour.
„ Nov. 1. Francisse, daughter of Michaell Dover, Englishman, and Helene Johnstoun.
„ Dec. 11. Lydia, daughter of late Francis Enderby, Englishman, and Catharine Wilsone.

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1659. Dec. 13. Charles, son of Charles Grahame, Englishman, and Issobel Short.
„ Dec. 30. Agnes, daughter of Pearsie Bowis, Englishman, and Agnes Gilphillane.
1660. Jan. 13. Elizabeth, daughter of Luke Dent, Englishman, and Joyse Gray.
„ Jan. 31. William, son of George Helder, Englishman, and Margaret Peticrue.
„ Jan. 31. Anna, daughter of Thomas Brown, Englishman, and Katharin M'Millane.
„ Feb. 7. William, son of Robert South, Englishman, and Helene Strang.
„ Feb. 12. Edward, son of Thomas Mead, Englishman, and Marie Mead.
„ Mar. 9. Thomas, son of Nicolaus Gembill, Englishman, and Sussana Rust.
„ Mar. 16. Jeane, daughter of John Wood, Englishman, and Katharene Alexander.
„ Mar. 23. Helene, daughter of Thomas Stones, Englishman, and Margt. Robertson.
„ Mar. 27. John, son of John Dason, Englishman, and Margaret Dason.
„ April 22. William, son of William Nuttell, Englishman, and Issobell Anderson.
„ April 24. John, son of John Ogden, Englishman, and Anna Ogden.
„ May 1. John, son of Umphra Hatelie, Englishman, and Margaret Williamsone.
„ May 1. Katharene, daughter of Ralph Whallie, Englishman, and Jonet Gillivorie.
„ May 4. Cristian, daughter of Edward Barrick, Englisman, and Jonet Rosse.
„ May 11. Henry, son of John Grene, Englishman, and Sara Grene.
„ May 29. Issobell, daughter of William Irving, Englishman, and Issobell Fermor.
„ May 29. John, son of John Richardson, Englishman, and Marjorie Petrie.
„ June 8. John, son of James Parks, Englishman, and Elizabeth Parks.
„ June 29. Williame, son of Robert Perkin, Englishman, souldier, and Jeane Hay.
„ July 22. Joseph, son of Joseph Micah, English souldier, and Marion Whyt.
„ Sep. 2. Charles, son of William Butcher, Englishman, and Katharene Younger; Mr. W^m^ Younger, Merchand Burgess, Ed^r^, presented the child, the father being in London.
„ Sep. 21. Jarred, son of Jarrard beucher (?), Englishman, and Dorathie Sinclar.
1661. Jan. 8. Margaret, daughter of John Halywall, Englishman, and Margaret Gray.
„ Mar. 16. James, son of John Barred, Englishman, aad Margaret Badzenoch.

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1661. April 23. Charles, son of Richard Corly, alias Dischar, Englishman, and Elizabeth Corly alias Dischar.
„ July 16. George, son of Simeon Stratoun, souldier in the Castle of Edinb., and Margaret Logan.
„ Oct. 18. Elspeto, daughter of Edward Moss, Englishman, and Barbara Duncan.
1662. Jan. 17. Agnes, daughter of Thomas Benson, Englishman, and Grace Sattenstall.
„ Feb. 11. Jonet, daughter of Robert Bolt, Englishman, and Agnes Yoole.
„ Sep. 14. Issobel, daughter of Sipran Oats, Englishman, and Anna Sinclar.

Searched to end of 1662.

661. OLD MUSSELBURGH EPISCOPAL REGISTER.—In the *Scottish Antiquary* (viii. p. 132), mention was made of, and extracts given from the old Register of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Glasgow. By the kindness of the present Rector the Rev. R. C. Johnstone, I am able to print a transcript of the two first leaves which form a portion of the Registers of the Episcopal congregation at Musselburgh and Dalkeith of which Mr. John Falconer had charge previous to his going to Glasgow in December 1757. He succeeded at Musselburgh the Rev. William Forbes, who married a second wife in May 1753 and possibly died or left the place soon after, as Mr. Falconer's first entry is dated August 1754. I believe Mr. Forbes' Registers are lost, but the fragment preserved at Glasgow is I think worth printing. ED.

1. A REGISTER OF CHILDREN BAPTIZED BY JOHN FALCONER LICENSED EPISCOPAL MINISTER DURING HIS MINISTRY AT MUSSELBURGH, DALKEITH AND GLASGOW. [What follows on this page are apparently jottings of Glasgow baptisms, made as memoranda.]

2. A Glasgow entry dated September 2, 1782.
Form of a certificate that Lieutenant Niel Stevenson of his Majesty's Navy had received the Lord's Supper, A.D. 1785, at Glasgow.

3. Musselburgh 1754.

Aug. 26. Jean, daughter to Andrew Crystal in Newbigging Street.
Sep. 10. Anne, daughter to John White, head-foresman at Saltpetre Work at Prestonpans.
Oct. 15. Hugh, son to Niel Stout, sailor in Fisherrowe.

1755.

Jan. 6. Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Todd, Town-Clerk in Musselburgh.
April 7. Isabel, daughter to Mr. Archibald Shiels, Heritor in Inveresk.
May 25. Euphine, daughter to James Vernor, joiner in Musselburgh.
May 31. Ramsay, daughter to Mr. Andrew Hume, at Windygow.
Sep. 1. David, son to Alexander Stuart, in Inveresk.
Sep. 24. Henry Pelham, son to Mr. Gilbert Grierson, at Dalkeith.

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Sep. 27. Mary, daughter to Robert Todd, shipmaster in Fisherrow, and Mary Lavenworth his spouse.
Dec. 2. Jennet, daughter to Thomas Aitken, Bricklayer, in Dalkeith.

1756.

Feb. 19. Margaret, daughter to Mr. Philip Barton (?) Barber (?) [these two words are almost illegible], at Burnfoot near Dalkeith, and Margaret Stevenson his spouse.

4. April 9. Archibald, son to Arch. Shiels, Esq., at Inveresk.
April 11. Elizabeth, daughter to Mr. Rowe, barber at Edinburgh.
June 22. John, son to John M'Nab, turner, at Leith.
June 28. Thomas, son to Mr. Thomas Todd, Town-Clerk in Musselburgh.
July 2. John, son to Mr. Jones, in Glen Copes Regiment.
July 2. Mary, daughter to William Marryot of said Regiment
July 15. Jean, daughter to William Buy, at Stoney Hill.
July 26. James, son to James Watson, clothier, in Newbigging.
July 28. Margaret, daughter to Andrew Crystal, in Newbigging.
Dec. 18. William, son to Mr. Andrew Hume, at Windygoul.

1757.

Jan. 2. Elizabeth, daughter to Mr. Hamilton, merchant, at Dalkeith.
May 14. Thomas Folliot, son to Edmund Cox, Lieutenant.
May 27. Barbara, daughter to Mr. Archibald Shiels, at Inveresk.
May 28. Thomas, son to Thomas Aitken, bricklayer, in Dalkeith.
June 3. William M'Kenzie, son to Captain Stuart, at Dalkeith.
Nov. 3. Jennet, daughter to Thomas Todd, Town-Clerk, in Musselburgh.

[Signed] JOHN FALCONER.

Page 5 commenced with an entry dated December 27, at Glasgow, and from that date Mr. Falconer's ministerial connection with Musselburgh evidently ceased.

662. DAME ERSKINE'S ACCOUNT BOOK (vol. ix. p. 105).—One of the chief advantages in giving faithfully the spelling in transcribing any old documentary writing is because old spelling being largely, although not uniformly, accurately phonetic, we are helped thereby to understand what the pronunciation and spoken language were like in former times. One feature very strongly brought out by this method of comparison of old and modern forms is that the language and pronunciation of the common people in our day is shown to be almost identical with that of four or five centuries ago.

Judged by this standard, the language of Chaucer and other old writers is very nearly the language of Central Scotland at the present day. Many interesting instances of this might be given. My purpose at present is to point out the interesting examples furnished by the Inventory printed at pp. 105-109 of the *Scottish Antiquary*. I quote only the words which are absolutely or nearly phonetically accurate representations of modern pronunciation amongst the lower classes in Scotland, who alone have retained the ancient language. For ease of reference I quote the words under

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their dates in the Inventory, adding the word-equivalents in English and any notes that may be necessary for explanation.

Feb. 10. 'John Blaketr,' Blackadder, popularly pronounced as spelled in the inventory.
„ 18. 'Thoms Mefen,' Methven.
„ 24. 'Rob^{t} Engel,' Ainslie, pronounced 'Englie' as in angel.
Aug. 2. 'dener,' dinner.
'fraught,' freight, pronounced 'fraucht.'
Oct. 1. 'James Buchan, piger,' piger, *i.e.*, pig or china or stone-ware merchant. The country perambulating stone-ware dealer, who invariably combines the collection of rags and bones, is known as a 'pig-an-ragger.'
Nov. 6. 'Dowes eggs.' Doves, pigeons. The use of the 'w' here would not be conclusive, since in old writings 'w,' 'v,' and 'u' were used indifferently, but it must be remembered that the old Scottish pronunciation of 'u' was 'oo' as in 'woo,' and 'w' 'double oo'; and the latter, when occurring before or after 'o,' which it softens or silences, retains the above sound, as in 'wool,' 'woman,' sounded as if written 'oo,' 'ooman'; and as here in 'Dowe,' a dove.
„ 29. 'Nesmoth,' Naysmith.
'speads,' spades.
Dec. 9. 'to Jo. blaws wife for worken Jocks stokens,' a perfect phonetic rendering of the modern pronunciation, as is also the entry under Dec. 25.
„ 10. 'burell,' burial.
„ 13. 'bowks,' carcases; example, 'muckle-bowkit,' *i.e.*, large-bodied.
Jan. 18. 'Wall,' well (of water).
„ 20. 'Nutmugs,' called also popularly 'Netmugs.'
Feb. 4. 'Peartricks,' partridges.
May 27. 'yeard,' yard, *i.e.*, vegetable garden.
Oct. 14. 'plivers,' plovers, pronounced 'pleevers.'
Dec. 20. 'Mustert,' mustard.

Other interesting references are :—

Jan. 2-17. 'hanse,'—handsel, the gratuity given on Handsel Monday.
Nov. 12. 'fairings to y^{e} children,' gratuity given at the fair or market.[1]

The entries to which a note of interrogation is affixed may be explained as follows,—

Feb. 1. 'suen sive,' sowen sieve—a well-known domestic article. See entry under Nov. 12.
April 5. 'wort ston,' wort stone, *i.e.*, a stone trough for holding the wort in brewing.
Dec. 16. 'Une ston & gals,' probably wines ton, *i.e.*, tun, barrel and gauntress.

Jamieson does not deal with the old modes of pronunciation, and a knowledge of them is passing away. It would therefore form a commendable work were some competent writer to take up the subject in the *Scottish Antiquary*. It is, of course, too large a subject to be exhaustively dealt with through that medium, but illustrative notes would be valuable for future reference.

A. HUTCHESON.

BROUGHTY-FERRY.

[1] A south of England word and custom.—ED.

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663. MARRIAGES IN MAY (vol. ix. p. 25).—The line '*Mense malas Maio nubere vulgus ait*' in Ovid's *Fasti* shows that this superstition is ancient. These words were placed on the gate of Holyrood House, after the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots and Bothwell. The superstition is discussed in *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. i. 97, 467; ii. 52; but no conclusion is arrived at. FESS CHECQUY.

QUERIES.

CCXC. DANCE WITH STICKS.—Can you give me any information, or likely source of information, as to an old Scotch dance, danced with *sticks*, and popular at the time of the '45? A. W.

CCXCI. DR. BALVAIRD AND WILLIAM CARRUTHERS.—Wanted any information about the two following medical men, who probably lived in the early years of 1700,—as to when and from which University they took their degree, viz.—(1) Mr. John Balvaird, M.D.; (2) William Carruthers, Pharmaco-chirurgus, Edinensis. J. O.

CCXCII. PRIMROSE.—The Rev. John Primrose, born at Tulliebody, Alloa, 1751, Secession Minister at Whitehill Grange, Banffshire (1789-1832), was the son of Thomas Primrose, Farmer, Alloa, and Catharine Thomson. Thomas Primrose had another son, Adam, a brewer, after whom Primrose Street, Alloa, is so named, and who, failing in business between 1780-90, went to America. Wanted names and particulars of the parents of Thomas Primrose and of his children other than the two named above. The Rev. John Primrose used to say that Burntbrae property rightfully was his family's, though another branch had it. Is this near Alloa? and is it still in possession of Primroses? The Rev. William Primrose of Melville Church, Aberdeen, died about 1865. Wanted particulars of his and his father's birth-place.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA. 'SOUTHERN CROSS.'

CCXCIII. NEW SCOTLAND, IN NORTH AMERICA, 1750. — Historische und Geographische, Beschreibung von Neu Schottland, Auf Befehl, Seiner Grossbrittannischen Majestät George II. und des Parlements in Englischer Sprache verfasset, Nunmehro aber instentsche übersetzet. Franckfurt und Leipzig—Bey Heinrich Ludwig *Brönner*, 1750. This publication was to induce Germans to settle in Nova Scotia—comprising 216 pages. Was any *Gaelic* translation of this description put forward as an in-ducement for Highlanders to colonise New Scotland? JANE KINDER.

CCXCIV. LADY MARY STUART.—The following inscription is placed in the church of Iver, Buckinghamshire, within the chancel, on a white marble slab, with the arms of the Earl of Moray on a lozenge. Lady Mary Stuart is not mentioned in the *Peerage*. What is known of her?—

'Sub hoc marmore depositum jacet corpus Prænobilis Dominæ Mariæ Stuart filiæ Alexandri Comitis Moraviæ *apud Scotos* Carolus Comes Moraviæ ejus frater sorori bene Merenti posuit obijit XXVII die Octobris Anno Domini Mellesimo Septimgentesimo Decimo Octavo. Aetatis Suæ LIII.' D. C.

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CCXCV. THE ST. CLAIRS.—

1. *Skatt of Zetland.*—In Balfour's *Memorial for Orkney* (Appendix, p. 9) this occurs, 'The only specimen extant is a copy of the Skatt of Zetland compiled by one of the Sinclair Earls, without a date, but so ancient that the scribe of the fifteenth century apologises for the illegible writing and uncouth terms, as unintelligible even to himself. . . .' With improved modern methods, examination of this book should be made to yield something. Has it been examined of late years? Where is it kept?

2. *The Longformacus Family.*—May not this family be cadets of Herdmanston? The usual authority for affiliating them to the Roslins has been a charter from Henry St. Clair, Earl of Orkney in 1384, to his cousin Sir James of Longformacus. But the Herdmanston St. Clairs were then cousins to the Roslins, and if Longformacus was a son of Herdmanston the expression would be equally applicable.

3. *Vatican Records.*—There has recently been an index of these published. It is stated that in 1418 a Papal dispensation issued for the marriage of Egidia Douglas, widow of Sir Henry Sinclair, to Alexander Stuart. The Sir Henry is taken to mean the Earl of Orkney, who however did not die till 1420. Again, Van Bassan in his History of the St. Clairs written in Saga form, states that after the marriage of William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney (*circa* 1437), to Elizabeth Douglas, they stayed not long together, for they were separated because of consanguinity and affinity, yet for all this the Prince [*i.e.* Earl], not contented with this separation, sent to the Pope, who dispensed therewith, and so he married her anew again into St. Matthieus Church, where they were separated. Do the Vatican Records throw any light on the foregoing?

4. *Charter of Swinburgh*, 1498.—Nisbet states that to this charter the seals of all the sons of William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, were appended with their proper differences, of which he says he will elsewhere treat, but does not do so. If the seals still survive it would be interesting to know how they were differenced?

5. *Berridale.*—The title of Berridale attached to the Caithness dignity is not mentioned in the patent of 1476. What is the date of creation?

6. *Drumhead Charter.*—From time to time reference is made to a pardon granted William, second Earl of Caithness, on a drumhead by James IV. at Flodden Field. Latterly it is asserted that the instrument (!) is preserved in the Fife archives. Is there any reason for the belief, or is it a 'die-hard' legend?

7. *Ravenscraig Cadets.*—There are notices of several members of the Ravenscraig line of whom further information is sought, viz., Sir William Sinclair of Warsetter, brother of Henry, Lord Sinclair, 1489; Magnus, son of William, Lord Sinclair, who died in 1570; Magnus, Laurence, and William, sons of Henry, Lord Sinclair, who died in 1601.

8. *Sinclair of Blans.*—Is this family of the Roslin or the Herdmanston stock?

9. *Professor George Sinclair*, author of *Satan's Invisible World discovered*, etc., etc. To which family did he belong?

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10. *Alexander of Roslin* (1680), who married Jean, daughter of Robert, seventh Lord Semple. Are there any of his MS. poems in the Advocates' Library? I expect the reference is to a member of his wife's family. ROLAND ST. CLAIR.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CCXXXV. JOHN TOD.—Extract from Register of Baptism, Carriden.

1705. Born Feb. 18, Bapt. March 1, James, son of Mr. John Tod, Minr. of the Gospel here, and Agnes Dundas.
1706. Born March 21, Bapt. April 4, John, son of above parents.
1708. Born March 23, Bapt. April 8, Robert ,, ,,
1710. Born July 21, Bapt. Aug. 9, Alexander ,, ,,
1712. Born Feb. 1, Bapt. Feb. 17, William ,, ,,
1714. Born Nov. 11, Bapt. Nov. 21, Agnes, daughter of ,,

ED.

CCLIX. BETHUNE FAMILY.—It may be of interest to the querist to know that Beatons have been located at Stromness, Orkney, ever since 1503. (*See* Peterkins' *Rentals.*)

CCLXIV. (*a*) NORMAN.—*Odinic descent of Rollo.* Since forwarding this query I notice the particulars sought for are set forth in the Roll's edition of the *Orkneyinga Saga* by citation from an old Norse account called 'Fundin Novegr.' In it Fornjotr, a mythical king and giant, is the synonym of Rögnvald, Jarl of Mœri; and Fornjotr is one of the numerous alternative names used for and applied to Thor, first-born of Odin.

(*b*) ORCADIAN.—2. The *Orkneyinga Saga* (Gondie Hjaltalm) and the *Hemiskringla* are apparently both in error in ascribing a son to Earl Rögnvald Brusison of Orkney. The notice should read 'Eilif, son of Earl Rögnvald Ulfsson' (Roll's text edn. *O.S.*)

(*c*) STRATHERNE.—7. *Skuldale*, the territorial designation of Sir Malise Sparr, may be Skeldaill in Birsa, though there are other places so named in the countries of both Orkney and Shetland. It may even be an error in transcription for Quendale (in Ronsay) which is recorded as having been one of his possessions.

8. *Alexander de Ard.*—While thanking Mr. Mackay for his communication, it will be seen on re-perusing my query that I wanted notices subsequent to 1375, in which year the said Alexander resigned his Scottish possessions to Robert II., brother-in-law of Earl Malise, last of Caithness, Stratherne, and Orkney. The inference is that a crown annuity would follow the resignation of such vast estates, and this might be shown by the Exchequer records. There seem no transactions connecting him with the Scottish family of the Aird in Inverness which would cause consideration to be given to the query of Mr. Lart (CCLXXIV) but for one or two points of opposite indication, viz., the guardian of Alexander (1357 or 1367) was one Duncan Anderson, is clearly Scottish, and the name of his father Weyland or Wiland, also 'one Master *Weland*, a clerke of Scotland, sent yn to Norway for Margaret, dyed with her by tempeste on the sea (1290), cumming oute of Norway to Scotland yn costes of Boghan'

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(*Scala Cronica*). The name Ard may even be indigenous to Orkney. In the Latin of the time it appears as 'A Rode'= Harrod or Harold. In the will of Sir David Synclar of Swinburgh, Shetland (1506), one of his bequests is to Sir Magnus Harrode, to whom he leaves 'twa nobillis, and the Buk of Gud Maneris.'

EARLS OF STRATHERNE.—Referring to CCLXIV (*e*) 5, is it known whether Johanna, Countess of Stratherne, who received papal dispensation in 1339 to marry Maurice de Moravia, was the divorced wife, widow, or daughter of either the last Malise, Earl of Stratherne, or his predecessor? She was widow of John Campbell, Earl of Athol (*d.* 1333), and apparently married secondly John de Warrenne, Earl of Warrenne and Surrey, who in 1334 was Earl of Stratherne. As he did not die till 1361 she probably got a divorce from him, enabling her to marry Maurice de Moray in his lifetime. The Earl of Surrey had previously suffered a divorce in 1315, from his first wife, Joan de Bar.

CCLXIV. (*a*). Rollo's Ancestry in the *Heims-Kringla* is as follows:—

EYSTEIN GLUMRE. ROLF NÆFIA.

ROGNWALD, Earl of Moeri = HILDA.

ROLF GANGER. EINAR, Earl of Orkney.

Earl Rognwald or Ronald, who died in 1158, and was canonised in 1192, is the subject of a long and interesting paper in *Notes and Queries*, 6th S. ix. 124, Feb. 16, 1884. FESS CHECQUY.

CCLXXIV. FAMILY OF DE L'ARD.—The Scottish Barony of Ard is in Inverness-shire, and the object of my query CCLXIV. was to enable me to further illustrate the Orcadian succession with reference to the heirs of the Stratherne line of Earls. The only notices of the family of de l'Ard which I have come across likely to help in this direction are these:—

1345 (*circa*). *Weyland de l'Ard*, married Matilda, only daughter by his *first* wife, of Malise, last Stratherne Earl of Orkney, Caithness, and Stratherne.

1357. *Alexander de l'Ard*, son of the preceding, is nearing his majority, and his guardian (Duncan Anderson) notifies the Orcadians that the said Alexander is their rightful lord. Skene dates the notice 1357, but in the *Orkneyinga Saga* introduction it is given as about 1367.

1368. Lord Fenton of Baky and Alexander de Chishelme are co-portioners of *the barony of Ard.*

1375. *Alexander de l'Ard*, aforesaid, is appointed Governor and Commissioner of Orkney till next St. John's Day, by King Haco of Norway. The grant was provisional until he should establish his right to the said Earldom.

1375. *Alexander de l'Ard* resigns his castle of Brawl and Caithness and Stratherne lands inherited from his mother, Matilda de Stratherne, to King Robert II., the latter being brother-in-law to the last Earl Malise.

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1379. *Alexander de l'Ard* is one of others sent by Henry St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, to the King of Norway to arrange the terms of his installation as Ruler of those Isles, and in the Latin of Pontanus he appears as Alexander a Rode. Again, first amongst the friends and relatives of Earl Henry named in the installation is *Simon Rodde*, and in the hostages is the lawful son of the said Simon, by name *Lord Alexander*. His seal may be appended to the document.

1404. Isabella Stratherne, Lady St. Clair of Roslin, aunt of Alexander de l'Ard, did not die till after 1404, and she is stated to have survived him.

1403. *Margaret de la Ard, domina de Erchless*, and Thomas de Chishelme, her son and heir, on the one part, and William de Fenton of Baky, divide between them the lands of which they were heirs-portioners, and among these is *the Barony of Aird or Ard.*

1513. *Wiland* de Chisholme obtained a charter of the lands of Comer.

ROLAND WM. ST. CLAIR.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Friend of Sir Philip Sidney. London: Elliot Stock.—This latest volume of the Elizabethan Library is not the least meritorious. Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, was a voluminous writer, and the editor, Mr. Grosart, has done wisely in giving a selection of his writings which not only exemplify his style and powers, but afford matter for consideration. The volume is small, and will form an agreeable companion to many a summer ramble or tedious railway journey. Many who would not care to work through Lord Brooke's somewhat lengthy poems will be charmed with this volume, admirable both from its contents and from its general get-up.

The Edinburgh Bibliographical Society. Proceedings, 1893-94.—This Society is doing good work, as the proceedings which were issued in the autumn of last year show. Five interesting papers were read, and to some of them good fac-simile illustrations are added. One is curious as showing the accidents to which early printers were liable. In the course of printing a book in 1620 the inking balls drew some of the letters out of the forme, and two of these falling across the face of the page have left an exact impression of the body of the types—an illustration valuable in itself of the width and length of old type. Bishop Dowden read a scholarly paper on Archbishop Laud's Prayer-Book, where much curious matter connected with the printing of this volume was brought forward, and information gathered from peculiarities of type is carefully considered.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library. English Topography. Part V. London: Elliot Stock. We have noticed earlier volumes of this series. The present includes such extracts from the *Gentleman's Magazine* as refer to the antiquities of Hampshire, with Isle of Wight, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, and Huntingdonshire. The work is well done.

The Northern Genealogist. York: John Simpson. Part I. (pp. 64).—This new Quarterly contains 'Notes, Articles, or Queries on Antiquarian Subjects,' connected with the North of England. It is well printed, and the contents of Part I. will prove interesting and useful to genealogists.

Scots Lore. Glasgow: Wm. Hodges and Co. Part I.—This is a new monthly on much the same lines as the *Scottish Antiquary*. We wish our youngest brother all success.

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or

Northern Notes & Queries

EDITED BY

THE REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A.

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR *of 'The Scottish Antiquary,'* The Parsonage, Alloa.

TO OUR READERS.

IN commencing the tenth volume of the *Scottish Antiquary*, we feel that we have cause for satisfaction. For some time after the commencement of the periodical it was doubtful whether the support we required would be forthcoming, but that doubt passed away, and year by year, not only has our circulation increased, but we have interested scholars in our work, and their contributions have added greatly to its value; from sixteen pages we have increased it to forty-eight, and we hope that ere long we shall be able still further to increase the size without increasing the price. Our aim is to make it a 'quarterly' of equal bulk with its more prominent literary and political companions, but appealing especially

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to the rapidly increasing body of readers who are interested in the past history and condition of Scotland.

Through the kindly liberality of W. Ogilvy Dalgleish, Esq., we are able to present, as a frontispiece to Volume x., a facsimile of the Marriage Contract of Mary Betoun—a transcription of which, by Mr. A. Ross, is given below.

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664. MARRIAGE CONTRACT OF MARY BETOUN.—It is not often that one meets in a single deed with so many distinguished signatories as those embraced in the marriage contract which follows. In it the leading characters of Queen Mary's reign appear. One of the Queen's Maries, a quartette so celebrated in song and story, was Mary Betoun of Creich, designed in the deed as 'familiar seruitrix' to her sovereign lady. She was married in 1566 to Alexander Ogilvy of Boyne, and it was no doubt at the Queen's request that the high officers of the kingdom became bound to relieve the bridegroom of the marriage tax payable to his superior. Of the union Mr. William Ogilvy Dalgleish of Errol Park and Woodburn is now the representative, being the ninth in direct descent from Alexander Ogilvy and Mary Betoun. A portion of the contract was reprinted in the *Maitland Club Miscellany*, but no attempt was made to transcribe the signatures, an examination of which shows the deed to have been signed by the Earl of Angus, whose name does not occur in the body of the deed, and who presumably signed as one of the bridegroom's friends. Neither the signature of the bride's father, Robert Betoun of Creich, nor of his cautioner, Michell Balfour of Burlie, appear. The condition of the paper and ink rendered it necessary to reproduce the facsimile by tracing,—precluding the use of photography.

A. R.

'At Edinburgh, the thrid day of Maii, the yeir of God j^{m} v^{c} threscoir sex yeris, It is appoyntit, aggreit, and finalie contractit betuix ane Rycht excellent, hie, and michtie princes Marie, Quene of Scotland, takand the burdin upoun hir hienes with consent and assent of ane rycht excellent prince Henrie, King of Scotland, hir majesties spous, for his Intres, with Robert Betoun of Creche for Marie Betoun, familiar seruitrix to our said souerane lady, and dochter to the said Robert, and the said Marie for hir self, on that ane part; and Alexander Ogilby of Boyn, with consent of his freindis, on the uther part, in manner, forme and effect as eftir followis: That is to say, the said Alexander sall, godwilling, marie and tak to his spousit wif the said Marie Betoun, and sall solemnizat the band of matrimonie with hir in face of haly kirk with solemnitiis requyrit therto, betuix the date hereof and the day of nixt heireftir following, or soner as salbe thocht expedient be our said souerane lady. And befoir the completing of the said marriage the said Alexander Ogilvy of Boyne sall infeft the said Marie Betoun in hir wirginitie in lyfrent be alienatioun and wenditioun titulo oneroso for sowmis of mony, with clauiss of warrandice as efferis, in All and Haill his landis of Auchquhannachiis gevand be yeir vij chalderis victuall, the lands of Colphynnis gevand yerlie fourtie merkis, to be haldin of our soueranis lord and lady; and siklik in his landis of Ordingis gevand yerlie xl merkis, lyand within the forrestrie of Boyne, to be haldin of umquhile Johnne, Lord Dernelies aris; and siklik in his landis of Glassouche, lyand in the baronie of Fordis, gevand yerlie

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vij chalderis victuall and ten merkis haldin of the bischop of Abirdene; and his landis of Ragall, with the pertinentis, payand yerlie xxx merkis haldin of the abbacie of Abarbrothok; and in the tempill lands of Strathardill, with the pertinentis, lyand within the Schirefdome of Banf, and in the tempill lands of Leslie lyand within the Schirefdome of Aberdene, haldin of the lordis of Sanct Johnis payand yerlie ten merkis, and siklik in the landis of Auchlevin gevand yerlie xx merkis haldin of the lardis of Fynlattar lyand within the schirefdome of Aberdene, to be haldin be the said Marie Betoun of the superiouris of the saidis landis respective foirsaidis outher be allienatioun with confirmation therupoun, or be resignatioun, as sall best pleiss the said Marie Betoun, our said soverane, and hir fader foirsaid; And efter the completing of the said marriage betuix the said Marie Betoun and the said Alexander, he sall infeft hir with him self in conjunctfe in the landis foirsaidis respectiue, to thame and the langar levar of thame twa in conjunctfeftment, and the aris maill lauchfullie to be gottin betuix thame, quhilkis failzeing to the said Alexanderis aris maill lauchfullie to be gottin of his body, quhilkis failzeing to the said Alexanderis aris quhatsumever, to be haldin of the superiouris of the samin respectiue foirsaidis siklik, and in the samin maner as the said Alexander held the samin of befor, and that be allienatioun with confirmatioun, or be resignatioun, as the said Marie, hir fader, and freindis, sall best pleise. And siklik the said Alexander sall with all diligence obtene and get himself retourit and seruit be breuis or vthiris, and sesit in the haill landis and thanedome of Boyne, with the tour, fortalice, and pertinentis of the samin quhatsumevir, lyand within the shirefdome of Banff, be consent of his moder, conjunctfiar therof; and failzeing that hir consent cannot be had thairto, be dispensatioun of our soueranis lord and lady to the shiref of the schire, and personis quhatsumevir quha salhappin to be vpoun the Inqueist of the said seruice, reseruand the lyfrent of the samin landis and thanedome to his said moder for hir lyftyme. And howsone he salbe sesit and retourit therintill, he sall infeft incontenent thereftir the said Marie Betoun with himself in conjunctfeftment, and to the langar levar of thame twa, and the aris maill lauchfullie to be gottin betuix thame, quhilkis failzeing to the said Alexanderis aris maill lauchfullie to be gottin of his body, quhilkis failzeing to his aris quhatsumevirr in the howss and manis of Balchragie, with the pertinentis, quhilkis is ane part of the said thanedome, gevand be yeir xvj chaldaris of victuall to be haldin of our soueranis Lord and Lady and their successouris, Reseruand alwayis the lyfrent of the samin to Dame Cristiane Keith, moder to the said Alexander, for all the dayis of hir lyftyme. And the said Alexander oblissis him and his aris to caus all and sindrie the fornamit landis respective abonewrittin to gyf yerlie and be worth to the [said[1]] Marie during hir lyftyme, and scho to be payit be the tennentis and occupyaris therof the victuallis and malis abonewritin particularlie; and quhat euer inlakis of the said yeirlie maill and dewitie rentalit as said is, the said Alexander and his aris bindis and oblissis thame to mak payment of the samin yerlie during hir lyftyme in maner foirsaid; And incais the saidis landis of Glassache salhappin to be redemit fra the said Alexander befoir the deceis of the said Marie for payment of the sowmis quhairvpoun the samin lyis in wadset, in that caiss the siluer quhairvpoun the samin ar wadset salbe consignit in the handis of the said Robert Betoun of Crech, to the effect the samyn siluer may

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be laid and wairit vpoun als mikle land of als greit auaill and proffet be yeir, and als weill haldin as the saidis landis of Glassach and the said Marie to be infeft in lyfrent or conjunctfe therintill in manner befoir hersit. For the quhilkis caussis our said soueranis Lord and Lady sall cause George, Erll of Huntlie, Lord Gordoun, Chancellar, etc., Archibald, Erll of Argill, Lord Campbell and Lorne, etc., James, Erll Bothwell, Lord Crechtoun, Halis, and Liddisdaill, etc.; James, Erll Murray, Lord Abernethy, etc.; Johne, Erll of Athoill, Lord Balwanyo, etc., to becum cautioneris, souertis and full dettouris conjunctlie, and takand burden vpoun thame, thair aris, executouris, and assignayis for the said Alexander Ogilby of Boyne, to freth, releif, and keip him, his aris, executouris, and assignayis, harmles and skaithles of the rycht of his marriage, single and dowbill auaill thereof, and proffetis that may follow thervpoun, quhilk pertenis or ony wayas may pertein to William, Lord Forbes, or ony his donatouris or assignayis therto: And quhatsumevir proffetis, sowmes of mony, vther commoditiis or awaillis quhilkis may be obtenit, be decreit of the saidis lordis of counsall or vthiruis, be the said Lord or his assignayis vpoun the said Alexander, his aris and assignayis or successouris, for the saidis marriage, single or dowbill awail therof, or quhat expenssis or inconuenientis that salhappin or may follow thervpoun, the saidis personis, cautioneris, and full dettouris abonewrittin, conjunctlie and seuirallie, sall releif the said Alexander therof, and sall refund and pay to him and his aris all sowmis, expenssis and interess that salhappin to be recouerit aganis the said Alexander thairvpoun, as salbe contenit in the decretis to be recouerit theranent; and ar content that letteris of horning or poynding be gevin aganis thame at the instance of the said Alexander for payment of the samin sowmis to him for his relief, without ony process of calling, liquidatioun, or vtheruiss, siklik as the saidis decretis war gevin aganis the saidis cautioneris, and that they war full dettouris for the samin. Quhilkis cautioneris conjunctlie consentis thairto be thir presentis, and surrogatis thame in the said Alexanderis place of the said marriage, releif and proffetis thairof; And attour the said Robert Betoun of Creich, fader to the said Marie, bindis and oblissis him and his aris to content and [pay[1]] to the said Alexander and his aris, the soume of Thre thowsand merkis in forther tocher guid with the said Marie at the termes following, viz., Twa Thowsand merkis at the completing of the said mariage, and the uther thowsand merkis in compleit payment of the said soume of Thre Thowsand merkis, within sex monethis nixt eftir the completing of the said mariage; And for suir payment therof Michell Balfour of Burlie[1] is becumin and becumis cautioner, souertie full dettour to the said Alexander, with the said Robert Betoun [of Creych[1]], conjunctlie and seuerallie. And for o[bserv]ing, keping, and fulfilling of the premissis, the said Robert Betoun, Marie his dochter, and Alexander Ogilby, partiis abo[ue writtin, our saidis soueranis Lord and Lady[1]] and personis becumin cautionaris, are content and consentis that the said Contract be actit and [registrat in[1]] the buikis of counsall and [haif the strenth, force, and effect of ane[1]] decreit of the Lordis thairof, with executoriallis of horning or poynding to be direct thairvpoun as efferis; and to that effect makis and constitutis maisteris Johne Spens [Thomas M'Calzeane[1]] and Robert Crychtoun, and ilk ane of thame, conjunctlie and seueralie, ther lauchfull procuratouris, to compeir befoir the saidis [lordis[1]], and in thair names to consent to the

[1] Supplied from the Register of Council and Session.

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regestring heirof in maner forsaid in communi forma Promittentes de Rato. In witnes of the quhilk thing [our saidis soueranis[1]] Lord and Lady, partiis forsaidis, souertiis and cautioners abouewritin, hes subscryuit thir presentis with thair handis as followis, day, yeir, and place foirsaidis [befor] thir witnesses:—

Marie R.
Henry R.
M. Bethune.
Boyne.
Hwntly.
Ar. Ergill.
Boithuille.
James Stewart.
Atholl.
Angus.

'xxi Maii 1566. Compeirit the Advocat for the King and Queen Crychton for the Erll Boithwel, Ergyle, Murray, Huntly, and Atholl, Thomas M'Calzean for Boyne, Crychton for *Agnes* (*sic*) Betoune and Creycht, and desyrit this to be registrat.

'Heir followis the King and Queenis Majesties writting direct to thair advocatis, subscryvit with thair handis, for registring of the said contract and oblissing tham to relief thair saidis cautiouneris.

'Rex et Regina Advocatis, it is our will, and we charge yow that ye compeir incontinent eftir the sight heirof before the lordis of Counsall and Session, and in our name and behalf consent to the regestring of ane Contract of Marriage betuix us, takand the burding on us, with consent of the King's grace, our spouse, with Robert Betoun of Creche, for our servitrix Mary Betoun, on that ane pairt, and Alexander Ogilby of Boyne, with consent of his freindis, on that vther pairt, of the dait the thrid day of Maii, the yeir of God, j^m v^clxvi, and to promise in our name before the saidis lordis verbo regio to relieve the cautiouneris containit in the said contract for thair partis sa far as we are oblist to do, conform to the tenor heirof, and that the saidis lordis interpone thair auctoritie thairto. Promittentes de rato, as ye will answer to us thereupon, keipand thir presentes for your warrantis. Subscryvit with our hand at Edinburgh, the saxtene day of May, and of our regns the first and xxiiij yeiris. Regnis. Sic sub Marie R., Henrie R.'

665. The Western Isles of Scotland (*circa* 1716).—Next to his *Dictionary* and *Rasselas* the *Tour to the Hebrides* is probably the best known of Dr. Johnson's works; the names at least of these three productions being familiar to hundreds who never remember the great lexicographer as the author of papers in the *Rambler* or of the *Lives of the Poets*. By many persons Dr. Johnson's *Tour*, written in 1774, is considered one of the earliest descriptive notices of the Scottish 'Western Isles'; but some sixty years previously a very full account of the Hebrides had been published by one 'M. Martin, Gent.,' which gives much information regarding these 'remote isles . . . which have never been described until now, either by a man who is a native of the country or who has travelled in them.' Is it heresy to whisper that this quaint

[1] Supplied from the Register of Council and Session.

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little volume, written at the beginning of the last century, is pleasanter reading than the ponderous utterances of Johnson's *Tour*? The earlier writer dedicates his work to that somewhat disregarded personage, 'Prince George of Denmark,' whom one scarcely recognises under the pompous list of titles which follow his name—'Generalissimo of all her Majesty's Forces, Lord High Admiral, Governor of all her Majesty's Plantations, etc.' The reason for this dedication is explained by the writer, who pleads that the 'distant isles' (of which he is presumably a native) 'have suffered hitherto for the want of a powerful and affectionate patron, and Providence seems to have given them a natural claim on your Royal Highness . . . for the islanders can now, without suspicion or infidelity to the Queen of England, pay their duty to a Danish Prince, to whose predecessors all the Islands formerly belonged.'

Though the writer speaks of his work as 'the record of his little travels,' it is, in fact, chiefly a plea for 'the improvement of the North Western Isles'; holding out manifold advantages to settlers therein; and appealing for State assistance to 'instruct the Islanders in agriculture . . . and develop a fishing trade.'

According to Mr. Martin, 'a Fishery' was set up in the Hebrides by a company of merchants under the auspices of Charles the First, but the undertaking 'miscarried during the Civil Wars'; and, though revived by Charles the Second, this monarch soon 'wanted money, and withdrew the aid he had formerly granted to the Fishery' which consequently failed.

To prove how admirably adapted these islands are for colonisation and civilisation from the mainland, and what 'a gold-mine . . . and source of advantage to the Government, and advance to the Revenue' might be found in developing the fishing trade, and even the agriculture of these islands, is what 'M. Martin, Gent.,' sets himself seriously to prove in his detailed description of the Isles and their inhabitants. Either the climate of the Hebrides has altered in a century or so, or Mr. Martin wrote in somewhat too glowing a style of the agricultural opportunities offered, in his day, by a soil which modern inhabitants of the Hebrides would scarcely describe as 'very fruitful'; but he probably does not exaggerate the advantages of the 'commodious and safe bays and harbours of the islands' for the development of a fishing trade. At the same time, it is doubtful if whales ever 'abounded' in the herring bays of Lewis quite after the manner described by the writer; who asserts that, in five years, over fifty large whales 'went ashore' near Loch Carway, 'and were mostly eaten by the common people, who find them nourishing food, and call it, in their language, sea-pork.'

The healthfulness of their climate, as proved by the longevity of the islanders, is noted by Johnson, and much insisted upon by Mr. Martin. Johnson also remarks on the apparent scarcity of invalids; but, when we read the earlier writer's account of the heroic 'remedies' practised upon 'those who said they were sick,' one must feel convinced that there could be no 'malingering' among the eighteenth century denizens of the Hebrides. Knowing what treatment was likely to be meted out to him by a local Esculapius, one can well believe that any sensible islander would be loth to acknowledge that he 'ailed anything' save under pressure of the direst necessity; the popular 'remedies' being oftentimes assuredly 'worse than the disease.'

'They cure jaundice in two ways,' writes Mr. Martin easily, 'the first

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is to lay the patient on his face, and pretend to examine the bones of his back; then they suddenly pour a pail of cold water on his back, and this often proves successful. A second cure they perform by taking the tongs and heating them red-hot in the fire, then pulling the clothes off the patient's back, he who holds the tongs touches him on the vertebrae upwards of the back, which makes him run furiously out of doors, supposing the hot iron is still at his back, until the pain is abated; the patient usually recovers soon after.'

In a mediæval collection of medical receipts it is noted that 'for melancholy . . . it is no small remedy to rub the patient with nettles'; and the Western Islanders seem to have believed in the efficacy of a similar 'rousing' mode of treatment. It is scarcely surprising to learn that 'lethargy and the vapours' are noted as among the diseases 'not known in Skye or the adjacent Isles.' 'A smith in the parish of Kilmartin' had obtained a great local repute for curing 'faintness of the spirits,' which he accomplished in the following manner: 'The patient, being laid on the anvil with his face uppermost, the smith takes a big hammer in both his hands, and making his face all grimace, he approaches his patient, and then, drawing his hammer from the ground, as if he designed to hit him his full strength on the forehead, he ends in a feint (else he would be sure to cure the patient of all diseases); but the smith, being accustomed to the performance, has a dexterity of managing his hammer with discretion; though at the same time he would do it so as to strike terror in the patient . . . they say this has always the desired effect.'

'Blood-letting' and blistering appear to have been as favourite remedies during the last century in remote Skye as in London or Edinburgh; but some few of the Hebridean prescriptions are more merciful. 'Wearing a belt of seal-skin' is mentioned as a remedy for sciatica, and 'washing the hands and feet with warm water' in which the 'hectic-stone' 'has been boiled' is reckoned a restorative. 'Drinking abundantly of aqua-vitæ' is not, however, the treatment one would expect to find recommended for 'the spotted fever.' Some 'remedies' are quite unquotable; but 'scarifying the heels with a lancet' is confidently prescribed 'if the feet are benumbed with the cold'; while a painful internal derangement is stated to be curable by the simple expedient of 'causing the patient to drink some cold water with a little oatmeal in it, and then hanging him up by the heels for a while.'

These and many kindred 'remedies' appear to have been part of the 'orthodox' medical pharmacopœa; and it is therefore not altogether surprising to learn that an 'illiterate empiric in Skye' had gained a great repute for his 'treatment of disease,' as his methods appear to have been so much milder and more merciful than those usually in vogue. 'Wearing a cap quilted with seeds of certain plants,' 'applying a decoction of herbs to the place affected,' etc., were the gentle prescriptions of this 'self-taught physician'; the number of whose patients, and his success in curing them, caused envious neighbours to accuse him of 'having formed a compact with the devil'; 'but,' adds Mr. Martin magnanimously, 'I have often conversed with him, and am fully satisfied that he used no unlawful arts to procure his skill.' The strange superstitions, the lingering relics of paganism, the firmly-held belief in 'second sight,' common in the Hebrides, are all dwelt upon at length by our author; whose boundless

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faith regarding the possession of the latter 'gift' by the Islanders throws Johnson's much ridiculed utterances on this subject quite into the shade.

Mr. Martin does not even think it worth while to waste much argument regarding the possibility of such a power existing; but, in as calm and business-like a manner as he enumerates the number of the islands themselves, proceeds to relate 'instances of the "second sight" in Irish, called "Taish."' This gift is asserted to be not invariably hereditary, to be distributed impartially to men, women, and children, sometimes even to descend unexpectedly upon persons hitherto exempt from its influence 'when the novice invariably falls into a swoon.' It is also common for the beholder of a vision to find the spectacle leaves his eyelids 'so drawn up, that he is obliged to draw them down with his fingers; or even to employ others to do this for him.' It would occupy too much space to attempt to quote half the 'authentic instances' of this kind of fore-shadowing of the future, which occupy thirty-five closely printed pages. Good as well as evil fortune is often prognosticated by the seer; and such trifles as the coming of unexpected guests, the travelling by an unwonted road, etc., foretold by the possessor of 'Taish.' Horses and cows are said to occasionally possess the gift of 'second sight'; which they betray, like Balaam's ass, by 'starting aside as if they beheld a vision in the way . . . or refusing to go forward unless led by another road.' The gift of 'Taish' was not, however, an altogether enviable one, 'its possessors are nearly always melancholy'; and one man in Skye became so wearied of his prophetic powers that he succeeded in ridding himself of them 'by wearing the plant called "Fuga Dæmonun" sewn in the neck of his coat . . . after which he saw no visions.' Aubrey, writing many years earlier, records how another possessor of this undesirable power convened a prayer-meeting of his friends to petition that the fatal gift might be taken from him, after which the seer 'became as other men'; and Johnson relates that, during his 'tour,' he heard of 'a second-sighted gentleman in the Highlands who complains of the terrors to which he is exposed.' This power of 'Taish' was local rather than personal, according to our historian, who relates that 'four men from the island of Skye, having gone to Barbadoes, stayed there fourteen years, during which time they never saw the 'second sight' they were wont to know in their own country; but, on their return home, the first night of their arrival they saw the second sight, as was told me by several of their acquaintance.'

Mr. Martin is troubled with no captious doubts regarding many of the superstitions current in the Hebrides. He describes the visits of the domestic 'Brownie' by whom 'not long since every family of considerable substance in the islands was haunted . . . this Brownie was a spirit who did various kinds of work . . . and they gave him offerings of the various products of the place . . . when they churned or brewed they poured some of the milk or wort through the hole of a stone called the Brownie's stone.'

The family Brownie of Sir Norman Macleod was even obliging enough to intermeddle in 'the game of tables, called, in Irish, "Falmermore,"' and, invisible to all the company save to the player whom he wished to assist, direct him by signs 'where to place his table men,' of course winning the game.

Differences had, however, begun to arise in some households between 'pious persons who read their Bibles' and their Brownies, the fairy hench-

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man objecting to this devout employment, notably in the case of 'a minister,' who 'continued notwithstanding to read his Bible and refused to give any more sacrifice to Brownie.' 'Once or twice' domestic arrangements, like brewing, went amiss in this and other pious families; after which 'all went on well, and Brownie got no sacrifice from them after that.'

It was customary, in Lewis, for a man to cross the river Barvas at dawn on May Day 'to prevent any female crossing it first . . . for that would hinder any salmon from coming into the river all the year . . . this observation, the inhabitants say, they had first from a foreign sailor who was shipwrecked on their coast, and by experience they have found it true.' Many are the local superstitions regarding wells; not alone of those whose waters are endowed with magical or medicinal powers, but of others which possess strange peculiarities, as 'the water from St. Cowsten's Well will never boil meat, though it be kept on the fire all day . . . the spring at Loch Carlvay will never whiten linen, though often tried.' The water from St. Andrew's Well, in the parish of Shadder, possesses a prophetic power; if some of this water be carried to a sick man's chamber, 'and a wooden dish set to float upon it, if this dish on the surface on the water turn softly sun-ways, the patient will recover, if otherwise, he will die.' There are legends of haunted glens, where the rash intruder, who enters them 'without making submission' to the invisible powers who possess these fastnesses, either dies 'or runs distracted, as lately happened to a woman.' There is a story of a cave in Skye whose depths a piper dared to attempt to explore; but, 'though the sound of his pipes was long heard in the distance, he never returned to give any account of his progress,' and apparently his neighbours never ventured to search for him.

There is a tradition that, if the members of a certain Scotch family venture to shoot deer on the mountains of the island of Rum, 'misfortune or death speedily overtakes them . . . so that none of this family will now offer to shoot the deer on these mountains.' No reason is given for this tradition. The superstitious beliefs of the fishing portion of the islanders are of course legion. To quarrel, especially to give a blow, while engaged in the herring fishing, will ensure the partial desertion of that quarter of the coast by the shoal of fish. To kill a sea-bird with a stone, or after evening prayers, is 'unlawful and brings misfortune' even in the case of professional fowlers. A boat's crew invariably 'walk the deasil' around it before embarking, to ensure good luck for their voyage. Fishers and fowlers, while engaged in their respective avocations, carefully avoid mentioning certain things 'by their common names . . . *i.e.* Visk, which, in the language of the natives, signifies water, they then call Burn; rock, which in their language is Creg, is then called Cruey (*i.e.* hard); shore, which is usually expressed by Claddach, must then be called Vah (*i.e.* a cave); slippery, expressed by Bog, must be called Soft; and many other words to this same purpose.'

It is curious to find rough fishers and fowlers adopting the linguistical caprices of the Euphuists of the sixteenth, or the 'Précieuses' of the seventeenth century. No fisherman will willingly carry sheep suet in his boat; and there is a local superstition that 'if any fisherman steal and eat anything belonging to his partner he will assuredly vomit it up . . . which they reckon a just judgment.'

'Hanging a he-goat to the mast' is mentioned as a spell once practised

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to procure a fair wind, 'but this custom has, of late, fallen out of use.' Mr. Martin has usually as easy a belief in 'mervayles' as Sir John Manderville himself; but even his faith questions the truth of two currently received Hebridean superstitions. Speaking of the legend of the 'barnacle goose' (half bird half plant), he cautiously remarks, 'I myself have never seen any with life in them on the tree, but the natives told me that they had often observed them move with the heat of the sun.' There was a tradition that, in one of the islands, the sexes must be separated at burial, the men being interred at St. Keith's and the women at St. Tarran's churchyard, otherwise 'the corpse would be found above ground in the morning.' Mr. Martin, who believed so many equally amazing statements, appears to have found this one too much for his credulity; so much so, that, finding argument of no avail, he 'procured' to have 'a poor man lately deceased' buried in the graveyard reserved for women, 'but, contrary to the ancient tradition, his corpse, after more than a year, is still in its grave, and like to remain there until the general resurrection. This instance has delivered the credulous natives from an unreasonable fancy.'

In most cases, however, the writer plays rather the part of a devout receiver of 'ancient traditions' than a questioner of the veracity of these local superstitions. He does not apparently doubt the truth of a statement that, if a dog drink of a certain spring in the island of Harris, 'the water dries up for a space . . . for this reason all who have occasion to resort there tie up their dogs that they may not drink . . . there is another well, called Dog's Well, of which dogs alone drink.' Another well, in the island of Eigg, possesses water which cures the *first* disease of any person who drinks it; but has the less pleasant property 'if a stranger lie by this well at night, it will procure him a deformity in some part of his body, but has no such effect on a native; this has been frequently experienced.'

Mr. Martin rather reluctantly admits that 'some heathenish and pagan customs' still linger in the islands, although he—apparently a sturdy Protestant himself—avers that 'these practices are chiefly found where the reformed religion has not prevailed'—many of the islands being inhabited nearly entirely by Romanists. Yet it was in some of the islands 'where the inhabitants were all Protestants, except one family' that, in despite of the efforts of the local ministers, open homage was long paid to a sea-god named Shony, who was prayed to by name, and 'complimented' by a cup of ale thrown into the sea on All-Hallows' Eve, with the words 'Shony, we give you this cup of ale, and we hope you 'll be so kind as to give us plenty of sea-ware, and enrich our ground during the coming year.' Thanks to the efforts of some 'ministers in Lewis . . . this ridiculous piece of superstition has been now abandoned,' but doubtless the fisher-folk long kept their old belief in Shony, and probably adopted some secret way of setting themselves straight with him. It is wonderful how tenaciously the old pagan customs, even the old pagan beliefs, linger in some countries among the uneducated. The author of *Etruscan Roman Remains* has shown how, in Italy, the old classic deities are still worshipped; the old pagan superstition held, even by the devout old crones who patter over their rosaries at a wayside shrine, or by the Tuscan lad who has attained to the dignity of the priesthood. The story of that profane Italian of the Middle Ages, who never passed the image of the Capitoline Jove without the whispered aspiration 'Think of me, sir, if you

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ever get your head above water again,' is paralleled by the acts of hundreds, who, professing a better and more enlightened creed, still adhere in heart to much of the teaching of their pagan forefathers.

'At least the islanders, I may truly say, excel in religion and virtue many thousands of others who have far greater advantages of daily improvement,' cries their zealous advocate; although he is obliged to allow that there are a few things done by his clients which he cannot altogether approve; still, in the main, he makes good his contention that 'virtue inhabits these isles.' The generosity, the hospitality, the 'honest and peaceable disposition' of the Hebrideans, he lauds with an unsparing pen; and laments that so many of them 'want employment,' and are obliged, in consequence, to migrate to the mainland. To induce settlers with capital to take up their residence in 'these Western Isles, which are of all others most capable of improvement by sea and land,' is the avowed aim of the writer of this little work. His arguments in favour of a State-aided establishment of 'Fisheries' have been noticed before; he now boldly asserts that, especially in Skye, 'the ground is naturally richer than in many parts of the Continent' (this prudent qualification might of course take in the Rock of Gibraltar or the Spanish sierras), and adds, 'if persons skilled in agriculture were sent from the Lowlands to each parish in the isles, they would soon enable the inhabitants to grow such a plenty of corn as would enable them to maintain all their idle people; many of which, for want of subsistence at home, are now forced to seek their livelihood in foreign countries to the great loss and dishonour of their native land.' It is curious to note how ancient and widely spread is the delusion that whenever a somewhat unproductive soil cannot support an augmenting population, 'the State,' or some other authority, should be invoked to aid, in place of adopting the natural remedy of the emigration of some of the surplus inhabitants. Mr. Martin waxes eloquent regarding the plenty and prosperity which would follow the 'better instruction' of the natives 'how to plant, inclose, and manure their ground, drain lakes, sow wheat, plant orchards, and such like'; cheerfully regardless of any drawbacks of soil and climate, or of the risks that the islanders might be as reluctant to adopt 'new-fangled ways,' as Sir Walter Scott has described the Zetlanders to be in similar circumstances. Readers of the *Pirate* will remember the reception which the benevolent efforts of that apostle of 'higher agriculture' Triptolemus Yellowly, met with at the hands of his rustic neighbours. At least the Hebridean agriculturist of the last century was not 'rack rented' by his landlord; for Mr. Martin speaks of 'hundreds of families of four or five persons a piece at least, who are maintained upon little farms for which they pay about 5s. sterling, one sheep, and a few pecks of corn per annum . . . and, by better cultivation these same farms could maintain many more inhabitants.' The sufficiency of a 'living wage' will, however, entirely depend upon the manner in which the wage-earner expects to live; and the simple habits of the islanders may explain how their farms enabled 'four or five persons' to be 'maintained' on a presumably (to judge from the rent) very small tract of ground. 'The generality of the natives eat but little flesh, only persons of distinction use it every day, or eat three times; all the rest eating but twice. Their ordinary diet is butter, cheese, milk, potatoes, cole-wort, and brochan, *i.e.* oatmeal and water boiled; the latter, taken with some bread, is the constant food of thousands of both sexes, yet they endure many fatigues by

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sea and land and are very healthful. As the poet saith: "Nature is satisfied with bread and water."' But the classic poet wrote in ages anterior to 'coal-strikes' and 'eight hours' bills, and knew not the aspirations of the 'working (?) man' of the end of the nineteenth century. 'A drink made of milk or whey . . . called oon (which in English signifies "froth") and which I judged preferable to chocolate,' is praised by Mr. Martin, also the 'usquebagh . . . which is aqua-vitæ four times distilled; and so potent that two tea-spoonfuls are a sufficient dose, if any man exceed this it would presently stop his breath and endanger his life.' According to the writer, drunkenness, like many other vices, was nearly unknown even among the inventors of this potent spirit, which, by his account, was chiefly used as a medicinal remedy in cases of sickness.

Spade culture was largely practised, even where a plough was at first employed to break the ground, 'digging yielding more profit than ploughing'—an observation endorsed by modern agriculturists. 'Sea-ware' is largely employed as manure. There are many curious superstitions noted about corn-growing. If corn land be manured with soot, any bread made of the wheat 'gives the jaundice to those who partake of it.' We have already seen what terrible 'remedies' (?) (literally 'by fire and water') were applied to sufferers from this complaint in the Hebrides; and it was doubtless therefore a much dreaded malady. 'Corn grown in land that was never tilled before occasions various disorders, as headache and vomiting, to those who eat bread or drink ale made from that corn.' There was a certain day in harvest 'on which the vulgar abstain from work; for there is an ancient tradition that, if they do their work then, the ridges will bleed.' The 'excellent parts and capacities' of the islanders and their 'great ignorance of very many vices,' is again and again insisted upon by the writer, and 'the objection that so many of them only speak Irish' is brushed aside as an obstacle to their 'employment, either by the setting up of manufacturies, or the fishing trade among them'; 'they would, especially the youth, readily learn English, which many of them in the considerable islands already well understand.' 'If any man be disposed to live a solitary life and withdraw from the noise of the world . . . if any family reduced to low circumstances have a mind to enjoy themselves at a cheap rate . . . let them retire to those islands, where they may have the products of sea and land cheaper, and live more securely among a more mild and tractable people than in any other part of the known world.'

'I shall not offer to assert there are gold and silver mines in the Western Isles,' says Mr. Martin, with ostentatious scrupulosity as to truth, 'but the natives affirm'—and here come in some seductive hints and suggestions of the finding of gold-dust in certain places, of possible silver and lead mines in others, and aptly timed recollections of the glories of the traditional gold mines of ancient Scotland, whose glittering 'fruit' made such an attractive 'dessert' at the banquet given by a Scottish monarch to an ill-bred Spanish envoy, who had bragged of the luscious 'fruits not to be met with in northern climates' which figured at the feasts of the King of Spain. King James took his revenge by causing a dish of gold 'bonnet pieces' (minted from the produce of the mines near Crawford Moor) to be added to the banquet, as specimens of the 'dessert fruits which were produced by the Scottish mountains.'

With all their admirable qualities, there existed here and there among the Hebrideans certain persons who were suspected of dealing in 'charms'

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and 'spells' for the purpose of conveying milk or ale from their neighbours' dairies and cellars to their own; 'some women likewise have an art to take away the milk of nurses.' Possessors of the 'evil eye' 'which affects children and cattle and causes mischance, and sometimes death,' were also to be found. 'But,' adds the writer, 'though I could name many persons believed to have this unhappy faculty, they are, at the same time, void of any evil design.' It is a widely spread superstition that the unlucky possessor of this 'evil eye' frequently does not intentionally work the mischance his glance occasions; Italian peasant superstition attributed this unfortunate faculty to Pope Pius the Ninth, and it is said that many of the lower orders, while devoutly kneeling for the Papal benediction on Easter Day, were secretly making the sign (with thumb and finger) which is believed by the Italian country-folk to avert the effect of the malevolent optic, never more dangerous than when its possessor designs to bless especially. Certainly 'happy fortunes' did not follow these royal ladies on whom Pope Pius bestowed the 'golden rose.'

It would be impossible, in the space of a single article, to enumerate half the quaint superstitions, strange customs, scraps of old-world knowledge, which fill up Mr. Martin's somewhat discursive pages. In his eagerness to do justice to his beloved islands and their inhabitants, the author often becomes as rambling in his style as any mediæval chronicler; and mixes up facts and fictions, statistics and superstitions, history and legends, in a somewhat bewildering, yet always entertaining manner. Small unconnected remarks are constantly thrust in amid graver details. For instance, in a chapter devoted (by its heading) to a dissertation regarding the healthfulness or the reverse of various descriptions of fish as articles of diet, the author interjects abruptly the apparently utterly irrelevant statement, 'there is a weaver in Portree that hath the faculty of erecting and letting fall his ears at pleasure, and opens and shuts his mouth at the same time.' No hint is given of any connection between this phenomenon and the advantages of a fish diet—the author merely interjects this remark, and resumes his former subject. The whole book would seem to be the work of a man who, like the monkish chronicler:

> 'Thought it wisdom for to witten (*i.e.* know)
> The state of the land, and have it written,'

and who roamed through the western and north-western islands of Scotland, note-book in hand, chronicling the results of his own personal observations, and also accepting, with a somewhat easy faith, any stories related to him in the course of his travels. As we have before remarked, one is inclined to surmise that Mr. Martin's own birth-place was in one of the 'isles' which he so lovingly describes, and to whose manifold 'advantages' he attempts to direct English attention—and English capital. Mr. Martin dwells at length upon the sacred glories of Iona, and fills pages with descriptions of the place itself, with legends connected with it, and of superstitions practised there by the inhabitants. Near the church of St. Ouram is a large stone 'concerning which it is said if any stretch his arm along it three times in the name of . . . etc., he will never err in steering a vessel.' There is also a legend of a family long resident in Iona, on whom, for some cause, St. Columba was asserted to have laid the curse 'that they should never exceed five in number,' the birth of a sixth child being invariably followed by the death of one of the existing

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quintette, and hence an event much dreaded by the household. 'I am assured this observation hath never failed,' adds Mr. Martin; 'and the family is now reduced to one poor man.' That many of the ancient 'holy isles' still retain a peculiar 'odour of sanctity' is confidently asserted by Mr. Martin, who remarks that many of the natives told him 'though they often prayed fervently at home . . . yet some of the remote Isles were places of inherent sanctity; and none ever landed there but he found himself more disposed to devotion there than anywhere else.'

Traces of the 'severe rule' of St. Columba (who, by the way, our author invariably entitles *Columbus*) which forbid women to land on some of the sacred islets, lingered at Bernera, where no stranger staying there is allowed to sleep under the same roof as his wife, 'suppose even Macneil of Barry (the owner of the place) and his lady should go thither, they would be obliged to conform to this ancient custom,' and find accommodation in separate domiciles. In Eigg, where the inhabitants were almost exclusively Romanists, they denied their Protestant neighbours the right of sepulchre in the islands.

Throughout the Hebrides there appears to have been a strong prejudice against burying on Friday, a superstition held by Romanists and Protestants alike.

It is to be feared that Mr. Martin's well-meant efforts for the 'Advancement of the Western Isles' met with but scanty success. The date at which this work was written is not given; but it was printed in 1716 for 'A. Bull at the Cross Keys and Bible at Cornhill,' and for three other publishers, without a hint that its 'Dedication' was to a 'Royal Highness' who had deceased some eight years previously, and whose consort, Queen Anne, had followed him to the grave in 1714. Did it take eight years for tidings of the death of Prince George of Denmark to penetrate as far as the 'Western Isles'? or had this little work lain as long in MS. waiting the convenience of the publishers?

In any case, we fear that George the First was not likely to be as moved by the 'recollection of the kings of Norway . . . to whom the islands formerly belonged,' as might have been the 'Danish Prince . . . on whom Providence seems to have given these islanders a natural claim.'

But at least the last century writer has collected a wealth of folklore traditions and old-world customs, which may be read with interest as giving a picture of old-world manners—probably now extinct, even in the remotest of the 'Western Isles.' LUCY HARDY.

666. CURIOUS TOMBSTONE.—The stone of which a sketch is given is placed in Tulliallan Wood about 1½ miles from Culross, and is said to mark the burial-place of some of the Bald family, who died of the plague. It has been suggested that the original inscription may have run thus:—'[Departed] THES · LYF [in the] VESITA[tioun of God] 1645.'

In the Kirk-Session Records of Culross, after an entry dated 10 Aug. 1645, is written in large hand, 'During this intermissione the plaige was havie upon our toune.' The Kirk-Session did not meet again till 7 Jan. 1646.

The family of Bald held a respectable position in Culross. ED.

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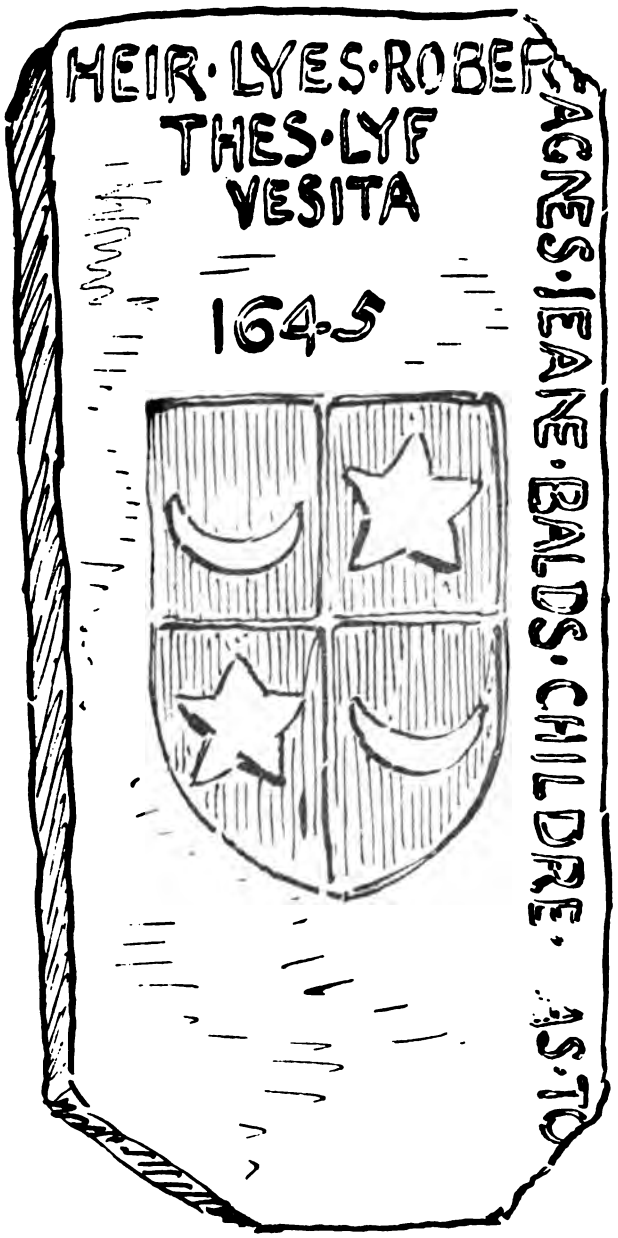

667. Account of Charles Bailly, Secretary to Queen Mary Stuart.—This account of Charles Bailly, and of his monument at La Hulpe near Brussels, appeared in the *Transactions of the Archæological Society of Brussels*, which were issued in January of the present year. It

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is from the pen of M. Paul Verhaegen, and for the translation we are indebted to Mrs. Phillimore of Grove Park, Chiswick. ED.

In the graveyard surrounding the parish church of La Hulpe (near Brussels) is a stone monument with an inscription which is gradualty becoming effaced.[1] It is formed of a cross erected on a wrought pedestal of the Renaissance style. On it is written 'Cy gist S^r Char. Bailley secrétaire de la Royne d'Ecosse, décapitée pour la foy Catholiq. qui trepassa le 27 Xbre 1624, age de 84.' What evidence have we of the authenticity of this inscription? Who is it that this monument commemorates? What was his part in the life of Mary Stuart? What is his connection with Belgium, more especially with La Hulpe? These are questions which we shall now discuss. This tombstone has undergone many changes. When M. Chevalier, priest of La Hulpe, entered on his duties about 1840, he noticed some sculptured stones used as steps to a well situated near the parish churchyard. He directed them to be removed, and having ascertained that they belonged to a monument, he placed them in the churchyard along the wall of the enclosure which separated it from the public square, where it may still be seen. Originally Bailly's tombstone was of a different appearance. According to the authors who, at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, collected the tombstone inscriptions of Brabant Wallon, it must have been a monument of great size, bearing a long inscription, with his armorial bearings, and of interest for giving his parentage.[2]

The inscription was as follows: 'Cy gist S^r Charle Bailly en son vivant, de la chambre, secre^re de la Regne d'Ecosse, décapitée en Angleterre pour la foy Catholique, et depuis comm^re de vivres du camp de Sa Ma^te qui trespassa en leage de 84 ans, le 27 Decembre 1624.'

'Et Damoyselle Democreta Sweerts sa femme qui trespassa en leage de 92 ans le 3 jour de Mars 1633. Lesquels ont esté par mariage 50 ans ensembles:

'Priez pour leurs ames
'Respice finem.'

The arms displayed those of eight families: Bailly, Lavün, Perotte, Rollin, Swerts, Appelterre, Dongodt, Pervys, in addition to the armorial bearings of the husband and wife.[3]

[1] See *The Illustrated London News*, 6th Sept. 1890, p. 99. Farlier et Wauters, *Géographie et Histoire des Communes Belges, Canton de Wavre, Commune de La Hulpe*, pp. 72, 73. V. Jourdain, *Dictionnaire Encyclopédique de Géographie Historique du Royaume de Belgique*, p. 500.

[2] Van Gestel, *Historia sacra et profana archiepiscopatus Mechliniensis* (La Haye, 1725), ii. p. 83. That author says, speaking of the tombstone of Bailly, 'sepulchrale monumentum.' We are unable to ascertain if this simple cross still exists.

[3] We give above the inscription copied by the painter Bettens, 17th May 1702 (manuscript No. 1573, fol. 2, fonds Goethals, *Bibliothèque Royale*). According to him the monument was a large stone, placed in the choir of the Church of La Hulpe, and showing the above-named coats of arms around the inscription we have transcribed. As we shall hereafter describe the greater part of these shields, it is enough now to point out those which are doubtful. Lavün used the coat of arms of the family of Prevost, as we shall show later, viz.: 'écartelé, 1 et 4 d'argent à la fasce de gueules, chargée de 3 merlettes d'argent, 2 et 3 échiqueté d'azur et argent sur le tout un chef d'or chargé d'une aigle issante de sable'; *Perotte* bore 'd'azur au chevron d'or chargé de 3 têtes d'aigle de sable languées de gueules et accompagné en pointe d'une tour d'or'; *Rollin* bore, 'd'azur à la fasce de gueules chargée de deux chevrons d'argent, accompagnée de 3 étoiles d'or, deux en chef et une en pointe.' Amongst the 4 coats of arms which appear to relate to Democrite Sweerts, the only one we have to describe is that of Pervys, viz.: 'de-

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The same authors are unanimous in stating that the monument described by them was in the Church of La Hulpe. As the existing tombstone is too small to have ever borne an inscription so long as the one we have just given, and as it has in no wise the style of monument placed inside churches, it is clear that it has replaced a more ancient and more important memorial destroyed by some means with which we are unacquainted. The representatives of the Bailly family, of whom we shall speak further on, must have erected a new tombstone outside the church in the graveyard and placed on it the present abridged inscription.[1]

Most fortunately other records have preserved the memory of Bailly and his wife. In the Church of Notre Dame au Sablon, Brussels, then a mere chapel belonging to the Corporation, existed a picture of considerable size, an account of which has been preserved by various heraldic manuscripts. Underneath was this inscription to the memory of Charles Bailly and wife, Democrite Sweerts, but leaving blank the date of their death. 'Cy devant gist Charles Bailly de la chambre de la Royne d'Ecosse Marie Stuart et commissaire aux vivres du camp de Sa Majeste qui trépassa le . . . et D^lle^ Democreta Sweerts sa femme qui tréspassa le . . . Priez Dieu pour leur ame.'[2]

As this work of art has great interest in relation to Bailly, we shall here note its principal points. This picture, in form a triptich, displayed on one of its leaves the execution of Mary Stuart, and on the other the portrait of Charles Bailly and his wife, with a scene in the distance, Charles Bailly put to torture. Along the cornice were eight little escutcheons. The niches in the centre when it was closed showed at equal distances large coats of arms, the owners of which were indicated under each coat of arms referred to.

They are as follows:—

'Blason arrondi vers le bas: de gueules à 3 fleurs de lis d'or, posées 2 et 1; au chef, d'or chargé d'uné aigle issante de sable.'

CHARLES BAILLY.

'Blason en losange parti, comme il est d'usage pour les femmes mariées: au 1^er^ les armes de Bailly, comme ci-dessus; au 2^e^ parti, émanché d'argent et de gueules.'

BAILLY—SWEERTS.

'Blason arrondi vers le bas et écartelé: 1 et 4 d'argent à la fasce de gueules chargée de 3 merlettes d'argent; 2 et 3 échiquette d'azur, et argent; sur le tout: un chef d'or or chargé d'une aigle issante de sable.'

ARNOULT—PREVOST.

'Blason en losange parti comme il est d'usage pour les femmes mariées:

gueules à 3 cornets d'argent.' Van Gestel's account gives some good drawings of these coats of arms, so that we are compelled to conclude that they are taken from the herald Bettens. Van Gestel's statement was repeated in *Le Grand Théâtre sacré du duché de Brabant*, edition de 1734, t. i. p. 885, and by a little work entitled *Le Guide fidèle, contenant la description fidèle du Brabant Wallon, Mayerie de La Hulpe*, p. 28. See also Manuscript 381, *Geslachte boek van Sweerts aux archives communales de Bruxelles*, and the Manuscript 783, p. 23, fonds Goethals, *Bibliothèque Royale.*

[1] Considering that the authors we have named wrote about the beginning of the 18th century, or derived their information from notes taken at that date, and that the style of the present tombstone disproves any modern repair, we can, without much hesitation, assign it to the early part of the 18th century.

[2] Epitaphier No. 231, p. 241, Bibliothèque du Ministère des affaires étrangères. Registre No. 1596, folio 6, fonds Goethals, Bibliothèque Royale.

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au 1er les armes d'Arnoult Prevost au 2e d'azur au chevron d'or chargé de 3 têtes d'aigle de sable, becquées de gueules, accompagné en pointe d'une tour d'or.'

(*To be continued.*)

668. HEIRSHIP GOODS OF A DUNFERMLINE BURGESS.—According to an old Scottish law, an heir succeeding to the heritable property of a prelate, baron, or burgess, was also entitled to receive a share of the moveable effects, called *heirship goods*, consisting of the best of certain articles, with the object of ensuring that he should not come into possession of a house and estate entirely dismantled. In the first MS. volume of Dunfermline Burgh Records (1488-52, fol. 209), under date 25th October 1522, there is a list of goods delivered by a relict to the brother of her deceased husband, and it is probable that this delivery was made in compliance with the law referred to. On the day mentioned an 'honest woman' (*proba mulier*), Marion Wallud, relict of the deceased John Wilson, produced to a notary public a document, written on paper, desiring that it should be read, copied, and published in form of a notarial instrument. This was accordingly done, with the result that there has been put on record the following very curious list of household gear and utensils:—'Imprimis, ane silver spoun, the best gounn, ane cot and ane jakat, ane dowblat, ane pair of hois, hat and bonat, belt and knyf and best sark. *Item*, ane burd clayth[1] with toualis and wilecot,[2] ane pair of schetis and nycht curch[3]; ane greit kyst, kame and mirrour. *Item*, ane pair of spurris, an suerd, ane fedder bed, ane wardour,[4] ane boster, cod and blankatis. *Item*, ane pres, ane haly water fat,[5] ane hors kame, ane langsadill,[6] a schouing horn, ane chair, ane stull, ane furm, ane quart of tyn, ane tyn pynt, ane chopyn and muchkyn of tyn, ane chanlar,[7] ane mortar, ane pestoll, ane pair of piper quernis, ane pot, ane pan, ane posnat,[8] ane pair of pot bullis,[9] ane tangis, a chymnay, a chargeour,[10] ane gardyn, an chafer, ane saltfat, ane goblet, ane plait, ane sausar, ane trincheour, ane disch, ane cunterfut, ane bassyn and lavar, ane cruk, ane speit, ane kettill, ane gus pan,[11] ane hand ax, ane ladill, ane ailcop, a cussing,[12] ane straik[13] bed, ane pair of woll kamys, ane kamenstok, ane eilcruk,[14] ane kettill, ane gillot[15] of twa yeir ald, a pair of brodikynnis,[16] ane sadill bridill with sterrup ledderis, ane graip, ane spynnyn quheill, ane laven tub, ane bakbred, ane girdill, ane sif,[17] ane bakyn claith, ane schuil, ane weschell amery,[18] ane compter burd,[19] ane maill schryn,[20] ane schryn in the bouth, a pantit claith, ane maskin fat,[21] ane woll creill, ane pair of woll scheris, ane Danskyn toll,[22] ane pair of musterstanes,[23] ane cummyn,[24] ane meit amry,[25] ane skep of stra, ane hud, ane brewyn stull, ane wey bank,[26] ane pair of ballantis,[26] ane

[1] Table-cloth. [2] An under waistcoat. [3] Nightcap.
[4] Bed covering. [5] Vessel for holy water.
[6] A long settle or wooden seat. [7] Candlestick.
[8] A small pan. [9] Pot handles. [10] Large dish.
[11] Pan large enough for stewing geese. [12] Cushion.
[13] Flax. [14] Crock, earthenware vessel.
[15] Young horse. [16] Buskins, half-boots. [17] Sieve.
[18] Vessel press. [19] Counter board. [20] Meal cask.
[21] Mashing vat. [22] Perhaps tow or rope imported from Dantzic.
[23] Stones for bruising mustard seed. [24] A ladle, skimmer.
[25] Meat press. [26] Beam and balances for weighing.

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middill bank and ballantis, and full trois pund, ane leddyn[1] stan, ane leddyn half stan, ane leddyn quarter stan, ane flesch barrell, ane lang burd, ane brest curch,[2] ane naipkyn.' After the list was read, Marion, the relict, handed over the articles to Alexander Wilson, brother of the deceased, who took delivery of the whole except a 'war amry'[3] for merchandise which he agreed to leave in the fore booth during her lifetime. The instrument concludes with the statement that these things were 'done in the forebooth of the tenement or lodging (*tementi sive hospice*[4]) of the said Marion between the third and fourth hour afternoon, in presence of honest, good, and discreet men, viz., Sir David Blak, chaplain, Thomas Hallud, James Stewart, Symon Carvour and William Boswell, with sundry others, witnesses to the premises, specially called and required.' R. R.

669. SUNDAY MARKETS.—It may not be uninteresting to present a few brief chronological notes on Sunday markets or fairs.

In Hessey's Bampton Lecture 'Sunday' it is stated that the Sabbath and the Lord's Day were quite different things, that they were kept as different till 500 A.D., and that the Lord's Day was not called the Christian Sabbath till the twelfth century. It is related of Queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm III., that she enforced the long neglected duty of observing the Christian Sabbath. James VI., it is well known, issued a proclamation allowing archery, dancing, and leaping on Sundays after service, and about the year 1633 the Bishops of Scotland, as in England, recommended sports on Sunday—even at the very close of the seventeenth century the mills of Leith used to go on Sundays. The places indicated in the following list are specially referred to in their Charters or otherwise as having Sunday markets, but they were by no means peculiar in this respect, as many towns had their fairs on a certain saint's day 'and the octaves of the same,' and there is no reason whatever to believe but that the eight days were consecutive.

1165. *Brechin.*—Charter by William the Lion to the Bishop and Culdees of the Church of Brechin, confirming a grant by David I. of a right of market on Sunday. 1321. Charter by Robert I., confirming a grant of a weekly market on Sunday. 1451. Charter by James II., authorising a weekly market every Sunday. 1466. Charter by James III., changing the weekly market from Sunday to Monday.

1273. *Aberdeen.*—Charter by Alexander III., granting an annual fair for fourteen days, from the Feast of Holy Trinity, *i.e.* the first Sunday after Whitsunday. 1319. Charter by Robert I., empowering the burgesses to hold a yearly fair from Low Sunday instead of from the Feast of Holy Trinity. 1574. Act of Privy Council, enjoining the magistrates *inter alia* to prohibit the keeping of Sunday markets.

1306. *Crail.*—Charter by King Robert I., confirming to the burgesses and community the privileges which they had previously enjoyed, including a power to have a free market on Sundays. 1582. It

[1] Leaden.
[2] Breast kerchief.
[3] Press or cabinet for holding wares.
[4] Inn (?).

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is recorded that this market was held at this date on Sundays. 1587. Act of Parliament, changing the weekly market from Sunday to Saturday, but this Act seems to have been ignored, for another Act was passed in 1607, changing the weekly market from Sunday to Friday.

1306-1329. *Seton.*—Charter by King Robert I., erecting the town into a free burgh, and with liberty to have a market on the Sabbath day.

1397. *Glasgow.*—Precept by Robert III., directing his Chancellor to issue a charter empowering the burgesses to keep their market day on Monday instead of Sunday.

1436-1460. *Leslie* (Fifeshire).—Charter by James II., erecting the town into a free burgh of barony, with power to have a weekly market on Sunday.

1450. *Strathaven.*—Charter by James II., erecting the town into a free burgh of barony with a weekly market on Sunday.

1490. *Culross.*—Charter by James IV. to the Abbot and Monastery of Culross, erecting Culross into a burgh of barony, with a weekly market on Sunday.

1491. *Carnwath.*—Charter of confirmation to Lord Somerville, authorising a market to be held on Sunday. 1590 (August), Lord Somerville cited before the General Assembly for holding a market on Sabbath. He appeared and pleaded an ancient custom and privilege granted to him and his predecessors by the Kings of Scotland and confirmed by James IV. and James V. Being threatened with the censure of the church, he agreed that no market should be held there any more on that day.

1526. *Edinburgh.*—Act of Parliament appointing a flesh market every Sunday, Monday, and Thursday.

1548-9. (Jan. 15) *Hamilton.*—Charter by Queen Mary erecting Hamilton into a royal burgh with a weekly market on Sunday and Saturday.

1569. Act of Privy Council renewed against markets which are still held on Sundays and in Kirkyards.

1581. *Dalkeith.*—Act of Parliament changing the weekly market from Sunday to Thursday.

1581. The General Assembly ordain punishment for magistrates slack in punishing those that by markets violate the Lord's holy day.

1587-8. (Jan. 10) *Tain.*—Charter by James VI. changing the weekly market from Sunday to Saturday.

1590. *Fortrose.*—Charter by James VI., confirming charter of 1455, giving the burgesses right to have two weekly market days, one on Monday, the other on the Sabbath day. 1592, James VI. ratifies a previous charter of date 1455 giving the inhabitants right to hold a weekly market on Saturday. 1661, Act of Parliament changing the weekly 'markets at Fortrose from the Sabbath day (which it treated as the Lord's Day)' to Tuesday.

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1591. *Inverness.*—Charter by James VI. authorising eight free fairs: (1) on Palm Sunday, etc.

1593. *Forfar.*—Act of Parliament changing the market day from Sunday to Friday.

1661. *Pittenweem.*—Act of Parliament changing the markets previously held on Sunday and Monday to Tuesday.

1672. *Elie.*—Act of Parliament authorising the weekly market to be changed from Sunday to Tuesday.

1696. (Nov. 23) *Elgin.*—The Magistrates of the burgh warded for not executing the Acts against holding markets on Sunday.

1705. *Anstruther Wester.*—Act of Parliament (vol. xi. 274 App. 95) changing the weekly market from Sabbath to Thursday.

1684-1715. Rev. Alexander Gelly, minister of Fordyce, is reported to have abolished a public market that by long usage had been held in the churchyard of Fordyce on the Lord's Day, having tossed away a bag of snuff exposed for sale, while recompensing the vendor. In 1632 wares were sold at Stow on Sabbath.

The preceding notes are mainly extracted from Sir James Marwick's *Markets and Fairs in Scotland*, and are presumably reliable, but it is well to remember that misunderstandings on this subject frequently arise from writers failing to observe that *Dies Sabbati* is Saturday, and in fact Saturday is still so designated in the Journals of the Houses of Parliament.

CULLEN. W. CRAMOND.

670. EXTRACTS FROM REGISTER OF MARRIAGES, ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GLASGOW—1758-1802—

1763. July 11. Thomas Broadbent, refiner of iron, and Agnes Fallows. Witnesses, Joab and Thomas Fallows, refiners of iron at Partick, they having been proclaimed in the Parishes of Barony and Muckairn

1767. Dec. 28. Collin M'Farquhar, printer in Edinburgh, and Jean Scruton, daughter to James Scruton, writing master in Glasgow.

1771. Oct. 28. Alexander Murray, Lieutenant of the 22d Regt. of Foot, and Isobel Wordie, daughter of John Wordie of Cambusbarron, Esqr.

1774. Jan. 28. John Stirling, only son to Sir Alex. Stirling of Glorat, and Gloryanah Stirling (late Folsome), daughter of Samuel Folsome of Stratford, in the Colony of Connecticut in North America. Witnesses, Jean Graham, vintner, at the Saracen's Head, and her father, John Leckie, aged 64 years, and in the presence of Sir Alexr. Stirling of Glorat and his Lady.

1774. March 28. Walter Corbet, Esq., at the Toll Cross, late of the Island of St. Vincents, and Janet Cunningham, lawful daughter of Collonel John Cunningham. Witness, James and Cunningham Corbet.

1778. June 11. William Chalmers, founder, and Margaret Dick, widow of Mr. Belton, residenters here.

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1778. Sept. 28. At Gairbraid, Gabriel Forrester, Ensign of the 60th or Royal American Regt., and Jean Hamilton, daughter of the deceased Robert Hamilton of Hamilton Hill. Witnesses, Robert Graham of Gairbraid, Benjamin Batton, Commissary Clerk of Glasgow, Jas. Shields and John Shanks, merchants in Glasgow.

1779. July 12. George Goldie, merchant in Edinburgh, and Mrs. Sophia M'Dowall alias Osborne, widow of the deceased Capt. Osborne, late in the Honorable the East India Company's service. Witnesses, Patrick Heron, Esq., of Heron, William Campbell, Writer to the Signet.

1782. July 9. Mention made of Mr. John Rowans, Episcopal Minister in Glasgow.

1783. Nov. 17. William Hamilton, Ensign in the late 88th Regt., and Mary Brown, daughter of Thomas Brown, Residt. in Glasgow. Witnesses, John Hamilton, Lieut. in the Navy, and Andrew Blackwood, Residt.

1785. At Tannochside, James Hamilton of Barns, Esqr., and Miss Eleanora Dunn, eldest daughter of John Dunn, Esqr., of Tannochside. Witnesses, John Dunn, Esq., A. Stewart, Lt. 1st Reg., Mrs. Margaret Joblin, Miss Judith Dunn, Miss Mary Leitch.

1787. Nov. 1. At Park, near Fushinnan, Renfrewshire, John Campbell of Strachur, and Helen Campbell, daughter to Mr. Mungo Campbell of the Island of Grenada. Witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell of Park, their two daughters, Captain Jas. Campbell, 4th (?) Regt., Alexr. Campbell, the bride's brother, her father, the said Mungo Campbell, etc.

1788. July 1. At Park, near Fushinnan, Donald Maclachlan, Esq., of that Ilk, and Susanna Campbell, daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq., of Park. Witnesses, George Murdoch, Esq., in Glasgow, formerly merchant and Provost there, Major James Campbell, Capt. 42 Regiment, the bride's father, mother, sister, and other ladies.

1788. Aug. 25. Anthony Strobach, glass engraver, and Sarah Davidson, residenter. Witnesses, Messrs. George Younger, merchant, Robert Miller, coppersmith, and Simon Sorge or Soreg (*sic*), clockmaker.

1789. Jan. 14. Mr. John Murray in the Parish of St. Ninian, Stirlingshire, and Miss Isabella Lindsay, second daughter to the deceased Mr. Hercules Lindsay, late Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow, and Cecilia Murray. Witnesses, Sir Wm. Murray of Polmais, Mr. Wm. Murray, cordiner at Edinr., Mrs. Oswald of Shieldhall.

1789. Dec. 16. Robert Chapman, printer here, and Elizabeth Rachell Porter, daughter of John George Porter, portrait painter. Witnesses, Alexander Duncan, printer, and David Thomas, portrait painter.

1790. Aug. 12. Mr. William Fife, Junr., merchant in Banff, and Ann M'Lachlan, daughter of Mr. John M'Lachlan, merchant in Glasgow, were married by Mr. James Franks.

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1792. March 14. Mr. William Clark and Miss Margaret Bauld, both of the Parish of Hamilton.

1793. July 1. At Hamilton, Campbell Douglas, Esq., and Agnes Marshall, daughter of Mr. Robert Marshall, sadler in Glasgow. Witnesses, Colin Douglas, Esq., of Mairn (?), Robt. Marshall.

1796. Feb. 1. At Lancefield, Mr. John Killean M'Nish, surgeon, and Miss Christian Kerr, both in the Barony parish. Witnesses, Mr. John M'Nish, his father, Mr. Dick of Glasgow, Mr. Hatton Bowman there, Mr. Johnston at Anderton.

1796. Feb. 27. His Excellency Robert Liston of Damhead, Esq., his Majesty's Ambassador to the Porte, and Henrietta Merchant, daughter to Nathaniel Merchant of the Island of Antigua. Witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, and Miss Thebeau.

1796. Nov. 16. At Cockney, parish of Old Kilpatrick and shire of Dumbarton, Ralph Anthony Ironside of Houghton le Spring, in the County of Durham, Esq., and Judith Dunn of Tannachside. Witnesses, John Hamilton, Esq., of Barns, James Jackson, Postmaster in Glasgow, and John Boyes, junr., of well holl.

1797. April 24. Mr. William Wilson, merchant, and Miss Elizabeth Susannah Lapsley, daughter of the deceased James Lapsley, Esq., of North Woodside. Witnesses, Mr. Thos. Buchanan, mercht., Mr. Jonathan Wilson, Tanner, and Mr. Jas. Norris, manufacturer.

1798. Sep. 30. Christopher Barker Bell, Surgeon of the 65th Regt., and Charlotte Montague Johnstone, daughter of Col. Boulter Johnstone of said Regt. Witnesses, the Col., his Lady, Mr. Marshal, barrack master.

1799. Aug. 13. Mr. Mathew Graham, farmer in the parish of Stirling, and Esther Mayo, residenter in Glasgow ('or Alloa,' in margin). Witnesses, Henry Fleming, Elizabeth Falconer.

1801. Sept. 6. Basil Montagu, Barrister at Law, of Gray's Inn, London, and Laura Rush, daughter of Sir William Rush of Wimbledon, Surrey. Witnesses, Revd. Wm. Routlege, 'my Colleague,' David Armstrong, clerk of the chapel, her father, mother, and sisters. Note (in margin). 'They arrived here on the 4th Sept. and set off on the 7th, on a Tour to Loch Lomond, and spent a month on a tour through the North of England.'

The Register closes 20th August 1802.

N.B.—Between 26th April 1758 and 20th August 1802 there are 138 Entries of Marriages of Soldiers, many of them English.

671. THE OLD SEALS OF STIRLING.—Mr. Fox-Davies, in his recently published *Book of Public Arms*, states (*voce* Stirling):—'The entry in Lyon Register is as follows: "The Royall Burgh of Striveling bears AZURE, ON A MOUND, OR BASEMENT, A CASTLE TRIPLE TOWERED WITHOUT WINDOWS ARGENT, MASONED SABLE, THE GATE CLOSED GULES, SURROUNDED WITH FOUR OAK TREES DISPOSED IN ORLE OF THE SECOND, THE INTERSTICES OF THE FIELD BEING SEMEE OF STARS OF SIX RAYS OF THE LAST.

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All surrounded with this Inscription CONTINET HOC IN SE NEMUS ET CASTRUM STRIVELINSE (signed) JAMES LORIMER, Interim Lyon Clerk.

'Lyon Office, Edinburgh, 25th April 1849.—There was presented, of this date, a distinct impression of the Common Seal of the Royal Burgh of Stirling, from which the above arms have now been herein recorded."'

So far all is clear save the date of the first given entry, which from its archaic diction appears earlier than 1849.

A difficulty, however, occurs as to what after all are the correct arms of the Burgh, or rather why one device was chosen and two others ignored.

The seal presented for inspection on 25th April 1849 is but one similar in size to, and certainly not of greater antiquity than, another seal which has been used as the Burgh Seal, on which is a bridge (see plate). This 'bridge' seal is now regarded as the Burgh seal proper, the

'Castle' seal being simply a reverse, used when the seal was affixed by a lace to a charter. The size of the Ancient Seal of Stirling—obverse. bridge; reverse, castle—is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter. The seal is composed of bronze or brass. There is also a smaller silver seal which was in use at the time of the Reformation, on which there is a wolf on a rock (see plate).

Stirling thus has three ancient seals. I trust that some expert will explain the nature of the wolf seal. I would now only add a few remarks on the two larger seals, and must acknowledge the assistance I have received from Mr. John Shearer, who takes a most intelligent interest in Stirling Antiquities.

Chalmers, the author of *Caledonia*, regards the bridge seal as the principal one, and believes that it commemorates the defence of Stirling Bridge.

In Laing's *Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals* he refers to the bridge seal as the town seal.

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Hector Boece gives the following:—

'That time on Forth thair wes ane brig of tree,
But[1] pend or pillar, upon trestis[2] hie
Quhair he that tyme ane mekle better brig
With pend and pillar of stane and lyme gart big,
Attouir the water in that time was set,
Of three kings quhairat the merchis met
Of Scotland, England, and of Britis als.
For mair effect that this thing was nocht fals,
Into the place quhairat the merchis met,
Upon the brig ane croce of stane tha set;
In Latin syne, quha lykis to rehers,
Upone the croce were gravin thir same vers:
Anglos, a Scotis separat, crux ista remotis;
Arma hic stant Bruti; stant Scoti hac sub cruce tuti.
Quhilk is to say in our language perqueir,[3]
Of Scot and Brit standis the armies heir,
And England als, upon this croce of stane,
Quhair metis now their merchis all ilkane.'

Though this does not bear directly on the 'bridge' seal, yet the motto on it bears a resemblance to the inscription on the Bridge Cross.

ED.

672. PALÆOLITHIC MAN IN SCOTLAND (ix. p. 167).—I am greatly indebted to 'W. J. H.' and Mr. A. Hutcheson for their courteous references to my former papers on this question, as I was certainly interested in the matter of their communications. They are both corroborative of my views to a generous extent, but I should like to reply to one or more views put forth by Mr. A. Hutcheson. He writes:—'that the supposition of intentional shaping of "felstone rocks" which Mr. Smith states composed the larger number of the stones he describes, ought to be received with caution.' With such a statement all must be ready to agree; I myself most heartily endorse it. But one or two assertions accompany this expression which seem to me to be matters of opinion rather than the result of investigation. It is for instance apparent only that trap-rock is, according to Mr. Hutcheson, 'characterised by a tendency to split up into irregular angular fragments.' Correctly speaking, there is no tendency in trap-rocks thus to split up—what is thus called a 'tendency' is a 'structure,' perfected in it ages ago. This *structure* is columnar or cuboidal, or prismatic, as the case may be, and only in rarer instances where the structure is prismatic and complicated is there any appearance even of this supposed tendency to split up. Where the structure is columnar, as at Giant's Causeway, or at Staffa, each individual item in a column—always large—is as amorphous, *i.e.* as much a compact unit, as a nodule of flint, or a mass of quartz-rock, and where cuboidal the same can be asserted. But even where a mass of trap is divisible into small angular fragments, even there, each item is amorphous, having its own easily determined prismatic facets, and could be worked upon with as much certainty of its not naturally splitting up any further, as a quartz crystal, or item of flint. This has been done in innumerable instances in neolithic times, in the fabrication of hatchets and hammers, and down to recent times all the world over. Mineralogists know which are naturally faceted surfaces in prismatic traps; and know-

[1] Without. [2] Beams. [3] Exactly.

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ing that they are thus often faceted, are compelled of their knowledge to be most careful. The circumstances of the Broughty-Ferry discovery differed from that at Dalmuir in the important feature of the occurrence and non-occurrence of the said trap-rock *in situ.* At the former place the hill rising to the north of the find was composed of the said trap. At Dalmuir, an out-crop of trap was not to be found within a mile or two of the site of the discovery; and, as excavation has since shown, it was underlain by a great thickness of boulder clay. This puts a very different phase upon the Dalmuir collection of split-up stones, not by any means *all* trap-rock; and the endless accumulation of splinters such as no traps, prismatic or otherwise ever naturally exhibited, and which occurred, not in the remains of the fire, but all about it, but mainly on the west side, and which can be attributed to no known physical agency. This 'workshop' accumulation was in no sense the result of splitting by fire, and certainly not prismatic in its general facies.

While it is freely admitted that the remains of the fire in both places must be taken as indicative of the agency of man, and in the case of Broughty-Ferry, the 'skelbs' of flint also to be of human origin as such, the extraordinary accumulation of split, and, as I have asserted, *shaped* stones, it is asserted ought to be received with caution. I have endorsed the necessity of caution, but not of such extreme quality as to give no value to unquestionably weighty evidence.

At Dalmuir neither 'skelbs' nor the least atom of flint was found. May we not therefore ask ourselves,—all the items of evidence, save the 'shaped' stones being admitted,—whether he who lighted and fed that Dalmuir fire of old, sat by his hearth, and split and splintered stones without any intention beyond an idle pleasure of doing so, after the manner of the whittling of sticks in America? Did he who lighted his fire with wood neither need nor conceive the necessity of choppers? Did he not, who built of his fire for a lengthened period of time, never need a sharp stone wherewith to skin or to cut up an animal? The art of kindling and maintaining a fire means many attainments in other directions. It means sociable habits, and more than probably some knowledge of cookery. Thus the things which naturally should be looked for in association with the said 'fire-place' are not so much weapons as *implements of domestic utility.* I found at Dalmuir a remarkable series of stones of just such kind as might thus naturally have been looked for; rough sections of stone masses, generally trap, but not always, like rough hatchet blades, with broad backs and sharp, often *hacked* edges; knives also, *i.e.* stones with still wonderfully sharp edges, and also broad backs, that would even now, had we no metal, well serve the purpose of skinning an animal, or dividing the flesh of the same. I found a variety of odd-shaped stones, that were, taken with the circumstance of their occurrence, of unquestionably artificial origin as to their forms; but it is not easy to define their every use; nor is such definition necessary. I also found several unquestionable weapons; not necessarily of the orthodox type, but such as would be as effective every whit as the most perfect of the typical forms. As is pointed out in the case of the 'Workshop' in Southern France, by 'W. J. H.' not so much were *weapons* found, as the tools used in their fabrication. In workshops of the present day, say a smithy, the tools and raw material are kept on the premises; the fabricated articles are made for use elsewhere.

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If I may take another of Mr. Hutcheson's assertions, viz., that 'Palæolithic implements are usually of flint, chert, quartz, argellite, etc.,' it is to be understood, presumably from what immediately follows this statement, that a certain type, that of M. de Perthes, the Somme Valley type, is that which is thus characterised, in which case the assertion is perfectly true; but in Britain and France, where these typical forms are found, they are almost invariably formed of flint and occasionally of chert; and *very rarely* of the two latter mentioned materials.

It so happens, as we all know, that the two first-named materials are almost entirely absent *in situ* from the North of England and from Scotland; therefore it were absurd to expect to find Palæolithic implements commonly (or even rarely) formed of either the one or the other in this country. Quartz and argellite (clay slate) are found in Scotland, but not everywhere. During the last twelve years I have found in Scotland several Palæolithic implements of quartz, of argellite, and in one case of Scotch agate, with excellent bulbs of percussion, and specimens formed of felstones of various textures.

It is beginning to be understood in England and in France that the *typical*, or as was (probably sarcastically) described at the last meeting of the British Association in Oxford, as the 'official form,' is indicative of the very latest phase of Palæolithic man's existence: and that we may look for other naturally less elaborated forms, that were the product of further removed generations of man. Such are to be found (often commonly) in England, and as I am convinced I have found in Scotland. Wider views, with patient investigation, will in a few years make clear to us the common evidences of Palæolithic man even in Wild Caledonia. I passed, in Glen Roy, several weeks since, through a crofter village, in which the cottages were thatched with peat, bracken fronds, with stripped bracken stalks, with straw, and in one case with slates. If we were to argue that the slated cottage only is an evidence of the crofter's existence, we are, if I may now advance dogmatically an opinion, exactly in the position of those who, with regard to Palæolithic man, accept only the typical forms of weapons as indicative of his quondam being. There are many phases of evidence, such as geological, geographical, mineralogical, physical, etc., which ought to be studied with the occurrence of man's relics. If these be ignored we shall never be able to read his wonderful, and, as I believe, broadly written history. I hope ere long to issue, in a little work now in hand, a set of illustrations of the Dalmuir specimens; and many of various finds in other parts of Scotland.

As to the age of the Dalmuir deposit, I am inclined to believe that I have, in suggesting the term *pre-palæolithic* for the relics, rather reversed their age, as suggested by their position. I have specimens from much older positions (geologically and geographically); they may be young for Palæolithic relics, but there was nothing in them to suggest their affinity with Neolithic times. Indeed, as I may hope to show, they occupy a position in the contour line of a valley of a period *much more ancient* than the present contour line of Strathclyde can lay claim to.

FREDERICK SMITH, Rector, St. Luke's, Glasgow.

673. OLD DUNDEE CHARTER.—The following interesting note appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser*:—'A very important document bearing upon the history of Dundee has just been unearthed from the myriads of

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historical manuscripts in the Record Office, London. When the late Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, published his volume on the "Charter Rolls" in 1837, he gave the transcription of a charter by King John of England granting certain liberties to "the burgesses of Earl David's burgh of Dundee," dated 26th October 1199. The historians of Dundee seem to have paid no attention to this document, although it carries back the history of the burgh for a century and a quarter earlier than the oldest charter preserved in the Town House. By patient research, and with not a little difficulty, Mr. A. C. Lamb has now traced up the charter to its present location; and he purposes inserting a facsimilie of the membrane in his forthcoming volume on *Dundee: its Quaint and Historic Buildings.* The terms of the document are peculiar. The phraseology confirms the statement that William the Lion gave Dundee to his brother David, Earl of Huntingdon, and it proves that the burgh had commercial relations with England at a date much earlier than is usually supposed. By the charter King John gives liberty to the burgesses to trade in any part of his dominions save the City of London, free of any toll or dues. The document is dated at Andelay, in Normandy, and was probably written at Chateau Gailliard, the castle which King John's brother, Richard Cœur-de-Lion, had built shortly before, and which still exists. The importance of this charter is made apparent when we remember that the king of England at that time was also Duke of Normandy, and the right conferred by it would extend to the ports and burghs of that part of France. It is probable that it was with the view of extending the commerce between Dundee and France that the charter was granted.'

674. THE REBELLION OF 1745-1746.—The following is a copy of a letter written from the upper part of Braemar, and found a few days ago among some letters of the date of the second Jacobite Rebellion. W.C.

'*August* 25, 1745.

'SIR,—We hear for certain there is a landing of French in the Clanranald's country among whom is the Pretender's eldest son and the Marquess of Athole. The numbers we know not. The Earl Marishall and young Glengary, with a considerable party of the French, was dayly expected and generally believed to have landed ere now with the rest of their associats. You heard no doubt of the two companys of our reid coats who were taken prisoners 'twixt Fort Augustus and Fort William. It is fact. I hapened to discourse a traveller that was present. Two or three were killed of them and a few wounded. They were Highlanders who attacked them, viz., Glengary, Keppale, Lochell, and Glenmorison men who have undoubtedly joined the French. As also to M'Leans, M'Leods, and a good many of the M'Kenzies. It's said severall more of the clans will join with vigor. Generall Cope left Stirling, came to Crieff, where he encamped and yesterday was to be at Blair Athole in his way north to oppose the French, etc.' He has only about 2000 men. We daily expect to be roused with fire and sword by the French and Highlanders, if we believe common report.—I am,' etc.

675. THE MACGREGOR FAMILY.—In the Museum at New York there is a silver shield, thus described:—'Engraved upon it is an oval shield, bearing the arms of Macgregor—Argent, an oak tree, in pale, surmounted

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by a sword, in bend dexter; in dexter chief point, an antique crown, with points; impaling "Argent, an inescutcheon gules, charged with a crescent of the first; around the inescutcheon is an orle of eight martlets;" ***name unknown.*** This oval shield is surrounded with a belt, whereon is the motto "Pro rege et grege," and a date, MCXLVII [I do not understand this unless D is left out, intending it for 1647]. On the top of the belt is an ***heraldic*** ducal coronet. Upon it rests a knight's helmet, with mantling, surrounded by the Macgregor crest—"A lion's head, crowned with a crown, with antique points." Over this is the motto, "Trioghail mo dhream." This oval shield is supported by two unicorns rampant, their feet resting upon a scroll, bearing the motto, "E'en do and spare not." Suspended from the oval shield is a small oval medallion, surrounded with rays or points; it bears "gules, a cross moline, or flory, argent."'

I will now explain why this shield appears in the New York Museum, and by whom it was placed there. It was taken from Scotland by a

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Macgregor, who changed his name to *Skinner*, and settled in America. The following account of him, his relations, and descendants, is derived from the Edinchip Papers, belonging to the late Sir John Macgregor Murray, Bart., who died in 1822; a letter from Lady Nugent to Lady Elizabeth Murray Macgregor; and Lady Robinson's *Recollections*. The first of the family that these people can refer to was a Macgregor, who was killed in battle, date not mentioned, whose son Viscount Dundee adopted, and educated him in his own family. This first-mentioned Macgregor had two sons, neither of whose Christian names are given. One son was the father of John Macgregor of Glencairnig (I suppose synonymous with Glencairnock and Glencarnoch), now represented by Sir Malcolm Macgregor of that ilk, Bart. The other son, who died on the field of battle, was supposed to have married, first, a Miss Skinner, a Yorkshire lady, and second, Lady Elizabeth Fanshawe.

His son was William Macgregor, who took arms on the Stuart side, and was wounded in 1715. Lady Robinson says that he, 'on the dispersion of the clan, with a son, left Scotland and went on the Continent, where he appeared in the suite of the Spanish ambassador.' He took the name of Skinner from some connection of his mother, who had relatives of the name in Banff. He went to Liverpool, where he was concealed by a Mr. Skinner. He then went to Philadelphia, but afterwards returned to England, for a time, in 1721, and took holy orders. He was appointed rector of Perth Amboyua, in New Jersey. He afterwards became a person of great distinction.

His real name of *Macgregor* was discovered by his family from his papers after death. He had part of a blood-stone ring which he had broken with the head of his clan, to show his identity. He married Elizabeth Gertrude, eldest daughter and coheir of the Right Honourable Stephen van Cortlandt, whose grandfather came from Holland, and was descended from the Dukes of Courland. He had large estates in America, being lord of the manors of Cortlandt and Yonkers. The issue of this marriage were five children, the eldest of whom, Cortlandt Skinner, was a general in the army. He afterwards became a lawyer, and was, for many years, Attorney-General and Speaker in the House of Assembly in New Jersey. He died in 1799, aged 71.

From him was descended Cortlandt George Macgregor, Esq., of Carisbrooke House, Isle of Wight, who married, in 1822, Christina, only daughter of Charles Grant, Esq., of Wester Elchies, and had fifteen children, of whom eleven were daughters!

Attorney-General Cortlandt Skinner had a sister Gertrude, who became Mrs. Parker. It was she who presented the silver Macgregor shield to the New York Museum.

In conclusion, I shall be obliged if any correspondent can answer the following queries:—To whom did the arms on this shield belong? To what branch of the Macgregors did the original owner belong? To what family did the impaled coat belong?

There are two distinct Histories of the Macgregors (which I have not seen), viz. *Historical Memoirs of Rob Roy and the Clan Macgregor*, by K. Macleay, Glasgow, 1881, and *Historical Notices of the Clan Gregor*, by Donald Gregory, 1831. W. D. Hoyle.

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676. ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY INTO SCOTLAND, 1629 (*continued from vol.* ix. *p.* 180).—

'Forgery is death with them, perjury the loss of their hand or ears, as the quality of the persons requireth. If a clerk do but miswrite anything it is death. Hereditaments descend, conquests purchases ascend, as from the son to the father, dower and conjunct fee, jointure is as in England, almost. The form of their writings are almost the same with ours, their dignities, wards, reliefs, and marriages as with us; but note the form of marriages, they are asked in the church as with us, the priest will appoint what company they shall have at church, but after marriage there will be continual feasting and mirth for some 4 or 5 days together, during all which time there will be presents offered to them, as all kinds of household stuff, feather beds, pots, pans, &c., and goods, as sheep, oxen, horses, kine, &c., often to the value of 500*l.* sterling, but according as the parson is more or less for offerings in the church they do not use. Men seldom change their servants; the gentlemen and knights, &c., usually do ride with trumpets. The last year, 1628, the Judges went circuits, but it is doubted whether they will hereafter do so or not. The Scotch nobility do dilapidate their estates and impoverish their own kingdom by frequenting the English Court, their trading is almost wholly with England, their wines excepted which they buy in France, custom free in regard of their old league with them. Their own chief commodities are grain, sheep, and runts, salt and coal, and of coal it is observed that there is none but between Trent in England and Tay in Scotland, which cometh from a great lough so called, and glideth by Perth and Dundee. Lough Nesse beside Murray-Land and the river which runneth from it is so fierce that it never freezeth and though I saw [ice] come out of another river into it yet it instantly thaweth and becometh water. That of Lough Mirton, Lough Lomond, the Deaf stone, and the Cleke geese is reported for truth as Holingshead writes it. There be at this time three of the greatest men in the kingdom papists and their eldest sons protestants, which is remarkable, *sc.* Argyll, Hamilton, and Huntley whose eldest son is esteemed the ablest man of body in the kingdom, and will familiarly go in the mountains after the deer 80 miles a day. But I am afraid I have digressed. The sheriffs be now most of them annually chosen, and the sheriff of Lothian this year, 1629, is my cousin Sir Lewis Lowther who was very glad to see me. He keepeth his court twice a week, in the afternoon, Wednesday and Friday in the outer court, at which time the 4 Lord Justices sit upon criminal matters in their own court, and their criminal offenders may have advocates to plead for their lives before the Judges. Over the Lords of the session be there 4 other lords of the Secret Council, which may sit and give their votes amongst them if they will, and they be but as spies over the rest to mark their doings, and inform the king of it. The general Justice which is through the Kingdom is by the conveners of justice at Quarter Sessions Commissioners when it pleaseth them, and sheriffs at their courts when they appoint them, but the Judges of the session bear such a hand over them as they will call in question almost every thing they do, let them do the best they can. When one is out of the Borders, and especially the further North-east is very safe travelling, safer than in England; and much civiller be they, and plainer English, yea better than at Edinburgh. Their tillage like ours they use much liming of

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their ground, and they plough their ground all in winter, and in the spring then only harroweth it and soweth it. Their mason and joiner work is as good if not better than in England, most of their wear is English cloth. They have very good meat, fish, flesh, and fowl great store, but dress it not well; in the South it is as dear as in the South of England, but in the North, about Dumbarton and thereabouts wondrous cheap, a goose for 4*d.*, and so proportionably of other things. Their drink is almost altogether ale and hot waters, and in the North most hot waters, wine is 6*d.* a quart, sack 1*s.* 1½*d.*

Now we will enter the town, in which there is but one street of note called the High Street, beginning at the Castle and going down to the Neitherbowe which is one of the bars or gates of the city, and strait on to the Abbey which is the King's Palace, but the street from the Netherbowe to the Abbey is called the Cannongate, the one side of which is a liberty of itself, the other side belongeth to Edinburgh, as Holborn one side to London the other to Westminster. They have a fine Towbeoth and prison in it, this street and the High Street are but one street called by strangers, the next street is Cowgate within the city as long as either of them but narrower, the rest but winds and closes some 2 yards broad. The Abbey is a very stately piece of work uniform, and a dainty neat chapel in it, with a pair of organs in it, and none else in the city, they being puritans. There be fine prisons of a great height, and fine hewn stone buildings. There be 5 churches, of which St. Giles' is chief because of the stately steeple, before Bowbells church in London, having in it one great bell which they do not ring but tolls at 10 o'clk at night, and 4 others. At Grey Friars their tombs be in the church-yard walls but none in the church, there is one hospital within the walls, another without, which Herret the King's jeweller at his decease gave money to build it. There is one college which King James founded, being governed by a primate and other sub-regents to read to the several years which follow here in order, there be 5 classes or seats in it, 1st of Humanity, the 2nd of Greek, 3rd of Logic, the 4th of Natural philosophy, the 5th of Mathematics, and Arist de calo (?). The 1st year of students be called scholars, the 2nd Semibijani, the 3rd Semibijani, the 4th bachelors, the next degree, Laureates or Masters of Arts, and no further, tutors they call pedagogues. We supped with Mr. Addamsonn, primate of the same on Thursday at night and much made on were we. There is one part of the college built by the Senate and people of Edinburgh, which is better than any part of the college beside, with this inscription. *Senatus populusque Edenburgensis has ædes Christo musisque struendas curarunt:* there are some 300 students in it, the primate is severe. At the end of every year they analyze their whole year's work, when they go out Laureats they repeat their last 4 years analyses and they then be their own tutors. There is a place which they call the Society of Brewers, where the beer and ale is brewed to serve the city and they be Englishmen, they called us into their butteries and made us drink gratis, there they have wondrous fair brewing vessels and a fair kiln. There is also the Custom house not far from St. Giles' church with 3 fair arched entrances, over it is the place where butter is sold. The town is governed by a Provost which is [in] nature of our mayor, they not having any in Scotland, by 4 bailiffs and 36 of his council, in nature of our aldermen, the mayor's brethren and other under officers; the bailiffs arrest, and the officers may also if the baliffs bid. There is

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an officer they call the Danegeld which disburseth money for the town before the bailiffs, they call him lord. At 4 o'clk in the morning and at 8 at night goeth a drum about the town and so in other boroughs, the nobles have to carry up the supper, a trumpet sounding. All their gentlemen be courteous and affable, but hosts and the country clowns be careless and unconscionable in their usage to strangers.

'On the 10 of November being Tuesday at 12 of the clock see we 3 heralds standing on the public cross which is in form of a turret but not garretted, and a wood beam standing up in the middle, the unicorn crowned on the top of it, there is a door up into it. These 3 heralds one after another did proclaim an edict concerning the papists of Scotland, reciting them by their names which get if possible, both before and after they proclaimed 3 trumpeters sounded, and so still they do if it be from the King or his council, but if some common proclamation not so in state. On this cross be all noble men hanged and headed, as about 9 years since, 1619 or thereabouts, the Earl of Orkney headed, his son hanged, and others, for the keeping a castle against the King being treason; on this cross be citations read, denunciations, and hornings denounced.

'On the 14th of November I went to Leeth whereof more before, crossed the Firth to Bruntelin, which is 7 miles from thence to beside the Leard of Dowhill, a Lincey, 8 miles, 2 miles before we came thither is the river of Ore, narrow but deep and fierce we rid it the height of the horse's mane and the fierceness of it turned the horse off his feet. From Dowhill to Geaney Priggle which parteth Fife and Kinross-shire one mile, from thence to Kinross at the West end of Lough Leven, a borough barony, 2 miles, it is a market town, the Lough Leven is 4 miles square, which is 16 miles about. So far is the land good, but here and there many high rocks and hills, in this lough is fish every day in the year gotten for store, none in Britain like, and consider the bigness of it, as also for fowl. The general kinds of fishes be these—the pikes of which many [be] as big as a man, eels, gelltoughes, chars, perches, camdowes, a kind of trout which have not scales, grey trouts, gelletough is the high char, sysbinge the she. There is a river they call the Leven running out of it 8 miles into the sea, and in it is salmons. In the midst of this lough is a castle of my Lord of Morton's, well fortified with good ordnance, the walls some 3 yards thick, a ship might sail in it, there [be] great store of almost all kinds of wild fowl, of wild geese there being continually seen 3000 or 4000, and swans many, the swans will not suffer any foreign swan to be with them, in stormy weather the old swans will carry the young ones on their wings off the water. King James desired to dwell in it, and did with the Queen only for his pleasure. The town of Kinross at the foot where I lodged on Saturday at night which is also my Lord of Morton's, he having another house there too that they dry them in their chimneys like red herrings (*sic*). It [is] governed by one bailliff, 2 officers, one church they have and a Tow-beoth, it is the head town of the shire, and that after which the shire is named, Robert Crenyam my host of this place, one of the elders of the church, told us he saw some 30 years since on a ship which was come from the East Indies shells which in that 3 years' space had grown to the ship have the forms of fowl in them, as in an egg. In Stirling, not far from the sea side some 15 miles there is a gentleman's estate much harmed by a strange outbreaking of the water on Christmas day in the

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afternoon, 1628, in a moss some 3 miles compass cast up and laid on good ground which hath spoiled the gentlemen that mossy ground now covering their arable so thick as to the tops of the trees; and the 3 miles compass out of which it was cast suddenly up became a great lough which before was a dry moss.

(*To be continued.*)

677. POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND SCOTS.—It is well to note the survival of the popular delusion that Scotland has been permanently and considerably influenced by her old alliances with France. Historical research shows that France utilised Scotland as a thorn in the flesh of England, and that she welcomed Scottish soldiers, recognising their courage and their hardihood. It also shows that Frenchmen regarded Scotland as a semi-barbarous country, with which little intercourse, commercial or social, could exist—very few Scottish families can trace French blood in their veins. Few of the French refugees of the sixteenth or of the eighteenth centuries were disposed to make their homes in Scotland, though both in England and Ireland the descendants of French Huguenots abound. The foreign trade of Scotland was with Holland, and with that country the social intercourse was for many centuries so close that Scottish names are almost as common in Northern Europe as Flemish and Danish names are common in Scotland. There is, however, a lingering fashion to claim cousinship with France. How this claim is regarded is shown by the reply of the distinguished writer M. Daudet who, on the occasion of his late visit to England, was interviewed for the *Glasgow Herald*. M. Daudet, like many of his compatriots in earlier days, evidently regarded Scotland as too cold a region for him to visit, but he spoke so pleasantly about her scenery and her writers, that the interviewer started the favourite fancy: 'Do you think there are any points of resemblance, nationally speaking, between the French and the Scots? You know it is often said they are much alike.' 'Well, I do not see any particular resemblance,' was the reply; 'the Scots and French were always good friends, because both were often at war with the English. I think the Irish people resemble the French a great deal more than the Scots do.' The reply was probably eminently unsatisfactory, and the conversation may be said to have ended in smoke, 'M. Daudet mentioning that smoking is falling off to a great extent among the better class youths in France.' The interviewer, when occasion offers, should put his question to some distinguished Flemish *littérateur*, and he might secure information which would prove instructive to his readers. ED.

678. OLD EDINBURGH REGISTER (*continued from vol.* ix. *p.* 174).—

Nov. 30. Johnne Sprot and Elizabeth Johnstoune.
" " Robart Hill, baxter, and Euphame Mitchell.
" " Patrick Dudgeon, wrycht, and Elspaith Levingstoun.
" " Johnne Machen, taillor, and Agnes blair.
Dec. 7. Johnne Courtes, m̃chant, and Maissie Stenhope.
" " Johnne broun, m̃chant, and Christiane broune.
" " John Gray, officer, and Agnes porteous.
" " Mr. Johnne Scharp and Christiane Ards (?).
" 21. Robert Dunbar, cuik, and Margaret Kirkcadie.
" " James fairservice and Margaret hunter.

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Dec. 28. Johnne craigie, officer, and Margaret Davidsone.
„ „ Johnne Diksone, fleschor, and Jonat broun.
„ „ David M'gregour and Katheren Graham.
Jan. 11. Robert Finlawsoune, fleschour, and Margaret Thomesonne.
„ 18. Johnne M'nache, m̃chant, and Isobell Speir.
„ „ Alex^r. hepburne, cordiner, and Elspaith swyntoun.
„ „ Manur (?) Andersone and Margaret brise.
„ „ George peirsone, stabler, and Jonet Moseman.
„ 25. Johnne Urguhard, cordiner, and Jonet fylder.
Feb. 1. Johnne clerk, taillour, and Marioune Dunaldsone.
„ „ Androw gourlay, sclatter, and Beatie Maschet.
„ „ Johnne finlawsone, Lorrimer, and Katheren Moseman.
„ „ Thomas buchanan and Margaret fineis.
„ „ Thomas Miller, indwellour, and Beatrix Symountoun.
„ „ William Knox, travellour, and Agnes bartilmo.
„ 8. James Ralstoun, schoolmaster, and Margaret tailefor.
„ 12. Robert pursell, m̃chant, and Marioun Lawrie.
„ „ Robert Dowgall, m̃chant, and Helene Dik.
„ „ James Somerveill, m̃chant, and Lilias porterfeild.
„ „ Johnne Nisbet, writter, and Jonat ballendyne.
„ 2?. Joseph Leomont, baxter, and Katheren broun.
„ „ Andro Hart, buikbinder, and Jonat Mytchelhie.
„ „ James Cathkin, skynner, and Jonet Mayne.
„ „ Johnne Stevinsonne, m̃chant, and Margaret Weir.
Mar. 1. James broun, m̃chant, and Elspaith Nasmyth.
„ „ George Lawsonne and Margaret Libbertoun.
„ „ Quintene Loue and Elizabeth achesonne.
„ „ Patrick nicoll, m̃chant, and Bessie rantoun.
„ 8. Johnne Alexander, m̃chant, and Margaret Smyth.
„ „ Mr. Alex^r Spittell and Jonat braidie.
„ 22. Patrik Adamesonne and Begis broun.
„ „ Alex^r clerk, m̃chant, and Marioun primros.
„ „ David broun, tallor, and Jonat Lyndsay.

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April 5. Robert balloche, messinger, and Agnes Lowrie.
„ 12. Johnne roger, masone, and Jonat dryburgh.
„ 19. Johnne Myller, m̃chant, and Margaret Sandilands.
„ „ Johnne Uddart, workman, and Agnes Woddell.
„ 26. Mr. David Aytoun, aicut (?), and Margaret boyd.
„ „ George rattray, tallour, and Jonat fischer.
„ „ Robert cokie, goldsmyth, and Jonat dawsonne.
May 3. Alex^r bathgat and Margaret Clappertoun.
„ „ Adame ray, m̃chant, and Katherene Moresonne.
„ „ Mr. Edward Merschell, writter, and Abigall Hamiltoune.
„ 10. Thomas Adamesonne, workman, and Christiane Watsonne.
„ 17. Johnne Dowgall, marchant, and Elspaith galbraith.
„ „ Johnne Symsonne, m̃chant, and Jonat Lokhart.
„ 24. William barklay, m̃chant, and Agnes balendyne.
„ 31. Paull edzer, marchant, and Jonatt Davesonne.
„ „ Niell gilmore, armorer, and Agnes annan.

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June 7. Alex^r Littiljohnne and Bessie heriot.
„ „ James M^cknab and Bessie boyll.
„ 14. James glen, workman, and Agnes clerk.
„ „ Alex^r Struthers, and Margaret philip.
„ „ Abacuih M^ckie and Agnes clerksonne.
„ „ Johnne pikken and Katharene Davidsonne.
„ „ Johnne Wauche, tallo^r, and Marioun Walker.
„ 21. Henrie zoung, baxter, and Jonat Walker.
„ „ Mr. Laurence M^cgill, advocat, and Jeane creichtoun.
„ „ Andro Watsonne, merchant, and Christiane tod.
„ „ William ballentyne, tallor, and Marioun galbraith.
„ 28. William rankene, tallo^r, and Issobell Lennox.
„ „ Adame cok, fleschour, and Bessie Wilkie.
„ „ Andro fithie, cordiner, and Jonat Norwall.
„ „ Rauffe pennie, travello^r, and Margaret Adamesonne.
„ „ Johnne spens, smyth, and Margaret forret.
„ „ Patrik cochrane, m̄chant, and Margaret cochrane.
„ „ Robert huntter, baxter, and helene huntter.
„ „ James Weill, m̄chant, and Katharene bankes.
„ „ Johnne dudgeon, wrycht, and Margaret Marschell.
„ „ Johnne Woddell and Margaret grahame.
July 5. Thomas smyth, tallour, and Margaret Macgregour.
„ „ William Knublo and Jonat arnot.
„ „ John burgon and Christiane patersonne.
„ „ Robert bell and Jonat huntter.
„ „ James burges and Margaret heron.
„ 12. Robert Andersonne and Agnes cruikschank.
„ „ Johnne gordon and agnes achesonne.
„ „ Johnne Makilmun, tallor, and Christiane Zoung.
„ 19. Roger herries, tallour, and Barbara inglis.
„ „ William frissel, taillour, and Katharere tait.
„ „ Johnne henrysonne and Elspaith Zoung.
„ „ Johnne bruce, armorer, and Margaret harper.
„ 26. James Diksonne, messinger, and Eufame zoung.
„ „ Robert Lowrie, tallour, and Issobell Monteith.
„ „ Henrie Mureheid and Margaret Wilsonne.
Aug. 2. Mr. James nicoll and Margaret robertsonne.
„ „ Quintene bradfute, m̄chant, and Barbara Neblo.
„ 9. Patrik small, writter, and Issobel coult.
„ „ Patrick thomesonne, browster, and Jonat robsonne.
„ „ James chapman and alesonne henrysonne.
„ „ Johnne cowan, cordiner, and Katharene park.
„ „ David Dowlgas, copmaker, and Agnes Dewar.
„ „ Robert Stoddart, armorer, and Agnes Henrysonne.
„ 16. Stevin wood, workman, and Marioun blak.
„ „ James Anenislie, m̄chant, and Issobell howesonne.
„ 23. Alex^r Mure, m̄chant, and Marioun Dykes.
„ „ Johnne Diksonne, tallo^r, and Margaret Henrysonne.
„ 30. Mr. Alexander Seatoun and Marioun Mawll.
„ „ Mr. James Huntter, minister, and Marioun aikman.
„ „ James broun, chirurgeon, and Katherine Knox.
„ „ John Hepburne, cordiner, and Margaret Kosche.

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Sept. 6. William Symountoun, sadler, and Katharine pollert.
„ „ Gabriell Higger, tallor, and Jonat pacok.
„ „ Robert christie, mchant, and Margaret Johnnestonn.
„ 13. Johnne pollert, wrycht, and Jeane M^c^gill.
„ „ William ellet, maltman, and Marioun ellet.
„ „ Hew Charters, marchant, and Elizabeth ramsay.
„ 20. Johnne gourlay, masonne, and Bessie Wilsonne.
„ „ Thomas baine, Loremeir, and alesonne ballendyne.
„ 27. Alex^r^ borthwik, marchant, and Elizabeth Darling.
Oct. 4. Thomas Smyth, mchant and Elizabeth ker.
„ „ Mr. Johnne pape, writter, and Marioun bassinden.
„ 11. Thomas andersonne, skinner, and Euphame pennicuk.
„ „ Archibald primrose, writter, and Katharine andrew.
„ 18. Thomas adingstoun, mchant, and Beatrix Woddell.
„ „ Robert traquair, mchant, and Margaret Dalmahoy.
„ „ William Mudie, wricht, and Marioun gibsonne.
„ „ Adame wilsoune, cordiner, and Helene reid.
„ 25. William arnot, skinner, and Helene forrest.
Nov. 1. Johnne M^c^calley, mchant, and Bessie burrell.
„ „ James robesonne and Elspuith fairie.
„ 8. Abrahame barker, baxter, and Euphame quhippo.
„ „ Clement Wardlaw, tallo^r^, and Jonet Lowrie.
„ „ Paull turnbull, baxter, and Marioun foster.
„ „ William M^c^cubene, mchant, and Christiane Cahoun.
„ 15. Thomas Zuill and Margaret tallour.
„ „ James Grahame, mchant, and Isobel Traquair.
„ „ Henrie fergusonne, mchant, and Jonat robesonne.
„ 22. Mathew tod, stabler, and Agnes Joncking.
„ „ Robert Gowdie, wricht, and Jonat Andersonne.
„ „ William beith, webster, and Katharene Somervell.
„ 29. Robert farthe, goldsmith, and Margaret craige.
„ „ Thomas myller, stabler, and Alesonne Henrysonne.
„ „ Johnne houstoun, tallor, and Katharene Thayne.
„ „ James Arnot, mrchant, and Magdalen Thomesonne.
„ „ Robert broun, browster, and Marioun Nevene.
„ „ James cowstoun, masonne, and Helene Kellie.
„ „ Peter aikman, baxter, and Marioun burehill.
„ „ Johnne frissell, wricht, and Marioun Lokart.
„ „ Richard broun, sadler, and Bessie broun.
Dec. 6. Johnne rankene, stabler, and Margaret hadden.
„ „ Gilbert Dick, mchant, and Alesonne forman.
„ „ William finlaysonne, mchant, and Margaret bog.
„ „ Johnne rychardsoune, cuttellor, and Bessie gilchrist.
„ „ Williame gibsonne, meilmaker, and Katharene Scot.
„ „ Andrew Arthour and Katharene andersonne.
„ 13. Thomas nicolsonne, mchant, and Marioun ramsay.
„ „ Alex^r^ pyot, writter, and Agnes Nemok.
„ „ Andrew stewart, maltā, and Bessie Mure.
„ „ Johnne binny, mchant, and Issobell horne.
„ 27. Archibald gleghorne, cordiner, and Margaret prestoun.
„ „ William wyllie, writter, and Marioun oustiane.
Jan. 3. Alex. Vaws, mchant, and Marioun porteous.

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Jan. 10. Edward Louche, skinner, and Ester Louche.
„ „ William innrie and Jonat orok.
„ „ Johnne robesonne and Margaret finlawsonne.
„ „ George Gardin, of Lowtoun, and Nicolas balfour.
„ 17. James strang and Elizabeth ker.
„ „ Robert Maxwell, writter, and Jonat thomesoune.
„ „ Robert gibsonne, writter, and Christiane wood.
„ „ Martene M^c^quharg, m̃chant, and Jonat M^c^mychaell.
„ 24. Johnne fortoun, tallo^r^, and Jonat Wallace.
„ „ Robert noteman, merchant, and flurishe Johnestoun.
„ 31. James Jack and Margaret Drysdaill.
Feb. 7. Andrew pudzeon, tallo^r^, and Jonat bowen.
„ 14. Johnne folkart, glasinwricht, and Jonat stratoun.
„ „ Robert nicoll, tallour, and Elizabeth grenelaw.
„ 21. William patersonne, m̃chant, and Jaquelene d'voucht.
„ „ Thomas Dromond Drymen and Marioun modrell.
„ 28. M^r^ Robert Lermount, advocat, and Margaret skene.
„ „ John grahame, baxter, and begie aitkin.
Mar. 14. William Machen, m̃chant, and Sara speir.
„ 21. George schaw, fischer, and bessie lambe.

(*To be continued.*)

679. 'ANE FUNERALL ELEGY VPON THE DEATH OF THAT FAMOWS, RELIGIOWS, AND EXCELLENT GENTILLWOMAN, ISOBELL CRAWFURD, SPOUS TO WILLIAM M'CULLOCH OF ARDWELL.

Leve ovir ye poets in your rustik styll,
and in the chaos of your confused vers
Do think it is a sacriledg to defyl,
and put ruid ryms vpon this sacred hears.
Desist I say your lyns for to put forth
least contrair your mynd ye may eclips her worth.
But if in such graive matter poets phraise
aucht in this subject graivlie to be vsed,
That in som measour her vertewis ye micht vrais,
and not the phaenix of her sex abuised,
Then let the muisis sueit theas sisters nyn
com offir vp their elegeis at her schryn,
Yea such as in boetia hes bein bred
and quho hes drunk of [the] helvetian well,
Yea such as with the auncients hes bein led,
and can the factis of many wortheis tell.
Such actours ar fitt for this worthy staidg
as is reput great poets in their aidg.
They that will do it must view pernassus hill,
as from the vulgar they had bein abstract
Yea into Helicon to dip their quill,
and with Milpomenie they must learn to act
For to poynt furth her funerall fattall storrie
quho now possessis her eternal glory
Within this hears their lyes this worthy treasour,
one of mor worth than gold of Ophir fund.

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Quhois vertewis great no human wit can measour,
better than that qwhich throw Havilah rund
In former tymes if schoe had bein on lyf
King Lemwells mother had chossen her for his wyff,
Me think I heir her freinds and nichtbours murn,
her children dear and her kynd husband roar,
If I micht say it even also Skyrburn,
and Anwith hakis such great lose doth deplor
Yea flowing Fleit weips furth his blubering tears
becaus schoe had not lastit Nestoris yearis,
And I myself into this poem must act
next to her husband and her children bound.
O crewell death in this thy mortall fact,
thow hes givin me an evir greiving wound,
Quhy sould I traffique with loftie poet pelf
non can her schew as schoe did schew herself
Her pietie evin from a suckling born,
her statlie persoun and her bewty rair,
Her charitie her vertewis her adorn,
so we may her with Dorcas weill compair.
Of her Ill ceas to speik quhat may be said
both quhen schoe wes a mothir and a maid.
Now Marie lyk schoe hes the cheifist chous,
and in the heavens schoe hes her cheif delyt,
Amangst the Sancts schoe greatlie doth rejoys
Sinc schoe went their the milkway is mor quhyt.
I doe concluid and sall say nothing mair,
saife that in her no vertewis wanting wer.
Pietas omnia vincit vivit post funera virtus.

A. C.'

The 'funerall elegy,' of which the above is a *verbatim* copy, was found by me while recently engaged in examining and arranging the contents of the Charter Chest of the ancient *Gallowegian* family of M'Culloch of Ardwall, belonging to Mrs. Christian M'Culloch-Jameson of Ardwall, wife of Andrew Jameson, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Perthshire. The subject of it is, as we have seen, Isobell Crawfurd, the wife of William M'Culloch of Ardwall, who flourished as proprietor of that estate more than two centuries ago. She was come of an Ayrshire family, being a daughter of Duncan Crawfurd of Nether Skeldoũn, who appears to have likewise owned the estate of Kerse, and other lands, in that county. If the Elegy is to be trusted, she was a lady possessed of many virtues, and greatly endeared to her family and friends. Her marriage with William M'Culloch of Ardwall took place in 1642, their contract of marriage being dated at *Maybole*, 1st November of that year. The precise time of Mrs. M'Culloch's death is at present unknown, but it appears from family papers that she was alive in the month of November 1661, and predeceased her husband, who died in October 1682. The composition of the elegy may therefore be assigned to a period some time between these two dates. As regards its authorship, the initial letters, A. C. affixed to it, when taken along with certain expressions used by the person who composed it, expressive of near relationship to the bereaved husband and

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children left behind, make it probable that he was a brother of the lady whose praises he so enthusiastically celebrates.

JAS. RONALDSON LYELL.

EDINBURGH, *Nov.* 1894.

680. THE EDINBURGH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—FACSIMILES OF EARLY SCOTTISH PRINTING.—We hear that this Society proposes to issue a series of Facsimiles illustrative of the History of Scottish Printing from its commencement in 1640, forming a full and reliable collection of Specimens for reference and comparative study. The Editorial Committee will consist of Messrs. E. Gordon Duff, T. Graves Law, J. P. Edmond, W. Cowan, H. G. Aldis, and the Secretary.

Of the earlier presses (beginning with Androw Myllar's French books) Facsimiles of both types and ornaments will be given, while the specimens from the later presses will consist chiefly of devices and ornaments characteristic of the particular printers.

The Series will consist of five or six Parts, each section being complete in itself and treating of a well-defined period or group of printers, and containing from fifteen to eighteen Facsimiles, with brief descriptive notices. The size will be that of Messrs. Dickson and Edmond's *Annals of Scottish Printing* (demy 4to), to which the Series will naturally form an illustrative supplement. The edition will consist of not more than 250 copies, which will be available for non-members after members have been supplied.

The first Part (1507-1520?) will include two Facsimiles of Androw Myllar's *Garlandia*, and two of his *Expositio Sequentiarum*; one of Violette's *Expositio Sequentiarum*, and two of his *Sarum Missal*; five specimens of Chepman and Myllar's work; four of the *Aberdeen Breviary* of Chepman; a page of a *Donatus* (by a printer not identified) in Aberdeen University Library; and two pages of the *Compassio B.V.M.* of John Story. The descriptions will be written by Mr. E. Gordon Duff.

The second Part (1530?-1581) will include examples of the work of Thomas Davidson, John Scot, and Lekprevik; and specimens of the later printers in their chronological order will follow.

We understand that Mr. Geo. P. Johnston, Hon. Secretary, 33 George Street, Edinburgh, will receive names of subscribers if sent not later than October 23, 1895, but the list will be closed whenever all the copies are bespoken.

681. INDEX SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.—In the quarterly part of the Index Society's publications for March there is the report of the Society for the past year, and there is an announcement which must be of interest to all interested in Scottish Genealogy. The announcement is in the following terms:—'Arrangements are also in progress with the object of issuing a section devoted to Scotland, and as soon as fifty new subscribers shall have joined, some of the calendars or documents relating to that country preserved in Edinburgh and elsewhere will be undertaken.' I trust that the Society may soon be able to carry the arrangements to a successful termination, and begin this much needed work. Scotland is said to be but poorly off in national records as compared with other countries, and those which exist are undoubtedly difficult of access. In

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many of the Sheriff Courts the papers are uncalendared, and in such confusion that a search for an old decree or process is a work of months, and such indices as this Society has been publishing would be a boon not only to genealogists, but to lawyers and all who may have to consult the records.

I trust the Society may be able to issue the Scottish Indices separately for those who may not care to take out the Indices of the English Records, and think there would not be much difficulty in getting sufficient subscribers to insure its success if the objects were brought before those likely to take an interest in such matters. The orthography of Scottish place-names would, however, require a Scottish transcriber.

The interest in such publications seems to be increasing, as is shown by the publication of such works as the abstracts of the Glasgow Protocol Books. J. M'G.

QUERIES.

CCXCVI. RAMSAY OF BRACKMONT, Co. FIFE.—George Ramsay of Brackmont married a daughter of Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, father of Lord Durie, the Clerk Register; their son,

John Ramsay of Brackmont married Margaret Bruce, 'granddaughter of Airth, and her mother, a daughter of Arnot of Capeldrew.'

They had an only child, Janet.

I also find David Ramsay of Brackmont married Grizel, daughter of Sir David Weemyss of Wemyss by his second wife, Mariot, daughter of John Towers of Inverleith.

Was this David Ramsay the father of the above-named George Ramsay, and can any further information be given concerning the family and their descent? 'G.'

CCXCVII. WEMYSS OF WEMYSS.—David Wemyss of Wemyss, living about the same time as the above Sir David Weemyss, is said to have 'married Lady Cecil Ruthven, daughter of William, 3rd Lord Ruthven, by Jean Haliburton, coheiress of Thomas, Lord Dirleton.'

Is this David Wemyss the Sir David mentioned above, or is it his son David of Strathardel, ancestor of Pitkennie? 'G.'

CCXCVIII. HALIBURTON OF DENHEAD.—John Lindsay of Wormiestone, about the end of the seventeenth century, married Margaret, daughter of George Haliburton of Denhead, Bishop of Aberdeen. Can you tell me who this George Haliburton married, and any further particulars of his descent? 'G.'

CCXCIX. FAMILY OF PILMORE.—Can any information be given about this family? 'G.'

CCC. OGILVIE OF INCHMARTIN.— —— Ogilvie, son of Archibald Ogilvie of Inchmartin, by Jane, daughter of Charles, 6th Earl of Lauderdale, is said to be representative of the Ogilvies of Boyne.

Can the name of the above son of Archibald Ogilvie be given, also whom he married, and his descent? And

CCCI. OGILVIE OF BOYNE.—Can any account be given of this family? 'G.'

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CCCII. SCHAW OF SAUCHIE.—(1) I find John Schaw of Sauchie, Comptroller to James IV., 1487.

Also John Schaw of Sauchie, married Ella, daughter of Adam Cosour of that Ilk, by daughter of Walter Foderingham of Fordell (by Elizabeth Sandilands, who died in 1490).

Were these the same person?

(2) Alexander Schaw of Sauchie in 1523 gave the lands of Greenock to John, the eldest son of his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Cunninghame of Glencarnock. Also

John Schaw of Greenock and Sauchie, created a Baronet, 1687, was son of James Schaw of Greenock (and Margaret Montgomery, his wife), son of John Schaw of Greenock and Elizabeth Cunninghame.

Can this John Schaw and Elizabeth Cunninghame be meant for the Alexander whose son John was first of Greenock, or is it John first of Greenock himself?

(3) I also find that 'on the death of George Schaw of Sauchie without heirs, in 1615, Sauchie descended to the family of Greenock.'

Also, in 1615, Sir Alexander Schaw of Sauchie, Hallie, and Greenock, married Helen, daughter of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan. This Sir Alexander is said to have had a son, Sir David.

Were these of the family of Sauchie or of Greenock? And, if the latter, how were they related to John, first of Greenock?

(4) In two different accounts I find that—

i. John, son of Schaw of Sauchie, had a son Patrick, who in 1596 was minister of Selkirk, and died 1646.

The above Patrick had a son John who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh.

His eldest son John was minister of Selkirk in 1634, and died 1698, designed of Hellinshaw, he married Anna Murray.

His second son was Gideon, who had a son William served heir 1692 to his father Gideon and grandfather John, minister of Selkirk, whose daughter Jean married John Pringle of Fogo.

ii. The second account says:—

Alexander Schaw had a son James, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Mungo (?) Murray of Auchtertyre.

His second son John married Anne, daughter of Sir *James* Murray of Philiphaugh.

His son Patrick was 'the first Protestant minister who went to Selkirk,' his daughter Jane married John Pringle of Fogo, heir of Whytebank.

Gideon, son (of Patrick) designed of Laureston, married Mary, daughter of Alexander Cunninghame of Enterkine.

His son William married Janet, daughter of Nichol Hardy.

His son Gideon of Lauriston married Ann, daughter of Robert Rutherfurd of Bowland.

Can any of your readers inform me which of these accounts is correct? And as to whether this family of Schaw was a cadet of Sauchie or of Greenock? The dates of the first account appear to point to their having branched off *before* the line of

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Sauchie became extinct. But the second account appears to derive it from the Greenock family after their accession to Sauchie. 'G.'

N.B.—As the querist lives in New Zealand and has no access to the books of reference available in Scotland, it is requested that Scottish readers will kindly assist him.—ED.

REPLIES TO QUERIES

CCLI.—RHYMER.—Thomas of Ercildoun, son and heir of Thomas Rymour of Ercildoun, in 1294 grants all his lands with all his belongings, to the Monastery of Soutra: see 1892, Rev. Jas. Hunter, *Fala and Soutra*, 36; also 1881, Russell, *Haigs of Bemersyde*, 72.

Johan Rymour del counte de Berewyk signs the Ragman Roll in 1296.

The Rev. Hew Scott, in *Fasti Eccles. Scot.* iv. 412-3, gives a short biography of the Rev. Henry Rymore, A.M., who graduated at St. Andrews University in 1633, was admitted minister of Carnbee in Fife, April 24th, 1644, and presented by Charles I., on 25th January following. In November 1649, he was refused permission to accept a call to Duns, Berwickshire. In July 1650, he paid j^{c} li. towards raising a regiment of horse. After the Restoration, he was suspended, 27th October 1663, and was deposed in 1664, for not submitting to Episcopacy.

'*5th April* 1664: Mr. Hary Rymor at Carnbie, and Mr. George Baverich at Carnok, having been at the last Synod suspendit from their ministry, according to the law, and no application being made by them to the Lord Archbishop or Synod, the Lord Archbishop and Synod judging the law clear, as also their contravention to the same, do depose them from the function of the holy ministry.' (1837, *Selections from the Minutes of the Synod of Fife*, 1611-1687).

Mr. Rymour was restored to his charge in 1689, but resigned it in 1693, and died in Edinburgh, October 17th, 1694, aged about eighty-two. His wife's name was Pitcairn, probably a sister of Alex. Pitcairn of Kilmux Wester. In the *Diary of Mr. John Lamont*, 1649-1671 (1830), under date of August 4th, 1664, he says, '—— Pitcairne, Mr. Hary Raymowrs wife, leate minister of Carnbie in Fyfe, depairted out of this life att Carnebie, and was interred att the said church the 8 of Aug., in the day tyme.'

They had two sons, John, and David, who had sasine of an annual rent of xl li. with his father from the lands of Caskieberan, near Dunfermline, in February 1668; and one daughter Mary, who with her father had another of j^{c}xii. li. from the lands of Kinnaird and West Blair (in the parish of Cleish, Kinross-shire, in January 1671.

The Rev. James Rymer was probably Regent of the old College of St. Andrews. Lamont says, July 22nd, 1665: 'The magistrands were lawriatt att St. Androws by . . . Mr. James Raymowr in the Old Colledge.' He was translated from Forgan meeting-house to St. Andrews in 1689, and died before 28th April 1697. He married Anna Moncrieffe, and left four daughters.

At viii. 187, *Scot. Antiq.*, D. W. K. mentions the Rhymer's

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Glen, but does not say that it was so named by Sir Walter Scott. In his *Familiar Letters*, I. xii. 387, Scott writes to John Richardson, from Abbotsford, December 23rd, 1816:—

'I have enlarged my dominions here not greatly in extent, but infinitely in point of beauty, as my boundary is now a strange secluded ravine full of old thorn trees, hazels, guelder roses, willows, and so forth, with a dashing rivulet, and certain large stones which in England your cocknies would call rocks. I call it the Rhymer's Glen, as it makes part of the scene where Thomas the Rhymer is said to have met the Queen of the Fairies. Vulgarly it is called Dick's Cleugh—a fico for the phrase. FESS CHECQUY.

CCLXIV. ST. CLAIR.—Mr. Rowland St. Clair wishes for indications of Notices relating to the above family in the Scottish and English Record Works, the Dipl. Norvegicum and Index to Vatican Records. There is only one volume out of the latter, notices from which I send you, also the indications of the family out of Bain's *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, 4 vols. The numbers are Bain's number of document, the dates given are in brackets.

CALENDAR OF PAPAL REGISTERS. PAPAL LETTERS. Vol. I. Published Sept. 1893. Edited by W. H. BLISS, B.C.L.

P. 526 (1291, 10 Kal. Mar.).—Dispensation to Master John de Sancto Claro, clerk of the diocese of Canterbury, already dispensed by Nicholas III., on account of illegitimacy, so as to be ordained and hold a benefice with cure of souls, to be promoted on condition of residence.

P. 529 (1291, 4 Non. Mar.).—Commission and Mandate to the Bishop of London (Richard de Gravesend) to grant a dispensation to Master John de Sancto Claro, rector of Fulcham or Folcham in his diocese, to hold an additional benefice with cure of souls.

P. 594.—Mandante to the Bishops of Tusculum and London, and the Abbot of St. Edmunds, not to permit Master John de Sancto Claro, canon of London, skilled in the law, advocate and chaplain of Gentile Cardinal of St. Martin's in montibus, to be molested by the Archbishop of Canterbury (John Peckham), or his officials, in his mission regarding places and persons in England immediately subject to the Apostolic See, and principally St. Augustine's, Canterbury. The Archbishop having publicly shown himself hostile to him, and on his asking leave to go to Rome, having told him he would deal with him so that the whole realm should speak of it, Master John applied to the Pope for protection.

BAIN'S CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SCOTLAND.

Vol. I.

St. Clair (Saynclair, Scincler), Alan de, takes oath with others that they did not send people to waste the Kings of England's land (1244 c.), 2672.

—— Ralph de, Warants for 40 marks, knights fees. (Query

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whether his father was seized in them when he took the garb of religion?)
St. Clair. William de, Warant for 20 marks seizin of his lands of Stapeltoun (1195-6), 240.
—— William de, Essex and Hertfordshire, renders his account for scutage of the army of Normandy, 30 s. for each, 60 s., 260.
—— Robert de, teste to Inspeximus by the King of a charter of Alexander, son of the King of Scots (Sep. 20, 1261), 2276.
—— Robert de, Inquisition before (Octo. 18, 1264), 2368.

Vol. II.

—— The Honour of, 1948.
—— Alexander de, prisoner, 742, 873.
—— Amicia, widow of W. de, protection, 1104.
—— Gregorie de, of Berwickshire (homage), p. 203, seal app. III., 576.
—— Sir Henry de, prisoner in England, pp. 177-901, to be exchanged for Sir William Fitz Warin, 1062; to be taken from Gloucester to York, 1077; expenses, 1085, 1095; Sheriff of Lanark (Sep. 1305), 1691 (3); mainprise by (and others) for the Bishop of St. Andrews, 1788.
—— (Seincler), John de, of Hirmanstone (fealty), 763; (homage), p. 194.
—— John de, of Berwickshire (homage), 198; seal, app. III. 279.
—— John de, junior, 824; (2) his lands in Berwickshire restored, 832.
—— Reginald de, prisoner, 177, 985, 1099, 1158, 1326, 1610, delivered to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, *ib.*
—— Robert de (*temp.* Alex. II.), 1606 (5).
—— Sir William de, guardian of the Prince of Scotland, 156, 204; seal, Pl. II. 11.
—— William de, to take fealties in Galloway (1291), p. 124; attests release of King John to Edward I., 658; his seal, *ib.*; attests King John's homage, 660.
—— Master William de, prisoner, p. 177, 938; escapes from Gloucester castle, 359.

Vol. III.

St. Clair (Sencler), Sir Henry de, ordered to aid against Bruce (Sep. 1307), 15; asked to obey the Earl of Richmond as warder, 29; intercedes for Sir Patrick de Graham in prison (1308), 62; receives wine (Sep. 1309), 121; discharged of mainprise for Malis, Earl of Strathern, 118; he and Alicia his wife forfeit third of barony of Rosselyn, p. 335; forfeited his widow Alicia's dower in Rosslyn, etc., given to Geoffery Moubray (10 Sep. 1336), p. 382.
—— John de, his baronies of Cousland, Rosselyn and Pentland given in custody to Geoffry de Moubray (28 Jan. 1335-36), p. 332.
—— William de, juror on inquisition of patriots forfeited lands in Lothian (Feb. 1311-12), 245.

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St. Clair, William de, Esq., Berwick (1312), p. 396; his homage, p. 415.
—— Master William de, lately prebendary of Dunblane (July 1319), 655.

Vol. IV.

—— (Sancto Claro), Alexander de, prisoner, Windsor (1296) 1768.
—— George, safe conduct to the Scottish hostages (May 1424), 961.
—— Sir Henry, sends the King passing by Pentland a falcon gentil (Aug. 1303-4), p. 480.
—— J. de, receives 100 s. for Earl of Dunbar at Glasgow (22 Aug. 1301), p. 455.
—— Sir John, of Scotland, goes on pilgrimage abroad (Oct. 1395), 469.
—— (Seyntclere), John, brother of Henry, Earl of Orkney, safe conduct to England for six weeks (19 Aug. 1407), 700; protection as a hostage till the Earl returns to custody (13 Sep.), 703; safe conduct to England till Midsummer (27 April 1408), 758; King James asks a safe conduct for him for a year (1415), 872.
—— Sir John, of Dridane, knight, master of spicery, witnesses Queen Margaret's seisin in shire and castle of Stirling (30 May 1503) 1712.
—— Thomas, safe conduct for ten months between Scotland and England (Aug. 1445), 1179.
—— Sir William de, prisoner in the Tower (1296), 1768.
—— William, asks safe conduct between England and Scotland till 1st Aug. (June 1407), 680.
—— William, brother of Earl of Orkney, safe conduct to England for six weeks (Aug. 19, 1407), 700.
—— Sir William, safe conduct to England and back (Sep. 1405), p. 404; a hostage for Earl of Douglas (Sep. 1405), 707.
—— Sir William, lord of Herdmonston has safe conduct till Pentecost (March 1407), 729; Lord of Hyrdmaston, hostage for Earl of Douglas, safe conduct till Midsummer (May 1407), 736.
—— William, lord conservator of truce (14 Aug. 1451), 1239.

HENRY A. RYE.

CCXCI. PRIMROSE.—The following entries occur in 'The Masterton Papers' (*Miscellany* of the Scot. Hist. Soc.): '1704, June 18, old Adam Primrose in Geilhome dyed' (p. 480). '1707, April 30, Adam Primrose wife at Gelum dyed' (p. 482). She must have been the widow of 'Old Adam,' and probably Janet Vaunane his second wife, by whom he had issue: John, born 1682, and Margaret, born 1684. His first wife was Margaret Meek, by whom he had a daughter, Christian, born 1671, and probably Adam, who certainly was his son, and succeeded him at Gellyhome farm, but whose baptismal register I have not discovered. Adam was married at Alloa, Dec. 13, 1704, to Margaret Burn, by whom he had issue: (1) Thomas, baptised June 10, 1711; (2) Adam, baptised April 10, 1713; (3) Christian, baptised Feb. 6, 1715; (4) John, baptised Nov. 11, 1716; (5) Anna, baptised April 27, 1727. Thomas Primrose, eldest son of David Primrose and Margaret Burn, was married at Alloa, Dec. 30, 1741, to

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Catherine Thomson, and they had issue: (1) Adam, baptised Aug. 26, 1744; (2) Agnes, baptised March 23, 1746; (3) Jean, baptised May 6, 1750; (4) John, baptised Oct. 16, 1751.

The connection between the Gellyholm and the Burnbrae family I have not been able to discover. Peter Primrose, alive 1653, was then owner of Burnbrae, and was succeeded by his son John, born 1644. 'Old Adam' could hardly have been a younger son of Peter's, he may, however, have been a younger brother. Whether John Primrose of Burnbrae left sons I am unable to say; he had, however, by his wife, Jean Masterton, two daughters: (1) Katherine, baptised May 28, 1677; and (2) Helen, baptised Oct. 23, 1683.

Gellyholm Farm on the Mar Estate, is about two miles north-east of Alloa. Burnbrae, now on the Tullyallan Estate, is about a mile north of Kincardine-on-Forth.

The Rev. John Primrose was born at Gellyholm, not Tulliebody, which is two miles west of Alloa.

I am sorry I can give no information about the Rev. William Primrose. A. W. C. H.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Grants of Corrimony. Privately printed.—Mr. F. J. Grant, W.S., Carrick Pursuivant-of-Arms, has produced a readable little volume containing an account of the family of Grant and some of its branches. The work shows care and knowledge of the subject, and will be a valuable addition to family history.

The Illustrated Guide to Rosslyn Chapel and Castle, Hawthornden, etc., by the Rev. John Thomson, F.S.A. (Scot.), Chaplain to the Earl of Rosslyn. Edinburgh: St. Giles Printing Company.—Rosslyn, though a show place, requires something more than an ordinary guide. The chapel, 'a cathedral in miniature' as it has been styled, has a history of its own, and its preservation and present condition is almost unique in the annals of Scottish ecclesiastical edifices. The Castle, with its long connection with the Sinclair family, is particularly interesting, and Hawthornden combines rustic beauty with antiquarian relics. Mr. Thomson has written a guide which every visitor to Rosslyn should possess—and which is worthy to be preserved by those who can value a good book as containing much valuable historical and antiquarian information. We can thoroughly recommend it.

The Annals of Fordoun, by W. Cramond, F.S.A. (Scot.), *Montrose Standard* Office. Of Mr. Cramond's parochial records this is the last but by no means the least important. As with everything he produces, it has been most carefully prepared, and is full of interesting matter. If we are still without good county histories the bibliography of our parochial histories is yearly increasing, and Mr. Cramond is energetic in his endeavours to improve as well as extend a most important branch of national history.

Repentance Tower and its Tradition, by George Neilson (Edinburgh: G. P. Johnston), is a little book which when the reader takes up will not be laid down till it is read through. Mr. Neilson's style is attractive, and he has chosen a subject which he owns has had a fascination for himself even from childhood; and he imparts to his account the impression he has himself received.

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History of Devonshire, by R. N. Worth, F.G.S (London: Elliot Stock), gives an account of most of the important parishes of Devonshire, together with sketches of its leading worthies. A well-prepared index shows that few subjects of interest have been overlooked. Those of our readers who intend visiting Devonshire should provide themselves with this handy and well got up volume.

The Gerrymander, by J. W. D. Privately printed, being a reprint from *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register.*—As Gerrymandering has become a word of British significance, an historical account of its origin cannot be without interest. Mr. Elbridge Gerry, Governor of Massachusetts, 1810-12, concocting for electoral purposes a district which from its peculiar figure on the map resembled an antediluvian monster, to which the name Gerrymander was applied, as being not unlike the fabulous salamander. The trickery which was at the bottom of the arrangements made the word popular in this land in connection with dishonest but pretentious building operations.

Stirling, Stirling Castle, and Neighbourhood (Stirling: R. S. Shearer & Son), is a carefully prepared guide for a district much visited for its historical buildings and its natural beauties. Mr. Shearer has treated the ancient history of Stirling in a clear and accurate manner. We give his

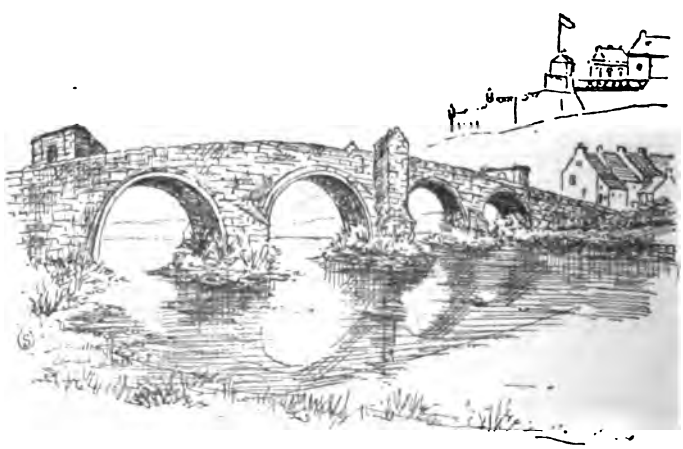

illustration of the old bridge of Stirling before it was altered, and elsewhere (p. 23) we refer to the old seals of Stirling, the illustrations being kindly lent us by him. We can thoroughly recommend the book.

History of Stirling Post Office from the Earliest Times. Reprinted from the *Stirling Sentinel.*—The opening of a new post office in Stirling led Mr. Cook, the editor of the *Stirling Sentinel*, to write a series of papers of the postal system as connected with Stirling. The title of the work is appropriate, for 1478 is a fairly early date from which to start a history of a local postal service, yet Mr. Cook supplies us with an entry from the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer for Scotland of that year, dated 'June 25.—Item, to Ker, the Kingis gracis post that brocht ane writting frae Stirling . . . v s.'

The work is illustrated with views of the various post offices which Stirling has possessed.

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The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR *of* '*The Scottish Antiquary*,' The Parsonage, Alloa.

682. ABBOTS OF CAMBUSKENNETH.—The *Registrum Monasterii de Cambuskenneth*, was presented to the members of the Grampian Club by the Marquess of Bute in 1872. It was edited by Sir William Fraser, who supplied an introduction, containing, among other matter, a list of the Abbots of the Monastery. There are, however, certain inaccuracies in the list which require notice. Sir William gives as 20th, John . . . (?), 1463-1473, and as his successor Henry Arnot, 1473-1504. In 1467, Henry Abercromby was abbot, as the Stirling Burgh Records prove.[1] The very first document in the oldest bound volume is as follows:—

[Anno] domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo nono [mensis] Aprilis die ultimo indictione secunda pontificatus Sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Pauli divina providencia pape secundi anno quinto in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia honorabilis vir Macolmus Forestar de Torwood nomine et ex parte venerabilis in Christo patris Henrici Abircrummy miseratione divina

[1] See page 55.

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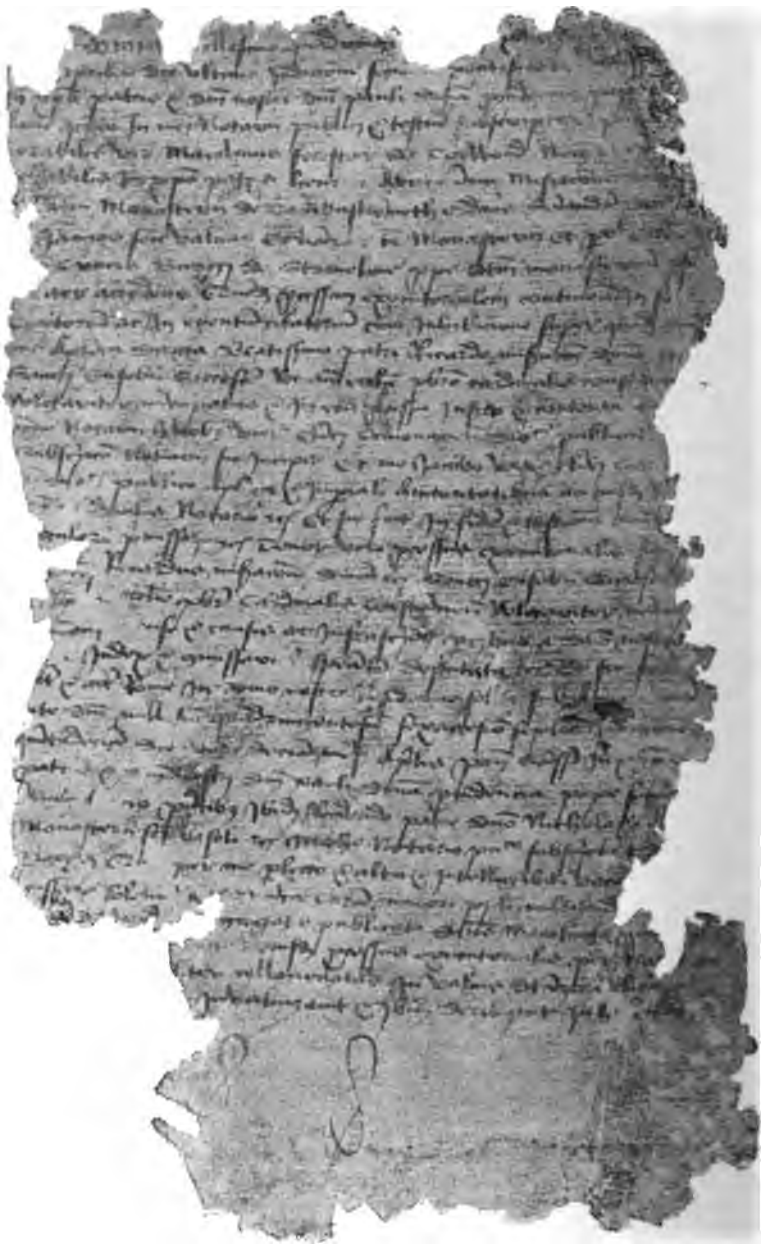

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Abbatis Monasterii de Cambuskynneth ordinis [beati Augustini] Sancti Andree dioceseos [ad] januas seu valvas ecclesiarum predicti monasterii et parochialis ecclesie [Sancte] Crucis Burgi de Striueline prope dictum monasterium personaliter accedens quendam processum executorialem continentem in se monitorium ac in eventu citatorium cum inhibicione super quadam commissione Apostolica directa Beatissimo patri Ricardo miseracione divina etc Sancti Eusebii Sacrosancte Roman ecclesie presbytero Cardinalis Constanciensis[1] wlgariter nuncupatus et in eodem processu inserta et contenta s . . . one notarii Jacobi Vier clerici cemonanensis [cenomanensis?][2] dioceseos publicat . . . subscripcio notarii sic incipit Et me Jacobo Vier clerici cemonanensis dioceseos publico apostolica et imperiali auctoritatibus ac ejusdem . . . Cardinalis notario etc Et sic . . . in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum etc Tenor vero processus executorialis . . . Ricardus miseracione divina etc Sancti Eusebii Sacrosancte Romane ecclesie presbyter Cardinalis constanciensis vulgariter nuncupatus . . . et causis ac infrascriptis partibus a domino nostro . . . judex ac commissarius specialiter deputatus etc Et sic . . . et actum Rome in domo nostre residencie solite sub anno a nativitate domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo septimo indiccione quinta decima die vero decima mensis Aprilis pontificatus Sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri Pauli divina providencia pape secundi anno-terico presentibus ibidem reverendo patre domino Nicholayo abbate monasterii Sancti Ba[s]oli[3] etc michi notario publico subscripto tradidit perlegendum quo per me perlecto et alta et intelligibili voce . . . coram majori populi multitudine . . . audiendum congregata publicato dominus Macolmus . . . copias ejusdem processus executorialis per notarios . . . liter collationatas in valvis dictarum ecclesiarum . . . invalvizavit et ibidem dereliquit inhibendo . . . omnibus et singulis utriusque sexus auctoritate apostolica predicta sub penis in dicto processu seu monitorio contentis ne quis eorum . . . temerario dictas copias in prejudicium dampnum aut dispendium dicti domini Abbatis aufferret seu distirparet super quibus etc presentibus Adam Cosour Matheo Forestar Jacobo Redehuch Jacobo Symson Thoma Sebald.

It is interesting, not only as supplying full evidence, but as showing what steps were taken at the installation of this abbot. How long he held office I have not discovered, but in 1469 the Exchequer Rolls show

[1] 'Ricardus presbyter Cardinalis Constanciensis vulgariter nuncupatus,' was Richard Olivier, born at Longeuil; Bishop of Coutances in Normandy; promoted to the Cardinalate in 1456 by Calixtus III.; died 1470.

[2] The 'diocesis cenomanensis' is that of Le Mans.

[3] The monastery of S. Basolus was at Verzay, about ten miles from Reims. Its founder, J. Bâle, is said to have been born in the 6th century in Limousin.

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that an Abbot Alexander was head of the Monastery. When Abbot Alexander died I know not, or if Henry Arnot was his immediate successor. Sir William is in error when he states that Abbot Henry Arnot 'was a Member of the Parliament held at Edinburgh on 11th March 1503-4, and was chosen one of the Lords to sit on the session on the 19th March. He ceased to be abbot before 1505.' He ceased to be abbot before 3rd March 1503-4, for a 'charter granted to Robert Coluile of the Hiltoun of Tillicultray be King James 4,' and dated 3rd March 1503-4, was witnessed amongst others by 'David, Abbate de Cambuskynneth.' This charter is printed in *Analecta Scoticæ*,' vol. ii. p. 71.

I should add that the references given to Acts of Parliament to establish Sir William Fraser's statements regarding Abbot Henry Arnot do not in a single instance give the Christian name or surname of the abbot.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

683. THE OLD SEALS OF STIRLING.—I think that any one who has made a study of ancient seals will see at once why the interim Lyon Clerk ignored the later seal and the reverse of the ancient seal in making the entry of the burgh arms.

The later seal would be passed over on account of a more ancient seal being preserved, and being more likely to contain the original grant of arms.

Now to turn to the original seal, when and why the obv. and rev. should have changed places would be most interesting to trace out, but undoubtedly they have if the seal with the bridge upon it is 'now regarded as the burgh seal proper and the castle as the rev.,' but it should be evident to any one that you look at the seal on a document and expect to find whose it is or to what it belongs, so that the castle side bearing the legend CONTINET HOC IN SE NEMVS ET CASTRVM STRIVELINSE answers the question, and therefore should be the obv.

I cannot agree that the obv. and rev. are two distinct seals—one the castle and one the bridge seal. I have seen many bridge seals, but they always state in legend to which place they belong. Now the rev. does not in this case, and, if separated from its obv., might belong to anywhere, as the legend would be no guide.

If the seal inspected on 25th April 1849 is not of great antiquity, it is a copy of one that was in use August 28, 1296, and again Sept. 26, 1357, in both cases as the Burgh Seal, only the obv. and rev. were in their right order.

The seal of Aug. 28, 1296, is a fine specimen of green wax appended to the following document by 4 stout laces. The seal is $3\frac{1}{2}''$ diameter:—

Aug. 28, 1296. Richard Brice of Stirling, burgess and alderman of the burgh, Lawrence of Dunblane, William Servatur, Renand de Maleville, Richard Prestre, Robert le Taillur, Morris le Rus, Gilbert Teket, Adam le Fiz Richard, Rauf le Wrighte, William le Lardyner, and John of Drylowe, burgesses, and all the community of the burgh, swear fealty, Berwick-on-Tweed. [Chapter House (Scots Docts.) Box 99, No. 6.]

The seal of Sept. 26, 1357, is much broken, of light brown wax, and is appended, with 17 other burgh seals, all more or less broken, to the following document:—

Letters Patent by the commissioners of the burghs of Edinburgh,

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Perth, Aberdeen, Dundee, Inverkeithing, Crail, Cupar, St. Andrews, Montrose, Stirling, Linlithgow, Haddington, Dumbarton, Rutherglen, Lanark, Dumfries, and Peebles, appointing Adam Gilyot and Adam Tore of Edinburgh, and 9 others, proctors for the ransom of King David. Given under their respective common seals at Edinburgh, 26 September, 1357. [Chapter House (Scots Docts.) No. 98.]

From the above documents it will be seen the burgh seal has a good show of antiquity. With regard to the later seal, which is said to be of silver, and also said to have been in use at the time of the Reformation, I think we may safely surmise that about or before that time the rev. of the burgh seal had come to be regarded as the burgh seal proper, and a new seal was ordered to be made. Now the town pastures are noted in the former seal legend; may this not be meant to represent them, and the animal not be a wolf but, as Laing calls it, a lamb. However, it would be interesting to examine the seal and see if there is any hall or other mark that would give the date upon it, and then a careful search of the burgh records might give the order for making the new seal, where most likely we should get an explanation of the device. HENRY A. RYE.

By the kindness of T. L. Galbraith, Esq., Town Clerk of Stirling, I am able to give a copy of the letter written by his father, then Town Clerk, to Mr. Lorimer, which is referred to in the extract from the Lyon Register. It throws no light on the selection of the castle seal in preference to the bridge seal for the town arms, but it is evidence that the 'wolf craig' seal has *now* been in use upwards of 345 years, or before the Reformation in Scotland. That the animal is a wolf is, I think, clear from the seal itself, and I find that in 1471 a court was held at Wolfs Craig, near the 'Burrowgait,' by William Murray of Touchadam and Baron of Buquhadrok;[1] the device may have had its origin from this Baron Court, though the present seal is not so old by nearly a century. ED.

COPY LETTER.

25th April 1849.

Lorimer, James, Esq., Lyon Clerk, Lyon Office, Edinburgh.

I am desired by Provost M'Alley to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and to send you, as I do herewith, Impressions of the Seals of the Royal Burgh of Stirling.

The large Seal is what is usually styled the 'Ancient Seal' of the Burgh, and is the one appended to Burgess Tickets, and was formerly appended to Charters granted by the Magistrates and Town Council. It is, as you will of course see from the Impression, in two pieces. The age of it is not known, but it must be of high antiquity. The impression is pretty good, but I see that in removing the Seal from the wax, a bit of the wax on the dexter arm of the Cross, including the right hand and arm of the figure on the Cross, had remained in the Seal and been lost. It is, however, on the Seal just the same as the sinister arm. I think the impression is so distinct that you will have no difficulty in reading the mottos or inscriptions round the figures, but to prevent any mistake I give you them. That on what I presume may be designated the obverse is

'Continet hoc in se
Nemus et castrum Strivelinse'

[1] See page 59.

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And on the reverse

'Hic armis Bruti
Scoti stant hic Cruce tuti.'

The smaller Seal is that affixed to Petitions, and deeds of minor importance granted by the Magistrates and Council. Its age is not known either, but it must be of considerable antiquity, as we have documents containing impressions of it upwards of 300 years old. The figure is a Wolf, and the Rock and stream under it are understood to be a rock close beside the 'Burrowsgate' (being the principal gate of the Town entering from the South) still known by the name of the 'Wolf Craig' and the Town Burn which flows by the foot of the Craig. The latinity of the Inscription is not, you will observe, firstrate, and the engraving is very poor, only the letters are pretty well cut.

I hope the Impressions will reach you entire. Be so good as own receipt of them, and transmit me at the proper time a note of the dues of recording, which it is trusted will not exceed the sum you mention. Should you wish any further information in regard to the Seals, I shall be glad to communicate to you whatever is in my power.—I remain, etc.

(Sgd.) WM. GALBRAITH, *Town Clerk.*

684. SHAW OF SAUCHIE AND KNOCKHILL.—Mr. J. B. Brown-Morison, in *Genealogical Notes anent some ancient Scottish Families*, has given an

account of the family of Shaw of Sauchie, now represented by Sir Michael Schaw Stewart. Sauchie Tower is now in ruins, but a stone with the family arms carved on it has been removed to the Alloa Museum for preservation. Of this a photo-zinco is here given. From angelic supporters being used, it may be conjectured that these are the arms of George Shaw, Abbot of Paisley, brother to Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, grandfather of John Shaw of Knockhill; the mullet is also a difference denoting a younger son. We have been enabled to compile from the Register of Privy Council, the Stirling Protocol Book, and other

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sources, a short account of a junior branch of the Shaw family, viz. that of Knockhill. John Shaw was a younger son of Sir James Shaw of Sauchie and Isobel his wife, and great-grandson of Sir James Shaw of Greenock who married Mary de Annand, co-heiress of Sauchie, granddaughter of Sir David de Annand of Sauchie, who flourished 1335. John Shaw was laird of Knockhill, and was alive 1488. His son George, of Knockhill, married Egidia Aytoun, and died sometime between 1546 and 1564. He was succeeded by his son Andrew, of Knockhill, who married Margaret Murray, and died before 1588, being succeeded by his son George of Knockhill, who married Katherine Kinross. Both he and his wife, together with his eldest son and heir, William, and his wife Margaret Graham were alive 1596, but William must have died without issue during the lifetime of his father, for in 1613 James Shaw was served heir to his father, George, of Knockhill. He had two brothers alive 1617, Colonel John Shaw and Henry Shaw. Marjory Shaw, daughter of George Shaw of Knockhill, and Katherine Kinross, married, 1598, Thomas Younger of Craigton. (See *Scot. Antiq.*, vol. iii. p. 8.) The family of Knockhill has, we believe, become extinct in the male line.

The arms of Schaw of Greenock are matriculated by Lyon '*az.* three covered cups *or*.' The arms of Shaw of Knockhill have not been matriculated. A. W. C. H.

685. ABSTRACT OF PROTOCOL BOOK OF THE BURGH OF STIRLING.—

1469. April 30. Instrument bearing that Malcolm Forestar of Torwood, on behalf of Henry Abircrumy, abbot of Cambuskenneth, affixed to the doors of the church of the monastery, and of the parish church of the Holy Rood of Stirling, a certain Process Executorial by Richard, Cardinal presbyter of St. Eusebius, dated at Rome, 10th April 1467. Page 1.

„ July 26. Protocol on the oath of obedience by Sir John Sellar, subprior, and canons of Cambuskenneth, to Henry, their Abbot, and his oath to observe the liberty of the monastery, etc. Page 2.[1]

„ July 22. (Portion of Protocol) that the Sheriff ought to appoint Walter Steuart of Morffy his depute to hold courts so that the tenants of certain lords and honourable men might have no cause to keep from the court, and appointing John of Menteth of Kerse, William of Moray of Tulchadam, and Walter Steuart of Morffy, to visit the said honourable men. Page 3.

1470. Oct. 3. Protocol of a protest by Thomas, Lord Erskyn, William, Lord Graham, Alexander of Setoun, and David Graham of Gergunnoch, against Malcolm Flemyng, Sheriff of Stirling, being judge in their causes. Page 3.

Oath by A of B that no impediment existed to his marriage with Janet of S. Page 4.

„ July 9. Declaration by William Perdoryne on his deathbed regarding alienations made by him to the deceased Robert of Narne, burgess of Stirling, of Chapeltoun, in the barony of Buquhadrok, and claims made by Thomas of Narne, his son, and Margaret

[1] This protocol written on back of 'Instrument' above. The document is much injured at the edges. A photo-zinco of the 'Instrument' is given pp. 50, 51.

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Narne, mother of the said Thomas, regarding exemption from multure due to the mill, etc. Page 4.

1470. Oct. 11. David Menzeis asks consent of his brother Alexander Menzies, burgess of Abirdene, being his elder brother, to his marriage with Katharine Wrycht, one of the daughters and heirs of the late William Wrycht, burgess of Cupar, and the said Alexander gives his brother the half of his net upon the waters of Dee for seven years. Page 6.

„ Oct. 31. Cassation by David Charteris, younger, on behalf of Sir William Charteris of Cagnor, of sasine given by Malcolm Forestar of Torwood, as bailie of Sir William, of the lands of Cagnor, to Thomas Charteris, son and heir-apparent of the said Sir William. Page 7.

„ Nov. 9. In presence of King James the Third, Alexander Menzies, burgess of Abyrdene, and Issabella Campbell, resigned in the king's hands their lands of Myddiltoun and Botfodales, in the Sheriffdom of Abyrdene, and Postartoun and Orchardfelde, in the shyre of Kynkardyn (which had been formerly resigned in the king's hands by the said Alexander, and regranted by him to the said Alexander and Isobella). The king thereafter regrants the said lands to the said Alexander alone, away from the said Isobella. Witnesses, Andrew, Lord Avandale, Chancellor, Colin, Earl of Argyll, etc. Page 8.

„ Nov. 12. James Drummond, burgess of Stirling, declares in plain court that if any process were led on a certain tenement claimed by him by Robert Mure, chaplain of St. Mary's altar in the parish church, for non-payment of an annual rent of 6s. 8d. due to the altar from the said tenement, he the said James would never molest Alexander Kalendar in the peaceable possession of the said tenement. Mathew Forestar, provost, Alexander Cossour, and Robert Brady, bailies, Thomas Gulde, dean of gild, etc., witnesses. Page 9.

1469. Jan. 29. William Murra, spouse of Agnes Broun, daughter and heiress of the late Walter Broun, burgess of Stirling, premonished John Moffat, burgess of the said burgh, to remove from occupation of the said William's lands of Guse Croft and Clay Croft. Page 9.

1470. Nov. 13. William Striveline, son of Sir William of Striveline of Rathern, knight, grants to Margaret Forestar of Kyppanros, all his goods labouring the said lands, viz.: horses, oxen, cows, and sheep. Page 10.

„ Nov. 10. John Gelis, son of Robert Gelis, burgess of Stirling, gives sasine of an annual rent of 32s. from the tenement of John Spaldyne, dean of Brechin, to his son John Gelis, reserving his frank tenement. Page 10.

„ Nov. 15. William Murra, burgess of Stirling, presents a certain act obtained by Agnes Broun, his spouse, daughter and heir of the late Walter Broun, anent an assedation of his lands, which the notary transumes. Page 11.

„ Nov. 26. Mr. Duncan Bully, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Aberdeen, resigns an annual rent of 30s. from the tenement of the late John Wilde in the burgh of Stirling, in the hands of

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Alexander Cosour, one of the bailies, who gives sasine of the same to Sir Robert Symson, chaplain of Trinity altar in the parish church of Stirling. Page 11.

1470. Dec. 6. Marion of Erth, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir William of Erth of that ilk, knight, lets to farm to William of Provand, and Janet Provand his spouse, her quarter of the lands of Crannock for 19 years, for 9 merks Scots yearly. Page 12.

„ Oct. 24. Consent by John Sellar, subprior, and other canons of Cambuskenneth, to their lease of the kirks of Donypas and Leithbert with fruits, etc., to Thomas Symson, constable of the Castle of Stirling. Page 13.

„ Dec. 18. Alexander Muschet, compears before William of Moray of Tulchadam and other arbiters, chosen by him and John Brady and Marion Daroch in all pleas, and specially concerning the said Marion. The said Alexander said he would abide at their decreet, but the said John asserted he would not. Page 14.

„ „ 22. Resignation by Elen Lochaw, relict of the late James of Menteth, of her new hall with chamber, etc., on the north side of high street, and sasine of the same to John of Colquhone of that ilk, knight. Witnesses, Mathew Forestar, provost, etc. Page 15.

1470-71. Feb. 4. Mariota Daroch, daughter and heir of the late John Daroch, son of Henry, burgess of Stirling, acknowledges herself paid by Alexander Muschet of all sums due to her by the decease of her father obtained against the said Alexander in a decreet before the king and council. Page 15.

„ Jan. 9. Sasine of Malcolm Makclevy, burgess of Stirling, in the lands of Gartensynclare, in the stewartry of Menteith, and lands of Maye, in the bailliary of Levenax, on a precept from chancery. Witnesses, Robert Drummond of Ernmore, John of Galbraith of Gaithell and others. Page 16.

„ „ 17. (No entry). Page 17.

1472. Oct. 24. Sasine on precept from chancery of Andrew, Lord Avandale, Chancellor of Scotland, of 2 merklands of the Offrinnis of Schirgartan. Malcolm Makclevy of Gartene and the May acts as procurator for Lord Avandale. Page 17.

1470-71. Jan. 25. W—— Bully appoints Mr. Duncan Bully his assignees to the teind sheaves of the parish church of Logy for the term of his lease. Page 18.

„ Jan. 25. In presence of James, Lord Hamilton, and Mr. David Guthry of that ilk, commissioners of the king in causes between Alexander Forbes of Pettisligo, knight, and Hugh Makfersane of Svanle, in plain court the said Alexander said he held the lands of Achintole from George, Lord Forbes, as his capital Lord. Page 18.

„ (Same day). Hugh Makfersane of Svanley said the lands of Auchintole were held in capite of the Earl of Mar as superior, and not of the Lord of Forbes, whereupon the latter protested that it would generate prejudice to him, and craved instruments. Page 19.

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1470-71. Jan. 23. Sasine of the west tenement of David Brady given to John Sullar in presence of Mathew Forestar, provost, and other. Page 19.

„ Jan. 8. Thomas Bully, canon of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, for good deeds done to him by Henry, abbot of Dunfermline, gifts all his goods to Duncan Bully, canon of Aberdeen, for receiving and lodging the said abbot in his lodging on the north side of the High Street in Strivelin. Page 19.

„ Feb. 4. In presence of King James the Third, the notary and witnesses, Malcolm of Kynbuck, by his procurators, resigned his lands of Easter and Wester Glassingal in the king's hands, in the earldom of Strathern and shire of Perth: whereupon the king gave sasine of the same to Alexander Broys, son of Alexander Broys of Stanhouse. Witnesses, William Moreff, of Kyncardyn, John of Colquhone of that ilk, knight, James Schaw of Salchy, comptroller to the king, and others. Page 20.

„ Jan. 24. Margaret Fresale, relict of John Willison, burgess of Striveline, and one of the heirs and daughters of the late Thomas Fresar, burgess of the said burgh, resigns a tenement. Sasine is given to Katrine Willison, their daughter, and James Cunyngham, her spouse. Page 20.

1470. —— ——. Sasine of an annual rent of 10s. from tenements of Duncan Thomson to Adam Cosour. Page 21.

1470-71. Feb. 4. Mr. Duncan Bully, canon of Aberdeen, and Andrew Murray, as executor of goods and testaments of Sir Thomas Bully, canon of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, vice-vicar of Glasgow, nominated the residue of the fruits of the vicarage of his successors. Page 21.

„ Feb. 8. Thomas Somervale of Baltaw, attorney of Colin, Earl of Ergile, and Elizabeth, his spouse, receive Sasine in their names of the 20 merkland of the Bordeland of Saulyne which is given on a letter of attorney from Chancery and a letter of Sasine or bailliary from John, Earl of Mar and Garviacht, directed to William Edmonstoun of Duntreath and Walter Dog, bailie in that part of the Earl.

„ Feb. 11. In Burgh Court, protest by John Brady that the revocation by Mariota Daroch, spouse of Robert Greg, of the office of curator, touching certain sums of money, should not prejudice him, etc. Page 22.

„ Feb 1. Elen Lyne, relict of the late Gilbert Goldsmyth, gave her oath before the high altar in the parish church that John Giles never made obligation to her anent a contract of marriage. Page 23.

„ Feb. 24. Agnes of Erth, one of the daughters and heirs of William of Erth, knight, of Plane, receives sasine of the £16 land of the Barony of Plane. Page 23.

„ March 4. David Cosour, procurator of Adam Cosour, his father, burgess, and Katharine Foderingham, spouse of the said Adam, receive Sasine of the lands of Hilend, Tuligert, in the shire of Clakmannan, in precept from John Broys of Clakmannan. Page 24.

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1470-71. March 22. William, Lord le Graham, confessed he had a charter to his father Patrick, Lord le Graham, on the 5 merklands of Kyppath in the Earldom of Strathern, which charter had been stolen or lost, and the abstracters had been excommunicated in divers churches, the charter had been under reversion. Lord Graham annuls the charter in favour of Umfrid Murra, by whose father Andrew Murra the charter had been given. Page 25.

„ March 1. Agnes Erth, one of the daughters and heiresses of William of Erth of Plane, knight, with consent of John Livingstoun of Manerstoun, her spouse, appoints James Schaw of Salchy and others her procurators to resign the lands of Crannok, etc. Page 25.

1471. March 25. Mr. Henry Murreff, rector of Kyngerth, asserted that John of Colquhone of that ilk, knight, firmarius of the said church, had broken the conditions made to him anent the lease of the said church. Page 26.

„ April 2. Robert Martyne, spouse of the late Mariota Wrennok, mother of Agnes Broun, asserted that he had assented to a sasine of a tenement given by his spouse to John Brady, younger, and his spouse. Page 26.

„ April 17. William of St. Michael, a familiar servitor of the king, resigned a letter of reversion on the lands of Mure Croft to Duncan Sanchar. Page 26.

„ April 17. Duncan of Sanchar of Mure Croft binds himself to William of St. Michael in £40 Scots for redemption of the letter of Reversion on the lands of Mure Croft. Page 27.

„ April 19. Patrick Graham, son and heir of Malise, Earl of Menteith, confessed that Lady Janet, Countess of Menteth, his spouse, and mother of the said Patrick, after the decease of the said Malise, should have a reasonable terse of the lands of Kynpount in the shire of Lothian, etc. Page 27.

„ April 22. In head court of the burgh, the provost, baillies, councillors, and whole community granted to Richard Brady, clerk, son of John Brady, the first chaplaincy that should become vacant in the parish church. Page 28.

„ April 30. Resignation of a tenement belonging to Alexander Forestar, son of Robert Forestar of Torwood, and sasine of James Hommyll, burgess, and Elizabeth Colly in the same. Page 29.

„ April 21. John Portarfelde of that ilk is warned to receive redemption money of certain lands. Page 29.

„ May 2. John Norvaile, with John Heicht, his procurator, presented a brief of chancery to the provost and baillies, and the said John protested that the serving of the brief should not fall to his injury. Page 30.

, May 7. Inquest made at Wolfscraig, at the end of the town, before William of Moray of Tulchadam, and baron of Buquhadrok, in his court of the barony, who returned Patrick Crosby as son of Maurice Crosby, of a croft on the south of the burgh, etc., and sasine given. Page 30.

„ May 7. After giving a sasine by the said baron, Andew Maurice [*sic*,

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but query Crosby], on behalf of Mariota, Mariory, Elisabeth, and Jonet Crosby, daughters of the late Maurice Crosby and Annabella Mur his spouse, protested that the sasine should be of no effect. Page 31.

1471. May 20. In serving of a brief purchased by George Norvil on a tenement, John Horis, son and heir of Donald Horis, protested that he was under tutory of his grandfather, John Robertson, and that no brief should be served on any one in tutory, etc. Page 31.

„ May 31. Payment of £46, 13s. 4d. to John of Portarfelde by Thomas of Schethum of that ilk for redemption of the lands of Culdain in Fife. Page 32.

„ May 30. Christian Schankis, spouse of Robert Willison, consents to the letting in feu farm of a tenement, etc. Page 32.

„ May 31. John Bully to his lands. Page 33.

„ June 8. Resignation by James Douglas of a perch of land and sasine to James Davson. Page 33.

„ —— Proceedings by William Provand, having abased the lands of Crannock from Mariory of Erth, lady of the same, in presence of David Drummond of Ernmore and Alexander Forestar. Page 34.

„ June 22. Monition made on the Abbot and Convent. Page 34.

„ June 22. Monition made on the Bishop of Dunblane by Papal process not to deliver letters against Sir Thomas Masterton anent the church of Tulibody, and Mr. Hugh Douglas anent the church of Abyrnethy. Page 34.

„ June 25. Monition made anent the town of Tulibody.

„ July 19. Robert Graham, prebendary of Spine, and Canon of the Cathedral church of Moray, annuls the procuratory made by him to resign his prebend, he having been seduced thereto by Gilbert Kennedy, M.A., etc. Page 35.

„ June 22. Mr. Robert Rede (imperfect entry). Page 36.

„ Aug. 16. Alexander Setoun of Tullibody, in presence of John of Menteth of the Kerse, in obedience to the king's precepts, restored to James Crichton of Carnis, Knight, and his spouse, 32 oxen and 2 horses, and input him and his spouse into the said lands, etc. Page 36.

„ Aug. 13. In presence of John, Earl of Mar, Alexander Lessly of Balquhain resigned his lands of Bouchain and others in the Earl's hands, who gave sasine of the same to the said Alexander Lessly of Wardens, with certain reservations, etc. Page 36.

„ Sep. 5. Resignation of a tenement of Alan Mason and sasine of John Wourthi in the same, and afterwards resignation and sasine of him and Jonet, his spouse. Page 37.

„ Sep. 8. Appointment between William of Edmonstone of Duntretht and Archibald Mure, son of Andrew Mure, the former to labour to recover to the said Andrew the lands of Bardrochat, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, etc., the said William to have the third of the land so recovered. Page 38.

„ Sep. 19. Resignation by James Douglas of a tenement and booth, and sasine of the same to him and Mariota Forsytht, his spouse. Page 39.

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1471-2. Jan. 24. In the cause between Patrick, Lord le Graham, and Sir William of Striveline of Rathern, knight, over-executor of the goods and testament of the late Mr. John Christinson, Chancellor of Dunblane, and Henry Christinson, to the lands of Calenterbeg, etc. Page 39.

1471. Oct. 20. Robert Symson is appointed to serve the altar of the Holy Rood, Richard Brady, son of John Brady, consenting, though he had been appointed to the first vacancy. Page 40.

„ Oct. 23. Sasine of Malcolm Fleming, sheriff of Stirling, son and heir-apparent of Robert, Lord Fleming, in the land of Drippis. Page 40.

„ Oct. 30. Sir William Bully, Chaplain of the altar of the Holy Rood, annulled his procuratory for resigning the same. Page 41.

„ Oct. 30. He appoints other procurators to resign the same. Page 41.

„ Oct. 30. Adam Cosour presented Sir John Railston, chaplain, to serve the altar of St. Anne. Page 41.

„ Nov. 10. Thomas Somervele of Batlaw craved from Mathew Forestar, burgess of Striveline, the lands of Gothbeg, Lawquarter, which had been sold under reversion, etc. Page 41.

„ Nov. 10. The said Thomas presented to the said Mathew 80 merks for redemption of the said lands. Page 41.

„ Nov. 10. Elizabeth Erth, spouse of Thomas Summervele, consented to the alienation of Erthbeg and Lawquarter to Alexander Forestar, etc. Page 41.

„ Nov. 2. Resignation of annual rent by Bernard Haldane, and sasine to James Dawson, both burgesses. Page 42.

„ Nov. 26. Thomas Narne assigned 37 merks 3s. 4d. for payment of the ferms of Buquhadrok to John Drummond. Page 42.

„ Nov. 26. Thomas Narne craved instrument on the delivery of the same, etc. Page 42.

„ Nov. 5. Sir William Charteris of Cangnor, knight, warns Thomas Charteris, his apparent heir, in name of Euffamia Brwys, his spouse, and the said Euffamia, to compear in the Court of the Barony on the 15th of the same month, to surrender the lands of Cragquarter, Lytil Cangnor, and Bukesyde, according to a letter of Reversion, and that the said Sir William might sease them in the £20 lands of the lands of Cangnor, etc. Page 43.

„ Nov. 19. Sir William Charteris of Cangnor, knight, in consequence of the said Euffemia fraudulently abstaining from surrender of the said lands at the court of the Barony, recognosced the said lands of Cragquarter, etc., by taking of earth and stone of the ground thereof into his hands, etc. Page 43.

„ Nov. 29. In presence of the provost and bailies in the tolbooth, James Daron, burgess of Stirling, having no children of his body, appointed Robert Daron his heir, etc., Reserving the liferent of his goods to himself, and Jonet, his spouse. Page 44.

„ Dec. 15. David Murra, a bailie of the burgh, nominates David Cosour, burgess of Stirling, tutor testamentar to his goods, sons, etc., and the said David, and Marion, his spouse, be executors. Page 44.

„ Dec. 13. Adam Bully, bailie, at the instance of Sir Thomas Colly, chaplain, heir of the late Robert Colly, burgess of Stirling,

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seased the said Sir Thomas in a tenement on the south side of the High Street, as heir of his said deceased father, receaved resignation of the same from the said Sir Thomas, and gave sasine of the same to Robert Colly, brother of Sir Thomas, Reserving the frank testament to Agnes Colly, mother of the said Robert. Page 44.

1471-2. Jan. 17. Protest by Marion Daroch, spouse of Robert Greg, that she had not given consent to the alienation of an annual rent due to her, made by Henry Greg, father of the said Robert, or by the said Robert himself, etc. Page 45.

„ Jan. 18. Sir William Bully revokes a procuratory anent the resignation of his altar in favour of Richard Smethson. Page 45.

„ Jan. 18. Resignation by John Brady of a tenement in the burgh, and a croft in the territory of the burgh, and sasine of the same to Malcolm Makclevy of Garthesainclire, and C. Maye, and then constable of the King of his castle of Strivelin. Page 45.

„ Jan. 20. Sir John Yare, chaplain of the altar of St. Michael, craved an instrument that John Levingstoun of Kyppan confessed that St. Michael was his Lord Superior, anent an annual rent he had from the lands of Bartholomew Skinner. Page 45.

„ Jan. 20. John Galowa, before the provost and bailies, offered to pay to John Levingstoun, Sir John Simpson, and John Yare, all annual rents due to them from the tenement of Jonet Bartholomew, his sister. Page 45.

„ Jan. 22. Duncan Nelson obliges himself not to trouble Margaret Blak in her person or goods. Page 46.

„ Jan. 17. Sir Richard Brady, chaplain, craved instrument that 25 persons of the community of the burgh said they had delivered to him the service of the Altar of the Holy Rood; the rest, to the number of 30 persons, said that the Resignation therein to be made by Sir William Bully of the said service in favour of Richard Smethson, if the said Sir William were dispensed by the apostolic see at the time of the Receipt of his orders should be held free, etc. Present, the provost and bailies, James Schaw of Salchy, Sir John Colquhoun of that ilk, William Strivelin of Keyr, etc. Page 46.

„ Jan. 30. Andrew Symson delivers to Elizabeth Levingstoun, his spouse, all his goods of conquest; also resigns in her favour his tenement in St. Mary's Vennel, of which David Murra, bailie, gives her sasine. Page 46.

„ Jan. 3. Walter Ayson breaks a sasine of a tenement in St. Mary's Aisle on the north side of the High Street, taken by Eliz. Levingstoun, spouse of Andrew Symson. Page 47.

„ Jan. 3. Elizabeth Levingstoun warns the said Walter Ayson to depart from the said tenement under a penalty of 10s. a day. Page 47.

„ Feb. 6. Resignation by Agnes Lang, daughter and heiress of the late John Lang, burgess of Stirling, of three annual rents out of tenements in the burgh, and sasine of the same to Henry Murra in consequence of a contract of marriage between him and the said Agnes. Page 47.

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1471-2. Feb. 14. Sasine of an annual rent of 24s. from the tenement of Walter Ayson in the burgh of Stirling to Walter Symson on the resignation of Andrew Symson through poverty and infirmity, etc., James Symson, his eldest son, being ungrateful, etc. Page 48.

„ Feb. 14. Patrick Elphinstoun cassed the letter of lease made to him by his father, Henry Elphinstoun, of the lands of Erthbeg. Page 48.

„ Feb. 19. Marion Daroch, daughter and heir of the late John Daroch, burgess of the burgh, with consent of Robert Greg, her spouse, resigns an annual rent of 12s. from a tenement in St. Mary's Vennel, and sasine is given of the same to Richard Smithsoun, Chaplain of St. Andrew's Altar in the parish church of the Holy Rood of the burgh, etc.

„ Feb. 25. Andrew Symson asserts that notwithstanding when on bed of sickness he had made alienation of an annual rent of 24s. from the tenement of Walter Aysoun in St. Mary's Vennel in favour of Walter Symson, his second son, to the prejudice of James Symson, his eldest son, for a sum of money paid by the said Walter, but afterwards carried off by him, he annuls and revokes the said alienation, etc. Page 49.

„ Feb. 27. Resignation by William Bully, chaplain of the altar of the the Holy Rood in the parish church of Holy Rood of Stirling, of his tenement on the south side of the High Street, and sasine of the same to Malcolm Flemyng, son and apparent heir of Robert, Lord Flemyng. Page 49.

„ March 2. Friar John Brown, prior of the Friar Preachers of the burgh of Stirling, confesses that he had in his custody a Letter of quitclaim made by Andrew Murra to Mr. Duncan Bully, rector of Kynnell, under the seal of William Murra of Tulchadam, procured by the said Andrew anent the goods of Sir Thomas Bully, canon of Glasgow. Page 49.

„ March 6. Thomas Summervele of Batlaw protests anent a letter of lease made to him by David Graham on lands in the Barony of Plane pertaining to him by reason of Marion Nornavele, his spouse, with custody of the tower and mansion house of Crannock, except the mains of Crannok and the lands of Tulchie pertaining to Walter Trumbil by reason of his spouse, which had been destroyed or stolen, that it should not turn to his prejudice. Page 50.

„ March 2. James Cunyngaham resigns in favour of Alan Burell and Margaret, his spouse, all right he had to a lease of certain acres of lands of Southfelde pertaining to the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermlyn, lying near the burgh of Strivelin. Page 50.

„ March 14. Jonet Barde, spouse of the deceased Robert Alan, burgess of Strivelin, for the soul of her spouse and for her own soul, with consent of Thomas Alansoun, brother of the said Robert, resigned an annual rent of 10s. from her tenement in the Myddilraw in the hands of Adam Bully, one of the Bailies of the burgh, who on the 16 of the said month gave sasine of the same to Richard Smethsoun, perpetual chaplain of the

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altar of St. Andrew, etc., for an anniversary of the said Robert and Jonet, on the obit of the said Robert. Page 50.

1471-2. March 17. James Symson, as procurator for Andrew Symson, his father, breaks a sasine taken by Walter Symson, his brother, of an annual rent from the tenement of Walter Ayson in St. Mary's Vennel. Page 51.

(*To be continued.*)

686. OLD CARVED STONES.—In the Alloa Antiquarian Museum are two carved stones of which we give plates. One is probably a fragment

from a chimneypiece or cornice in Alloa Tower, or the mansion-house connected with it. The mansion was burned down nearly a hundred years ago, and the ruins used in building walls and cottages. The shield is charged with the Mar Arms. The other stone is a mere fragment of a recumbent female figure. From the style of the work I am disposed to attribute it to the 14th century. It was found, like the other, in an old wall, pulled down about twenty-five years ago. It is difficult to guess how it found its way to Alloa. It is certainly too old to have been erected in Alloa Parish Church, which only dates back to 1401, and was not, till after the Reformation, the burying-place of the Erskine family. It is possible that some of the old Erskine monuments were brought to Alloa from Cambuskenneth at the Reformation, and that this was broken up when the church was altered just before the Revolution. The workmanship is delicate and artistic, and the effigy when complete must have been exceedingly beautiful.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

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687. ACCOUNT OF CHARLES BAILLY (*continued from page* 18).—The small escutcheons in the upper portion were consecrated to the parents of Bailly, and his wife, Democretes Sweerts.[1]

The excellent drawing of the helmets and the heraldic accessories appearing on this monument gave a particularly artistic appearance, which makes us regret its loss. It is certain that the date of death of both husband and wife in the inscription in the church at Sablon was always blank. That omission, along with the antique style of the armorial bearings and their accessories, as given in the collection that we have already referred to, shows that these inscriptions were cut at the beginning of the seventeenth century, probably during the lifetime of Bailly and his wife. The prominent post assigned to Arnould Prevost, probably Bailly's grandfather, as we shall show further on, corroborates this opinion. Bailly and his wife, wishing to perpetuate the memory of Arnould Prevost, would erect the Sablon monument at his death, and be desirous of associating themselves with him. Hence the inscription is unfinished.

II.

Let us now sum up what the principal historical authorities on Mary Stuart relate concerning Bailly. The position held by him in the life of the unfortunate Queen of Scotland was inconsiderable. We know that that sovereign thought that she did right in leaving her kingdom, then harassed by civil war, and trusting herself to her neighbour, Queen Elizabeth of England, in May 1568. Mistaken in her expectation, and become prisoner, she was compelled to find defenders and protectors. One of her principal adherents, John Leslie, bishop of Ross, who in 1561 went to France to induce the young queen to take possession of the Scottish throne, towards 1570, wished to reprint a work written by him in her defence.[2] He put this into the charge of his secretary, Charles Bailly, who was a native of the Low Countries, and was well versed in several languages. Bailly went to the Low Countries, got Leslie's[3] book

[1] Of these eight escutcheons four evidently relate to the ancestry of Charles Bailly, and the four others to that of his wife. There is no doubt as to the latter, for we can easily identify the quarterings; *Sweerts*—d'argent émanché de gueules; *Van Appelterre*—d'or à la croix de saint André, échiquetée d'argent et de gueules; *Dongodt*—coupé de gueules au lion passant d'argent, et d'argent à 3 trèfles de sinople posés 2 et 1; et *Baeckeleers*—d'azur à 3 poires d'or posées en barre, les tiges en haut. As we shall see later on, these were the alliances brought in by Démocrita Sweerts.

As to those of Bailly, we can only identify them by comparing the picture at Sablon, and the tombstone at La Hulpe. The first quartering is *Bailly*. The second, which ought to be *Rollin*, bears d'azur, à la fasce de gueules chargée de 2 chevrons d'argent accolés en face et accompagnée de 3 étoiles d'or, 2 en chef et une en pointe. The third is *Lavün*. This is the armorial bearing of Arnould Prevost, described above. *Sauftoutefois*, le chef d'or à l'aigle issante de sable, which do not appear therein. The fourth bears de gueules à 3 tours d'argent d'or, *Periss*. The coat of arms of *Bailly*, are well known, as we state below. Those of *Prevost* and *Lavün* are the same in the first quartering as those of *Prevost* of Tournaisis, mentioned in Rietstap, 2nd edition, p. 487, and in Bozières, *Armorial de Tournai et du Tournaisis*, p. 190.

[2] *A Defense of the Title of the Queen Dowager of France, Queen of Scotland.* By Morgan Philips. A volume printed at Liége by Gauthier Morberius in 1571. It seems that he went to Liége, outside the Spanish Low Countries, in order to avoid complications with the Spanish government.—Jachard, *Correspondence of Philippe II.*, vol. ii. p. 189.

[3] *See* X. of Theux, *Bibliographie Liégoise*, 1re partie, p. 4. This author seems to be ignorant of the origin of the work in question, the great rarity of which he has noted.

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printed at Liége, and in March or in April 1571 brought over the complete edition to England. He went by way of Louvain, Brussels, Malines, Bruges, and in these towns met numerous English and Scottish exiles, from whom he took orders for the book. At Brussels he had the misfortune to come into contact with an Italian adventurer, the famous banker Ridolfi, who said he was a messenger from the Pope, and sought to stir up in favour of Mary Stuart a conspiracy between Spain, as represented by the Duc d'Albe, then Governor of the Low Countries, and certain English Catholic lords, such as Norfolk and others. Ridolfi intrusted to Bailly letters intended for several English people, whose concurrence he hoped to get. Watched by spies of the English government, denounced before leaving the Continent, Bailly was arrested at Dover with his papers, in the beginning of April 1571, and taken to the Tower of London.[1]

His arrest led to that of the Bishop of Ross, of Norfolk, and several others. It is said that the most compromising letters which he carried were abstracted by a secret friend of those for whom they were destined, and replaced by others less compromising.

Put to torture, betrayed by a companion in prison, who pretended to be a political friend, but who reported to the English authorities the confessions or the confidences obtained in prison, Bailly ended by making important declarations as to the intrigues and plots of the adherents of Mary Stuart. He protested at the same time that he was ignorant of the contents of the documents that Ridolfi had intrusted to him.[2]

Other witnesses added to these confessions, and other additional facts resulted in the death of the Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded 2nd June 1572. Happily, neither the Bishop of Ross, nor Bailly, whose weakness perhaps they wished to recompense, or of whose innocence they were assured, shared the duke's fate. They were satisfied with keeping them in prison. In the Beauchamp Tower are still several inscriptions cut in the prison wall by Bailly; these are written in several languages, dated and signed by him, and expressing his troubles.[3]

Finally, in Nov. 1573, the Bishop of Ross was set free on condition of immediately leaving the British Isles.[4]

This prelate went to the Continent, where he continued his endeavours to serve his sovereign; after some years travelling, he settled in the Low Countries, and he died at Brussels, 30th May 1596.[5]

His faithful secretary, Bailly, was doubtless similarly favoured. We do not know from official sources of his having been set at liberty, but it

[1] From the 10th April 1571 he was put under examination, and he was imprisoned in the Tower.—Froude, *History of England* (London, 1866), vol. x. pp. 209 *et seq.*

[2] The documents relating to Bailly's arrest, his letters addressed to Lord Burghley and the Bishop of Ross, have been published by W. Murdin: *A Collection of State Papers . . . left by Williame Cecil, Lord Burghley*, 1 vol. 4to. London, 1759, pp. 1 *et seq.*, and in *Calendar of Manuscripts of the Hon. Marquis of Salisbury preserved at Hatfield House*, i. pp. 494, 497, 524, 526, 534. At page 496 is the text of the order given by the Privy Council, 26th April 1571, to put the prisoner Charles Bailly to torture.

[3] See the inscriptions in English, French, Flemish, Italian, Latin, signed by Bailly, and given by W. R. Dick in *Courte notice sur la Tour Beauchamps, Tour de Londres*, 1 vol. 12mo, pp. 21, 22, 36, 37. See Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee, *Dictionary of National Biography*, London 1885, vol. ii. p. 411; notice by M. Henderson.

[4] Leslie Stephen and Lee, *Dict. Nat. Biography*, vol. xxxiii. pp. 93 *et seq.*

[5] According to his epitaph, which is in the Abbey of Grimberghen, near Brussels.—*Le Grand Théâtre Sacré de Brabant*, vol. i. p. 317.

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appears most probable by the ties between them, and by the fact that from 1574 we find Bailly again in the Low Countries. One English[1] historian, moreover, states that he was set at liberty.

It is these circumstances that give rise to the part played by Bailly in the history of Mary Stuart. After 1573 his name is still mentioned in diplomatic correspondence in the reign of Queen Elizabeth as being a refugee in the Low Countries whom the government watched, yet without alarm. They record his doings, open his letters, yet without finding either in one or the other anything to mark him as a conspirator.[2]

In effect, as we shall see, Bailly had adopted another course of life. He had formed close ties in the Low Countries, and he could no longer think of recommencing the adventures of his youth. It has been claimed that he assisted at the execution of Mary Stuart in 1587.[3]

Married, father of a family, fulfilling important duties in the Low Countries, Bailly could not think of risking his head to be a witness of this sanguinary tragedy. An old servant of the Queen and of the Bishop of Ross, banished in 1573, still watched by the English authorities, would not have been tolerated in the Castle of Fotheringay, and could not have obtained admission there. Moreover, we know that the execution was seen by only a very limited number of spectators, and that in particular the servants of the Queen who attended were very few. We know their names, and no authority has mentioned amongst them that of Bailly.[4]

We consider, therefore, that his alleged presence at her execution was a mere fable.[5]

We ought no longer to confuse Charles Bailly with his namesakes, more particularly Dr. Bailly, well known among the Scottish refugees in the Low Countries at the end of the sixteenth century, of whom the records of the period make frequent mention.[6]

(*To be continued.*)

688. ABERCROMBY FAMILY IN STIRLINGSHIRE.—A family of the name of Abercromby held a good position in Stirling and the neighbourhood in

[1] Burton, *History of Scotland*, vol. v. p. 105.

[2] *Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series* (1572-1574), p. 582, No. 1615. Letter of the agent Wilson, 20th Dec. 1574, addressed from Anvers to Lord Burghley: *Scottish Series*, p. 574, advice dated April 1590.

[3] See Jourdain.

[4] See the witnesses of the execution of Mary Stuart: Kervyn de Lettenhove, *Marie Stuart*, ii. p. 363, 366; Teulet, *Lettres de Marie Stuart*, Paris 1859, pp. 352, 383.

See also the list of the Queen's servants drawn up in 1586, which also contains her will: Labanoff, *Lettres, instruction et mémoires de Marie Stuart*, Paris and London, 1852, vol. vii. p. 250, and vi. p. 484.

See also *Notes and Queries*, 12th May 1894, p. 375.

[5] Independently of the authorities already quoted we can refer to 'Bailly': Labanoff, (already cited), vol. iii. p. 265; Jules Gauthier, *Histoire de Marie Stuart*, vol. iii. p. 46; J. Hosack, *Mary, Queen of Scots*, vol. ii. p. 55; A. Stewart, *Life of Mary, Queen of Scots*, pp. 316, 318; and *Notes and Queries*, 21st April 1894, p. 309.

On the conspiracy of Ridolfi see Namèche, *Cours d'Histoire Nationale*, vol. xv. p. 169; Kervyn de Lettenhove, *Relations politiques des Pays-Bas et de l'Angleterre sous le règne Philippe II.*, vol. vi. pp. iv, 114, 151, 189.

The same, *Les Huguenots et Les Gueux*, vol. ii. pp. 386 *et seq.*; J. J. F. Proost, *Les réfugées anglais et irlandais en Belgique à la suite de la réforme religieuse établie sous Élizabeth et Jacques I.*; and Jachard, *Correspondance de Philippe II.*, vol. ii. pp. 180 *et seq.*

[6] See *Notes and Queries*, 21st April 1894, pp. 309 *et seq.*, article by M. Hume, giving an account of manuscripts in Hatfield House, and accrediting them to Charles Bailly, whilst they really relate to Dr. Bailly of Douai.

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the fifteenth century. We have not traced any connection between it and the Abercrombies of Fifeshire, though it is probable that it belonged to that stock. In 1456 James Abercromby was a burgess of Stirling. In 1467 Henry Abercromby was Abbot of Cambuskenneth,[1] John Abercromby was a burgess of Stirling in 1483, and possibly was brother to Abbot Henry and to James. James was burgess in 1529, Henry was a burgess in 1494, and Andrew held the lands of Woodcockdale near Linlithgow from the Abbey of Cambuskenneth in 1490. These three were possibly sons of James, burgess in 1456, and nephews of Abbot Henry Abercromby.

James Abercromby was probably father of Archibald, burgess of Stirling, to whom his great-grandson Henry Abercromby of Kerse was served heir in 1610. The line of Kerse was as follows, Henry, son of Archibald, burgess of Stirling 1529, father of Henry of Kerse, father of James, died *ante* 1591, and of Henry of Kerse, who married, secondly, in 1586, Margaret Boyd. By a first wife he had issue, James, who sold Kerse; his son Alexander was, there is reason to believe, the last of the line of the lairds of Kerse of the name of Abercromby.

James Abercromby had, with Archibald, probably another son, viz.:

I. William, a burgess, who in 1547 had lands in Abbots Throsk and Abbots Kerse in the barony of Cowie. His son

II. John was of full age in 1547 (*Stirling Records*).

III. John Abercromby, 'Goodman of Throsk,' styled also 'Wricht,' alive 1617, and was son of John No. II. (*Balgownie Charters*). He married Libra Hamilton, and had a sister Libra married to Robert Bruce of Greenside (*Reg. of Priv. Council*). This John had issue—

1. Henry, dead *ante* 1604 (*Balgownie Charters*).
2. John. (*See below*, No. IV.)
3. Michael. (*Stirling Protocols.*)

IV. John (son of John Abercromby and Libra Hamilton) 'Wright,' married Agnes Drummond (*Stir. Prot.*), and had issue—

1. John. (*See below*, No. V.)
2. Robert, of full age 1614 (*Stir. Prot.*).
3. James, 'Wright,' Kersie and St. Ninians, married Bessie Neilson (*d. s. p.*).

V. John (son of John Abercromby and Agnes Drummond) 'Smith' in Kerse, married, 1627, at Alloa, Catherine Black. By her he had at least four sons—

1. John 'Wright' owned land in Plean and Kerse in 1661, married Jean Gillespie. He left issue. His great-grandsons resided at Plean, Kerse, and Bandeath.
2. James. (*See below*, No. VI.)
3. Robert in Kerse, married Jane Stobie. His male descendants lived in Greenyards, St. Ninians, Throsk. His great-grand-daughter, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Abercromby, 'Potter,' in Throsk, married Peter Burden of the family of Fodell, and their descendants are in America.
4. Thomas in Kirktoun of St. Ninians, married Margaret Scobie, and had issue four sons and two daughters.

VI. James (second son of John Abercromby and Catherine Black), was a wright and portioner in St. Ninians. He married, first, Elizabeth Melvin, by whom he had issue—

[1] See page 49.

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1. John in Cowie, married, 1701, Janet Gilchrist, and had issue, besides daughter—
   i. John, born 1717.
2. Thomas in Throsk, married, 1717, Elizabeth Abercromby of Airth.
3. Alexander in Cowie, married, first, Elizabeth Wright, by whom he had a son—
   i. Alexander, born 1719.

   He married, second, Catherine Galloway, and had issue—
   ii. Archibald, born 1726.
   iii. Alexander, born 1727.
   iv. James, born 1738.
4. William. (*See below*, No. VII.)

James married, secondly, Bessie Wordie of Kerse Mill, and had issue—

5. James, born 1696, of Greenyards and Throsk, married, 1714, Catherine Abercromby, and had issue—
   i. Charles of Bandeath, who married, 1748, Isabel Gilfillan, and had (*a*) Charles, born 1751, (*b*) John, born 1765, (*c*) William, born 1770, (*d*) James, born 1772, and probably (*e*) David.

VII. William (son of James Abercromby and Elizabeth Melvin), styled in Register 'brother of John and Thomas A.' resided at Greenyards. He married, 1704, Janet Baird, and had issue, with a daughter Margaret, born 1707, and a son William, born 1712, who died young, a son—

VIII. William,[1] born 1717, resided at Greenyards, married Agnes Spence, and had issue—

1. Agnes, born 1748.
2. Robert, born 1754, went to Canada, where his descendants still live.
3. William. (*See below*, No. IX.)
4. James.

IX. William (son of William Abercromby and Agnes Spence), born 1756, married Mary Graham, and had issue—

1. Joyce (a son), born 1784.
2. Alexander.
3. William. (*See below*, No. X.)

X. William (son of William and Mary Graham), born in Duntocher 1789, married, 1818, Jean Henderson, and has issue—

1. William. (*See below*, No. XI.)
2. Robert.
3. James.
4. John.
5. Janet.
6. Mary.

XI. William (son of William Abercromby and Jean Henderson) married, 1846, Robina Andrews Graham, and has issue—

1. William, born 1847, married, 1873, Elizabeth Jane Symington, and has issue—

[1] There is a tradition valued by some of his descendants, that this William was a son (born 1723) of Alexander Abercromby of Tullibody. I have found nothing to support or even to render probable such a theory. William lived amongst a large family of the same name, and no evidence has been produced to dissociate him from it. ED.

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i. William Graham, born 1875.
ii. John Balfour Symington, born 1879.
iii. Claud, born 1886.
iv. Eliza Violet Balfour, born 1890.

2. Robert Graham.
3. Alexander.
4. James Henderson.
5. Thomas Graham.
6. John.
7. Peter Henderson.
8. Walter Andrews.
9. Jeanie.
10. Robina.
11. Mary Jessie.

A. W. C. H.

689. OLD MONUMENT AT DOLLAR.—Some years ago I noticed a portion of a sepulchral slab near a small house by Dollar burn. It was not

then obtainable; for a while it disappeared, but was found reduced in dimensions serving as a cover for a drain. I then got possession of it, and it will, I trust, find a long and safe refuge in the Alloa Museum. It must have come from the old Dollar Churchyard just opposite the house where it was found, and probably commemorated some member of the family of the Earls of Argyle. They possessed large estates in and about Dollar as early as the fifteenth century, and Castle Campbell was their principal seat in the district, and was occasionally the residence of the Earl of

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Argyle, for on the 21st April 1478, Hugh, Lord Montgomerie, married Elen, daughter of Colin, Earl of Argyle 'passing to the door of the parish church of Dolor' (*Extracts from the Records of Stirling*). It is impossible to surmise to the memory of which member of the Campbell family this stone was placed—the sword and dagger denote a soldier. For an account of the way in which the Campbells possessed Dollar, see *New Statistical Account* (Clackmannan, p. 105, note). ED.

690. REMINISCENCES OF THE '45.—By the kind permission of the Editor of the *Scotsman* we are able to give our readers an interesting paper with the above heading, and also extracts from letters on the same subject which appeared in response to the writer's suggestion that incidents of the '45 should be collected:—

On Monday, 19th August 1745, Prince Charles Edward unfurled his standard at Glenfinnan, near the head of Loch Eil, and on the same day this year (1895) a party of enthusiastic Highlanders started from Fort-William to celebrate this memorable incident of a hundred and fifty years ago. The day was fine, and the excursionists arrived in high spirits at the monument raised on the spot where the Prince inaugurated his desperate enterprise. The place is wild and romantic. A tall column, surmounted by a Highlander in full dress, rises from a moorland plain, circumscribed by wild and rugged hills, and washed on its western side by the great fresh water Loch Sheil. It was not difficult for any one with the slightest imagination to recall the scene of so many years ago. All that reminded one of the nineteenth century was far away, and the great mountains looked down calm and tranquil as they looked down on the brave band of men that had there pledged their lives on that day to him whom they deemed their lawful King. The little celebration was carried out with much enthusiasm. Pipers played the 'March of the Cameron Men' round the monument. Jacobite songs were sung. The memory of the brave dead was drunk in solemn silence. The health of the Queen was pledged with demonstrative loyalty, and one well versed in the history of the '45 described the career of the Prince from his landing in Moidart to the fatal field of Culloden. All this was as it should be, and was exceedingly interesting and suggestive. The distant past became for the moment the present, and the scenes of long ago took actual shape and embodiment. It was with something of a jar to the feelings that one heard on returning a few miles down the glen the distant whistle of the railway engine at Banavie and saw the smoke of the passenger steamer on Loch Linnhe.

Notwithstanding, however, such a pleasant celebration as we have noticed, the visitor to the Highlands must be struck with the almost absolute way in which remembrance of the '45 has vanished from the recollection of the people. A hundred and fifty years ago every able-bodied man in the district of Lochaber, where we write, was out under his chief; but there are few of their descendants—we speak generally, of course—who can tell any more than that their ancestors fought at that time, and can give you no information that cannot be found in the common histories and local guide-books. Incidents of a personal character which would be interesting to us to-day have passed into oblivion. The Highlander speaks still of the 'Bliadhua Thearlich'—the year of Charlie,—but when you seek to get from him some unrecorded adventure of that wonderful enterprise he is silent. He will talk glibly

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enough to you about Dr. M'Gregor and the crofters, denounce vehemently the iniquity of the Principal and the Declaratory Act, and even expatiate on the subject of Professor Drummond finding the origin of man in the lug-worm! But if you ask him for any story about his grandfather or great-grandfather when serving the Prince you will seldom meet with a response. 'Yes,' said a very intelligent boatman to the writer the other day to whom he put his frequent inquiry, 'My people hes the pipes that was played at Bannockburn in the time of the martyrs.' In his mind Bannockburn was confused with Culloden and the deeds of Claverhouse, and the sufferings of the Covenanters with the sorrows that succeeded the defeat of Charlie.

Here and there, however, one does meet still with reminiscences of the '45, and it would be well that these should be collected before they have altogether been forgotten. A few such have come to us, and they might be added to by other inquirers. Some years ago we met with a fine specimen of an old Highlander in the Island of Mull, who said his grandfather had fought at Culloden. 'Do you remember,' we asked, 'anything regarding him?' 'Yes,' he said, 'I remember this. When I was a boy I had a small engraving of Prince Charlie. My grandfather took it from me and pasted it at the bottom of his bed that it might be the last thing in the world he would see with his eyes'—a touching illustration of the devotion of the Celt to his unfortunate leader. 'My grandmother,' said an intelligent friend with whom we forgathered, 'had a farm near Stornoway. She was a Jacobite, but her husband was a Hanoverian. The Prince landed at her house. She received him kindly in his distress, and furnished him and his companions with provisions, but could not harbour him long, as her husband (who was absent in the town) might at any moment return. The Prince left her house for Benbecula, where the laird received him kindly. Next morning the minister called and said to the laird, "You have a man here for whose head a reward of £25,000 has been promised. I propose that we should give him up and divide the money." The laird drew his sword and swore to have his life if he divulged the secret.' The minister was a M'Aulay, and said to have been the ancestor of the historian, Lord Macaulay. When the writer was a lad, there lived in Loch Carron a very old woman, remembered still by some. She saw the Prince when in hiding in Kintail, and described him as 'a beautiful young man with long fair hair.' A clansman flying from the field of Culloden stumbled upon a Royal officer lying dead on the field, who wore a pair of long Hessian boots. Unable even in the hour of defeat to repress his predatory instinct, he cut off the soldier's legs above the boots and made his way to Glen Urquhart, where he obtained shelter in a byre. During the night he managed to extract the dead man's feet from their covering and decamped in the early morning. The servant-girl going to milk the cows found the two bare feet, and reported with consternation to her master that the soldier was gone, 'all but his two legs, which he had left behind him.'

These are some small waifs and strays, slight incidents of a stirring time, which the writer has picked up in conversation with Highlanders here and there, and to which, did space permit, he might add considerably. He will meantime only mention a story of the same kind told him by the late Dean Stanley. The Dean met a man who had seen the march of the Highlanders on their way south through Cumberland. 'How do you

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remember it?' inquired the Dean. 'Well, sir,' was his reply, 'I was a little boy at the time, and they told me as how men without trousers were a-coming this way, and they would take my trousers from me to put on themselves, so I took them off and hid them in a hole in the wall of a field where I was herding kye at the time.' The Dean, with that love which distinguished him for historic incidents, was very wishful that those of the 'Forty-five should be collected systematically. If such a collection could be now made—and it will soon be too late—it would invest such celebrations as that which took place lately at Kilfinnan with a new and living interest.

'Madam Roland' writes:—May I offer a few notes gathered from the talk of a late Roxburghshire gentleman, who, unfortunately, left no written record of his stores of local antiquarian and traditional lore? He had heard much from his grandfather, who, as a boy of twelve in 1745, perfectly remembered the family valuables being hastily packed in an oaken chest (still extant) and deposited in a neighbouring bog for security. On the Southern Border the rumour of the approach of the 'wild Highlanders' was received with dismay, they being popularly believed to be veritable savages. A woman who was alone on an eminence winnowing corn saw some Highland horsemen approaching, and too terror-stricken to attempt useless flight, she timidly made offer of some corn for their horses, which they accepted, and then passed on peacefully. An inroad was made on a grocer's shop in Kelso, where a packet of tea, then a rare article, was discovered. Supposing it to be tobacco, one of the party essayed a mouthful, but speedily rejected it with a forcible 'Ach! she's fuisted.' There seems to have been little military order preserved on the march; the men straggled, and where opportunity served picked up anything portable that took their fancy. One man bore strapped on his back what to him seemed quite a prize—a looking-glass. The commissariat, if any, was very inefficient, and the poor men, ill-supplied with food—in fact, starving—were fain to help themselves as they best might. In Liddesdale they took a sheep and killed it, and having no cooking vessel of their own made use of a pot which they found handy. Though apparently empty, it had contained a poisonous composition used for smearing sheep, and the consequences were disastrous: one man died, and others suffered grievously.

'J. B. M.':—I hope I may be allowed, as one whose ancestors fought at Culloden, and who was born almost within sight of the battlefield, to give a reminiscence of those days.

My great-grandfather, a fine specimen of an old Highlander, was present and fought at Culloden. In the flight of the Highlanders after the battle he was pursued by a party of dragoons to Baloan, near Inverness, where he succeeded by a clever trick in outwitting the English. Arriving at Baloan farm, he obtained refuge in a barn, where, fortunately, he found the farmer engaged threshing corn. Seizing the flail out of the farmer's hand, and stripped to the belt, he began to thresh the corn. In a little time the dragoons were at the door, and demanded if they had seen a rebel pass that way, or had given him shelter and concealed him in the straw. The farmer replied in the negative, and assured the dragoons that no rebel would find refuge on his ground; and proceeded

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along with my great-grandfather to fork and turn the straw in order to show that no man was concealed there. The farmer having refreshed the dragoons, my great-grandfather in due course returned to his home, and died in peace in his own bed, a devoted and faithful follower to the last of 'Bonnie Prince Charlie.'

And for many years we had in our family a cannon ball which was discovered in the vicinity of the battlefield by one of my ancestors when engaged in ploughing his land. The ball was well preserved, and was about the size of a cricket ball.

'R. S.':—I add a small contribution received from my grandmother, who died in 1851, at the age of eighty-nine. I am under the impression that the incidents must refer to the time immediately after the retreat from Derby. Her husband's father, afterwards tenant of the farm of Romanno Mains, Newlands, Peeblesshire, was at the time a farm servant at Spitalhaugh, when two mounted rebel officers arrived and requested a guide through the moors westward. His master and he agreed to accompany them, riding two of the farm horses. Having seen them on their way for a few miles, and having reached a solitary place, the officers expressed themselves satisfied, but demanded, with a show of their pistols, that the farmer should exchange horses with them, the officers' horses being exhausted with their long journey. This the farmer agreed to, and afterwards found that he had not made a bad bargain, the horses turning out even better than his own after being well fed and rested.

Her own mother was a farm servant at Dunsyre, and she and her master were engaged building a haystack when a party of retreating Highlanders reached them. The farmer's wife and family had early information of the approach of the party, and had fled to a place of safety, without being able to warn her husband. The young woman became quite hysterical when the rebels appeared, and running to the top of the dunghill, clapped her hands, and cried, 'The Hielanders are a' here noo.' One of the officers good-humouredly replied, 'Ou ay, my bonnie woman, the Hielanders are a' here noo.' The rebels behaved very well, but demanded a supply of food, and kept her engaged all night baking bread to them, and this she did with one hand, keeping hold of her master's coat with the other.

'A. H.':—At St. John's Episcopal Church, Ballachulish, are the paten and chalice from which the Highlanders there took the sacrament before setting out to join Prince Charlie. They had both been rather knocked about, but the Bishop of Argyll got the chalice put in good order, and it is still in use, as indeed it has been used ever since the memorable year. The paten has been replaced by another, but it is still preserved, and might as readily be used as the chalice.

'J. C. C.':—Elizabeth Drew (afterwards Mrs. Campbell), who was born in 1719, and died in 1821 at the ripe age of 102, is perhaps one of the nearest links between our generation and Prince Charlie. The Prince and his troops arrived at her father's farm of Bogleshole, near Campsie, and demanded horses for the campaign. Old Mr. John Drew had, however, driven all his horses to the hills, and none could be got. The soldiers therefore contented themselves with drawing the necks of some fowls, and made a wholesale demand for food. In response to this

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request John Drew produced a huge cheese, and Prince Charlie and his soldiers cut it up with their bayonets, and held lumps of it on their bayonet points to the great kitchen fire to roast. Elizabeth Drew, the daughter of the house, remembered vividly all the details of Prince Charlie's visit. A young girl at the time of the raid, she remembered how the Prince came up to her as she cowered at the kitchen fire in terror at the inroad, and stroking her fair hair bade her fear nothing. In her old age she remembered Prince Charlie's face, words, and manner perfectly well, and Dr. Chalmers, when minister in Glasgow, used often to go out to the old farm, a few miles out of Glasgow near the Campsie Fells, to have a talk with the centenarian who had shaken hands with the Pretender. She was a regular old memorialist, and hoarded up stories of everything and everybody. She remembered Glasgow when it had sixty streets and 14,000 inhabitants.

In her childhood she was bewitched, as she and all her family believed, by an old woman, who, as she passed by the farm with her pack, looked at her as she was playing, and thus brought her under the ban of the evil eye. For many months, it is alleged, she suffered from the evil spell; but at last the witch was discovered, and forced to undo the harm. After having seen the witch again, and the witch having reversed her intention, she recovered every day, and, finally, was completely restored to health. My grandfather, who remembered Elizabeth Drew well (she was his grandmother), had innumerable stories of this remarkable woman, with whom Chalmers used to have many a much-prized conversation. Her portrait still exists, and (as is recorded on the canvas) it was painted when she was 102 years of age. This brings Prince Charlie pretty close to our age. Interesting reminiscences of Prince Charlie and his army are still current in the Tranent and Prestonpans direction, and I have in my possession several buttons from the Highlanders' coats, dug up from the field of Prestonpans, and also a very large and handsome shoe-buckle dug up at Culloden.

'Senex':—As reminiscences of the '45' are in vogue just now, allow me to contribute a few. To the north of Craiglockhart skating-pond there stood till about thirty years ago a couple of old cottages, which were then swept away. The coachman of the late Mr. Chalmers of Merchiston Castle conversed in his boyhood with an old woman resident in one of these cottages, who distinctly remembered seeing Prince Charlie and his Highland army march past her father's door, on their way to Edinburgh. They had bivouacked the previous night on a bean-field near Slateford; and when the farmer asked the Prince for repayment, his crop of beans having been crushed down, he received an order on the bank which the Pretender afterwards set up in Inverness. What this order was worth in a few months every one knows.

A Free Church minister in Teviotdale used, many years ago, to visit, as his pastor, an old man who gave him this snatch of his experiences. When young he worked on a farm where more than once he heard from the lips of his mistress, the farmer's wife, the following juvenile reminiscence. Sent one day, in her girlhood, from Ancrum to Jedburgh, she came upon a great host of men, strangely dressed, who were steadily marching along. Terrified by their appearance, she did not know which way to turn, when a 'bonny gentleman,' riding up to her, told her not to

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be alarmed, and kept her beside him till the Highlanders were past. The 'bonny gentleman,' need it be said, was Prince Charlie.

The following narrative I heard from the lips of the late Mr. Haldane. His father, the pastor of the church in St. James' Place, had in his congregation a Highlander a hundred years old; and among other memories recalled by the old man to his minister's family circle was this. In 1746 (after Culloden), when acting as a herd-boy in Skye, he saw two ladies approaching him. One he knew well, because she was Miss Flora M'Donald. The other he did not know. Eagerly asking if any of King George's soldiers were about, or if any of the King's men-of-war had been near lately, and being answered in the negative to both questions, they then asked for water. When he led them to a well, the strange lady, taking a gold cup from her belt, filled it, and offered the draught to Miss Flora. She, however, would not drink first. Then, after the stranger had given the boy a shilling, they went away. Who the 'strange lady' was all Scotsmen know, and many others besides.

'James Wood':—I have read with pleasure the interesting incidents contributed by your various correspondents regarding 'Bonnie Prince Charlie,' with his 'Lads of the heather, trooping together, to bear him in triumph along.'

The Prince in his march southwards from Edinburgh had his followers divided into two portions, the one, accompanied by himself, going round the east coast to Berwick, the other portion coming south through Mid-Lothian, following the road taken shortly before by Sir John Cope, by way of Channelkirk. This portion of the army on their march came to Langshaw, and here a number of the Highlanders went into one of the cottages where the goodwife was baking, and had a girdleful of bannocks on the fire. One of the soldiers drew his sword, and laid the glittering blade across the cradle where the infant slept all unconscious of its surroundings. The mother, in terror and alarm, screamed aloud, 'O my bairn!' 'Nae skaith,' said the kilted warrior, 'will befa' your bairn'; and warming their brawny legs at her peat fire till the bannocks were ready, they cleared the girdle. They then pursued their march eastward, and came upon the late George Shillinglaw, tenant of Brighaughmill. Shillinglaw was engaged making the first road on Leader Water leading to Edinburgh over Soutra Hill, and had a contract for that part of it from Blainslie to Leaderfoot Mill, where a boat was put on the Tweed, called *The Fly*, which served all the purposes of transit for well-nigh a century, when the river was spanned by a bridge, which appropriated the name of the boat it supplanted, and is known yet as 'The Fly' Bridge.

George Shillinglaw had forty horses engaged on the making of this road when the Highlanders came upon him, and at once, in name of the Prince, took possession of them, and marched them off to Berwick.

Shillinglaw, in his efforts to regain his property, followed the soldiers to Berwick, where he sought and obtained an interview with Prince Charles, and, stating his case, had all the forty horses restored to him. It is questionable if any one had more substantial reasons than Shillinglaw for following so far 'The King of the Hielands.'

I have often heard the above incidents related by the late Mr. Shillinglaw, of the Crown Office, Edinburgh, who had them from the mouth of his father, who, again, was the son of George Shillinglaw, my great-grandfather.

'W. B.':—Will you allow me a corner before you close the corre-

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spondence, with a small contribution anent the ancient city of Dunblane? The Jacobite interest was always at home among the surrounding gentry, the Stirlings of Keir being strong supporters of the Stuarts. It was the miller of Keir who said, as a justification of his perjury regarding a gathering at Brig o' Turk in 1715 which the Laird of Keir attended, that he could entrust his soul to the mercy of God for forgiveness, but that he could not entrust Keir's head into the hands of King George. At the battle of Sheriffmuir, of that year, Macgregor of Balhaldie, who had married a daughter of Lochiel, whom Lochiel disowned, was so charmed with his son-in-law's intrepidity that he ceased his alienation. The town house of Balhaldie, now the property of Mr. P. M'Aull, was for a night the royal residence of Prince Charlie. On Wednesday the 12th September 1745, the rebel army halted at Dunblane on their way to Stirling by the fords of Frew, over the Forth, and the Prince's headquarters were Balhaldie House. Mr. John Reid of Andrinley, who died at an advanced age, told the writer what his grandmother had told him, how she recollected, when a girl of twelve, getting access to the room in which the Prince sat in Council by accompanying a servant on some errand. The Prince was seated at a table covered with papers, and had the Duke of Perth on the one side and the Marquis of Tullibardine on the other, and 'the Prince was the bonniest man o' a' the three.' The bedroom is still shown in which he slept. The approach to Dunblane was by the old Roman causeway road from the camp at Ardoch; and then, as now, at that season the Strathallan farmers were cutting their oats, when suddenly over Buck's Hill, behind Kinbuck, they saw an army on the march, and the harvesters threw down their sickles and fled. There is a cottage in Ramoyle thatched with straw, the folding doors of which still bear the impress of the muzzles of the muskets of the Highlanders. They had doubtless requisitioned something and got a refusal, so they used their muskets as battering-rams to force supplies, the dints of which remain. There is another house called Allanbank, at present occupied by William Neilson, aged ninety-three, in which the Duke of Cumberland abode for a night on his northward march to Culloden. One of the rooms has its walls covered with wood panelling, and doubtless was used by the Duke. Lying on the track from the south into the Highlands, Dunblane, from the days of Agricola and his Roman legions, was a quiet halting-place. Her Majesty passed through the old streets in 1842, and from time to time some of her family have visited the cathedral.

DAVID MARSHALL, F.S.S. (Scot.):—When I was a boy the centenary of the battle of Culloden occurred, bringing with it a host of memories from ancient men who had been in touch with those who were actors during that eventful period.

In the civil wars, my native country of Kinross enjoyed a comparative immunity from the presence of armies. In the 'Forty-five, Burleigh Castle, near Milnathort, and about equally distant between Perth and Queensferry, was garrisoned for King George, as in the 'Fifteen for his father. On this last occasion, however, it was equipped with a train of artillery. I was told how a big Englishman in the garrison, who had a wholesome dread of the 'kilt,' was teased by his comrades pointing at nightfall to a slight eminence near the Castle, rank with vegetation, from which the enemy, it was supposed, would start up and make the grand attack upon their small fortress, but the imaginary foe never came.

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But the chief event of the war, locally speaking, was the arrival of Major Nairn with a detachment of the army of Prince Charles Edward at Kinross to collect the cess or land-tax, and punish the inhabitants for the bad faith of a carrier belonging to the town, who was engaged at Perth to conduct a French engineer to Stirling, where he was to be employed in the siege of Stirling Castle, but instead of fulfilling his contract he took the foreigner down to Queensferry, and delivered him to Captain Knight, of Dundee, commander of an armed sloop called the *Happy Janet*, of sixteen guns, in the service of the Government, lying there.

Major Nairn, on entering the town, ranked up his men in the Avenue Road, leading to the principal gate of Kinross House, and there made a speech to the inhabitants, in which he swore that if the money he demanded from them was not paid within forty-eight hours he would burn the town. The people were in great fear, and my great-grandfather, David Marshall, cooper, who died in 1801, one of the deacons of the Trades, dug a great hole in his garden, and put his furniture therein to preserve it from the flames, but, as will be seen from the sequel, this precaution was unnecessary.

During the parley that ensued, the Major took up his residence in Kinross House, in the absence of Sir John Bruce Hope, Bart., the proprietor, who was with his regiment in the King's service, while the Highlandmen encamped in the great avenue to the house, where they roasted an ox. James Dunbar, the baron officer, secured the silver plate by placing it in a press which still exists in the lobby of the house, and setting an old press in front so as to conceal the door. The country heritors were commanded to send supplies to the camp, but these either came tardily or were insufficient, for there were some who helped themselves; and for defending a weak neighbour against the savage attack of two Highlanders, for which they were reprimanded by their officers, the laird of Turfhills and his good lady had to seek safety in flight, but on an alarm being raised by the postman from Edinburgh that a party of dragoons were crossing at the Queensferry and would soon reach Kinross, the invaders hastily left the town by the Alloa road.[1]

Thanks to the laudable efforts of Lord Provost Dewar and the magistrates of the city of Perth to arrange the mass of documents in their record room, the public may soon expect to be put in possession of many new and interesting facts, not only in regard to the risings of the 'Fifteen and 'Forty-five, but also in connection with the civil wars of the previous century.

[In the preface to *The Transcripts of the Register of Baptisms, Muthill, Perthshire*, 1887, which I edited, I have recorded an incident related to me by the great-grandson of the two persons concerned in it. 'William Crawford, gardener at Macleany, saw that his chief, the gallant Viscount of Strathallan, was in danger of being taken prisoner [at Sheriffmuir], but by changing clothes with him he enabled him to escape, while he stayed to face the risk. Nor was his wife, Mary Bryce, less courageous.. She volunteered to pass through the English lines with a pitcher of milk as if going from milking, carrying in it a despatch that could not otherwise have been sent.] ED.

[1] There is a tradition in Alloa that a body of Highlanders encamped in Tullibody Wood near the town.

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'HEATHERBELL':—I note that for some time back you have been making public some interesting reminiscences of those critical years in our country's history, 1745 and 1746. Where could one expect to find such a wealth of matter connected with those years than about Inverness and its neighbourhood? A very great deal has already been collected and preserved in some of the guide-books and other volumes that have been published giving an account of the battle. During the past fifty years I have had repeated to me many times particulars of the many vicissitudes through which those families who were domiciled on Culloden Moor at the time when the battle took place had to pass.

From the afternoon of that day when the army of Prince Charlie, after marching out from Inverness, appeared upon the high ground behind Culloden Castle, no end of serious problems began to fill the minds of the more aged members of the community. As for the young folk, the whole show was full of excitement and startling effects to them. As soon as the army had halted and fixed their encampment, those who were relieved from duty began to disperse in all directions over the moor, the larger number of them finding their way to the homes of the people, upon whom many demands were made which meant starvation and ruin to themselves. Owing to the proprietor of the moor being a Royalist, they may have perhaps thought that they could deal as they had a mind to with his property and his people. As they had just come out from Inverness, the pressure was not so severe at first as it became in a few days after. Their demand was that they should have food from them by day and shelter from them at night. On the second day after their arrival the wide moor presented an extraordinary scene—a moving mass of men and animals as far as the eye could see a-going and a-coming to and fro from far and near, some returning laden after a successful foraging expedition, while others were just setting forth upon the same errand; at several points there were large bodies of them gathered, and, as if in the very height of a festive season, they had their pipers playing, and scores with nimble feet dancing as they best could upon the crisp heather. At another spot quite as large a gathering could be seen engaged in throwing the stone or hammer and other Highland sports. It was a sight during these days to see the margin of that meagre water-course which runs across the moor, either side of it marshalled by groups of strong and able-bodied men, and of every conceivable appearance in feature and in dress, attending to their personal cleanliness; some, with nought but their kilts on, had their underclothing washed and hung upon some neighbouring tree branch to dry. These and a hundred other tales could be told about the ongoings of such a large body of men located upon an exposed and bare stretch of moor.

Within the doors and around the firesides of the cottages, which were studded over the moor, there was another drama being acted. I will now give you an account which I had from the direct descendant of a family who had for many generations their home upon a spot near to where the battle was fought, and a pretty fair distance from the spot where the army was encamped, previous to the night when they made that bungling march to Nairn or its neighbourhood. On the first evening after their arrival upon their camping-ground, in singles or in pairs men began to put in an appearance. They had haversacks of a kind with them, but very little in them, and that little was chiefly made up of a quantity of oatmeal and

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portions of hard baked oatmeal bannocks. Their first demand was that they might get the liberty of cooking whatever food they had of their own —a liberty which was readily granted to them. This went on in its own way for a few days. The numbers of the applicants increased, and they one and all increased their demands. The grand-aunt of my informant told him that she, her sister, and her mother were kept at one time forty-eight hours without a halt turning what meal they got from the applicants, as well as what they had of their own, into bannocks, which the men themselves attended to while toasting around the fire. There was one special circumstance with these people which I may give here. One of those who found his way to their house was quite a youth, and from his attractive appearance and other qualities, no doubt, he fascinated the young women insomuch that they showed to him a little more favour than they did to the others. They saw but little of him altogether, but the sequel in their case was that the day after the battle his dead body was taken out of the same house; he must have been badly wounded in the fight, and with what little life was left in him he crept there for shelter, or it may be that he had an idea that there was in that same house some one who, like a mother or a sister, would soothe his last moments upon this earth's ever-changing stage. During the day which the army remained in camp, such was the general appearance of the moor—a confused mass of human beings going each his own way and each doing his own business. There were shoutings and greetings and other noises by day and by night, while within those cots which lay in the neighbourhood of the moor the same conditions were enacted as we have already indicated. The people of the district were glad when they heard of their assembling and the commencement of their night march to meet the Royal army about Nairn. Little dreamed they on that evening what was to follow upon the morrow. They bethought themselves how they were to get their houses in order, also how they were to get their food supplies replenished. A certain number of men had been left for the purpose of guarding a portion of the baggage and a number of invalids who had become unfit for active service. At daylight on the 16th of April the people were surprised to see mounted troopers in couples making at a good pace from the east towards the moor. Whatever their other duties might be, they called upon them to remove with their families to some place of safety. Some did at once act upon the advice given to them, while not a few hesitated. They felt it sore to leave their homes under such circumstances, but before the day was far spent they became convinced that they must needs accept the unavoidable.

A near relative of the same family who had been taxed to their uttermost in the way of baking bannocks for the men, and who had his home just upon the margin of the spot where the battle took place, sent his wife and the older children of the family down to the river Nairn and saw them safe across; they took as many as they could carry of their home relics with them. He returned to the house to wait results; he kept the babe for himself to carry away when he saw the hour of danger approach. It came upon him much earlier than he had judged. He had just time to enter, lift the infant in its blanket from the cradle and carry it in his arms towards the brow of the hill overlooking the Nairn valley, when he observed coming forward in a stealthy-like manner a troop of horsemen. He judged that they were coming in the same direction that he was going,

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and that evidently they would meet him or cross his path. He made all haste for the river. Two of the troopers came on as if to intercept him in the—to him—awful circumstances. He had not a moment to judge what he would do. The crisis was upon him. He dropped the infant quietly among a large clump of whin bushes, darted for the ford, and got over before they came up to him, moving away as if he was to run up towards the rising ground on the south side of the river, to the place where he knew the rest of his household had gone. He lay down for a short time until the troopers had disappeared, and when he saw the coast clear he went back for his child, who was quite unharmed, and soon after rejoined the rest of the family. Not many minutes after they had come together they heard the first shot fired, another and another at varied intervals until the onset came, when that little patch of moor so close to the spot where their home stood seemed to them like a fiery furnace, with dull heavy-like smoke rising from and hovering over it. That afternoon and night, along with other refugees, they got what sustenance and protection from the weather their neighbouring cottars could afford. Towards the evening of the following day when, as they seemed to think, all was quiet, a few of the more bold of the men folk ventured to go back to their homes for the purpose of finding out in what condition they might be left after such a hurricane of fire as had passed over them. They drew near without judging of the labour that was in store for them. Some were put to work to dig the trenches into which the bodies of the dead were to be laid; others were compelled to gather the bodies from the moor and to bring them to the spot where the graves were being dug. They (the victors) made demands upon them that they should provide horses and carts for the purpose of conveying the flotsam and jetsam of that ever-memorable field into the town of Inverness. Another story can come in here with effect. One of the crofters had a young horse which was running loose upon the moor, and the troops made every effort possible to capture it, but it beat them. This made them more determined in their endeavours. They formed into a circle around the animal, which they gradually contracted until they judged that he could not escape from them. Just then the owner of the animal came upon them, and in his hand a pitchfork. He went near, and when he saw his opportunity he made a slight dig at the buttocks of his only steed, causing him to give such a bound that he cleared the ring, and was once again free. His owner decamped likewise, but not till he got a shot sent after him which left a life mark upon him.

Upon the afternoon of the battle a body of Highlanders were making with all speed away from the moor in the direction of Inverness. They had come to a place where the tenant of a croft was employed putting up a new homestead. At this spot about a dozen of the Duke's dragoons overtook them, and demanded that they should in the King's name surrender. The Highlanders turned upon them, and in the struggle caused nine of them to bite the dust. It was never mentioned how many of the Highlanders did the same. This combat took place fully a mile from the field of battle, and they were all buried where they fell. The tenant and a descendant of the family, who occupied the croft upon that eventful day, pointed to the spot within his own courtyard where the bodies were laid.

'A Septuagenarian' writes:—

When a child I was trundling a hoop along Princes Street, when at

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that time there were no shops farther west than St. Andrew Street, and the houses were inhabited by the gentry, a tall, dignified old lady came out of a house and stopped my progress. Laying her hand on my shoulder, she said, 'Little girl, do you know this is Princes Street, where no hoops should be trundled?' This lady, I was told, was 'Mary, Lady Clerk,' who was born in '45. Prince Charles arrived at her father's house just at the time, and, hearing of the state of matters, with his well-known chivalry, would not permit his followers to enter it, leaving a white cockade and a command that none of his soldiers were to intrude, and the cockade was to be shown to them as a guarantee. This cockade was treasured by the family, and ever afterwards worn by Mary, Lady Clerk, on her birthday.

[For the romantic incident recorded above see a more detailed account of 'Rosemary Dacre' (afterwards Mary, Lady Clerk) in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*, and the *Scottish Antiquary*, vol. iii. p. 110. ED.]

'Robert Somerville' writes:—

I should like to add one to the many 'Reminiscences of the '45' which have appeared of late in the *Scotsman*. The story about to be related is still current in the village of Coulter, in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, where the incident took place. I had it narrated to me by an old residenter, eighty years of age. The Highlanders, on their march to the north, had been ravaging and plundering all before them, and the news of their approach towards Coulter caused not a little consternation and dismay in the locality. A meeting of the villagers was hastily summoned to see what was to be done with the cattle, which would doubtless have shared the fate of others had no precautions been taken. A certain William Gladstone (said to be related to the great statesman) stepped forward and volunteered to take them to a place of safety and to bring them back safe and sound, and, as he said, not a hair of their tails injured, on condition that they should not ask where he would go. This they agreed to. Accordingly the cattle were gathered together, and Willie, with some provisions in his plaid, and his faithful collie, could be seen wending his way up the side of Coulter Water. That was the last that was seen of him for a fortnight, when he reappeared with the cattle safe and sound, and not a hair of their tails injured. In the interval the Highlanders had passed. He had herded the kye all the time in a hollow on Coulter Fell.

The said William Gladstone died at Coulter Muir in 1776, aged fifty-two, so that at the time of the '45 he would be about twenty-one.

691. ON THE TRAIL OF PALÆOLITHIC MAN (see vol. viii. p. 147, and ix. pp. 131, 167).—To assert that it is possible to prosecute an actual piece of research in the question of the occurrence of the relics of Palæolithic Man in the gravels of Denmark, France, and southern England, *in Scotland*, would of course mean that one's auditors would open eyes of astonishment, and possibly utter words of contempt. But I not only assert that it is possible, I nail my colours to the mast by declaring that I have studied certain gravels of Denmark, France, and England, with the view to evidences of Palæolithic Man, during the past twelve years here in Scotland, with the greatest enjoyment, and with very satisfactory results. True it is that my opportunities have neither been very frequent nor continuous; but the possibility of so doing has nevertheless always

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been present, my own environment has alone prevented me availing myself more frequently of the opportunity.

If the matter of my text so far be an enigma, it need not long remain so; for if I mention but the single word 'ballast,' the matter is at once greatly simplified. *I have been studying ballast.* Some considerable shipping trade is carried on between the various ports on the Firth of Forth and those of Denmark, northern France, and some in the south of England. The trade mostly concerned in this matter of ballast, is, I believe, coal. Ships leave the Forth with that commodity, and return with *some* other goods, but generally with some ballast also to make up proper tonnage. The ballast from these particularised countries, or parts of such, is most often flint gravel of various degrees of coarseness and condition; to be a little more technical, this gravel exhibits different degrees of fracture or angularity, and differently weathered or water-worn states.

I have made these investigations in ballast brought to Leith and Granton, to Burntisland, to Bo'ness, and to Alloa; the most persistent, and therefore the most successful, having been made at the first and last of these places. I do not for one moment propose to give here an account of the result of this piece of extended research; but I purpose giving, as more within the scope of a short paper, an account of the last item of evidence in the twelve years' quest concerning a primitive humanity. The item is this:—

I have in this the third week of September 1895, paid a visit of a day or two to my old friend the Editor of this magazine. It has been my privilege to pay him perhaps a dozen 'flying' visits during the last five years, each of which has been characterised by a hunt around Alloa Docks and about the town for samples of ballast, *always* with more or less interesting results. My present visit being more leisurely, since I am now differently located, has resulted in what I must describe as a most delightful find, which I will now attempt to describe.

First of all, I found that several loads of a highly rolled, pale yellow gravel had been strewn in front of the Parsonage—the Editor's home,—this being so rolled (*i.e.* water-worn) as to present to the eye but a mass of bright 'pebbles,' which would not be supposed to be at all likely to yield any evidence whatsoever. But a careful search revealed some few stones which still showed that they had at least once upon a time been faceted and angular; and this is all we need concern ourselves with in this connection just now, we may return to it again.

Next day I discovered some few tons of a less, but still highly rolled gravel, by the Ferry Pier. This it seems came from Sussex (England), and yielded several very interesting and undoubtedly artificial forms. On the evening of the same day (Tuesday), I went again to examine this Sussex gravel, but ere I had set to work—for it is real work, and sometimes quite laborious—I spied what appeared to be a heap of earth; but even earth I often carefully examine. This, however, turned out to be very angular, fine, *i.e. sifted*, black flint gravel. I knew by experience that this was greatly more promising than anything I had lately come upon, and began the search. The brief time before darkness came on was sufficient to show what might be found, so my late train went without me, my host kindly suggesting a fuller search on the morrow.

All the time I was examining this black gravel it was being gradually carted away; so much so, that next day little remained for me to examine.

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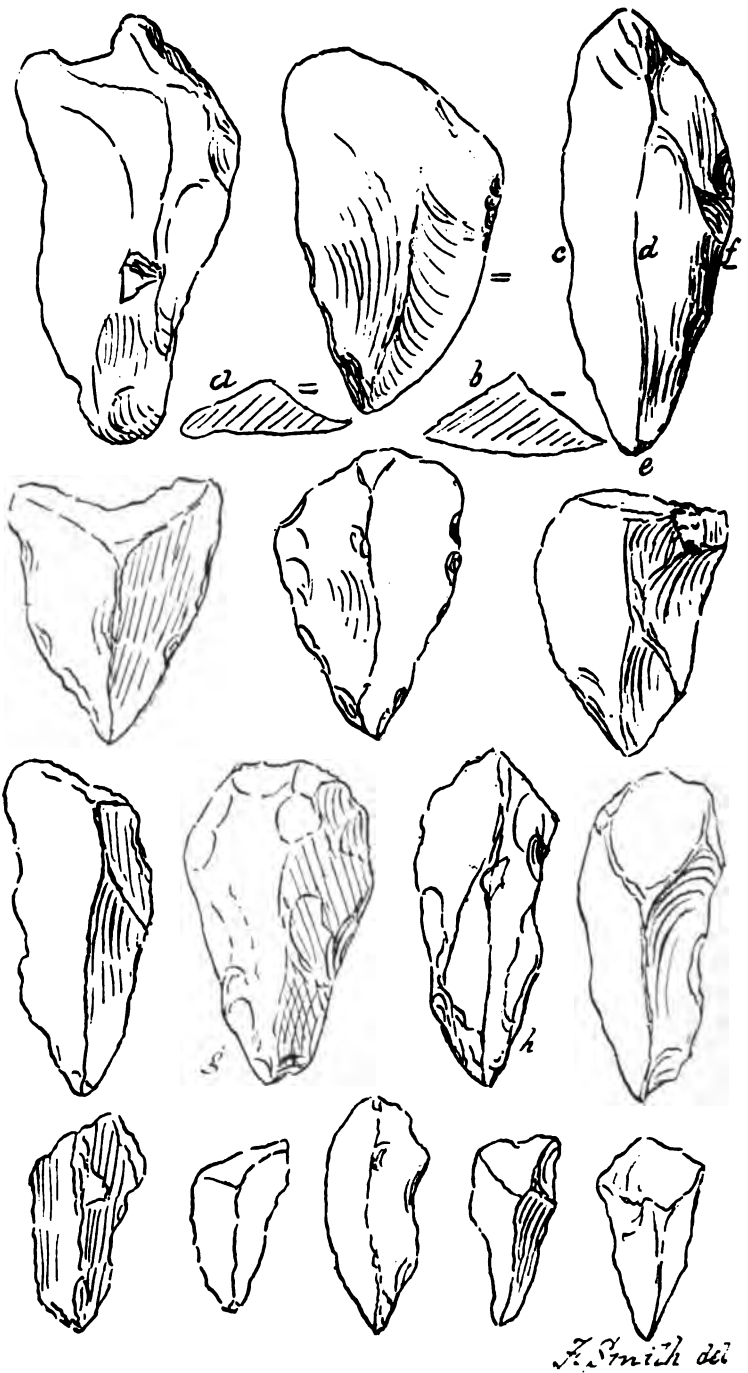

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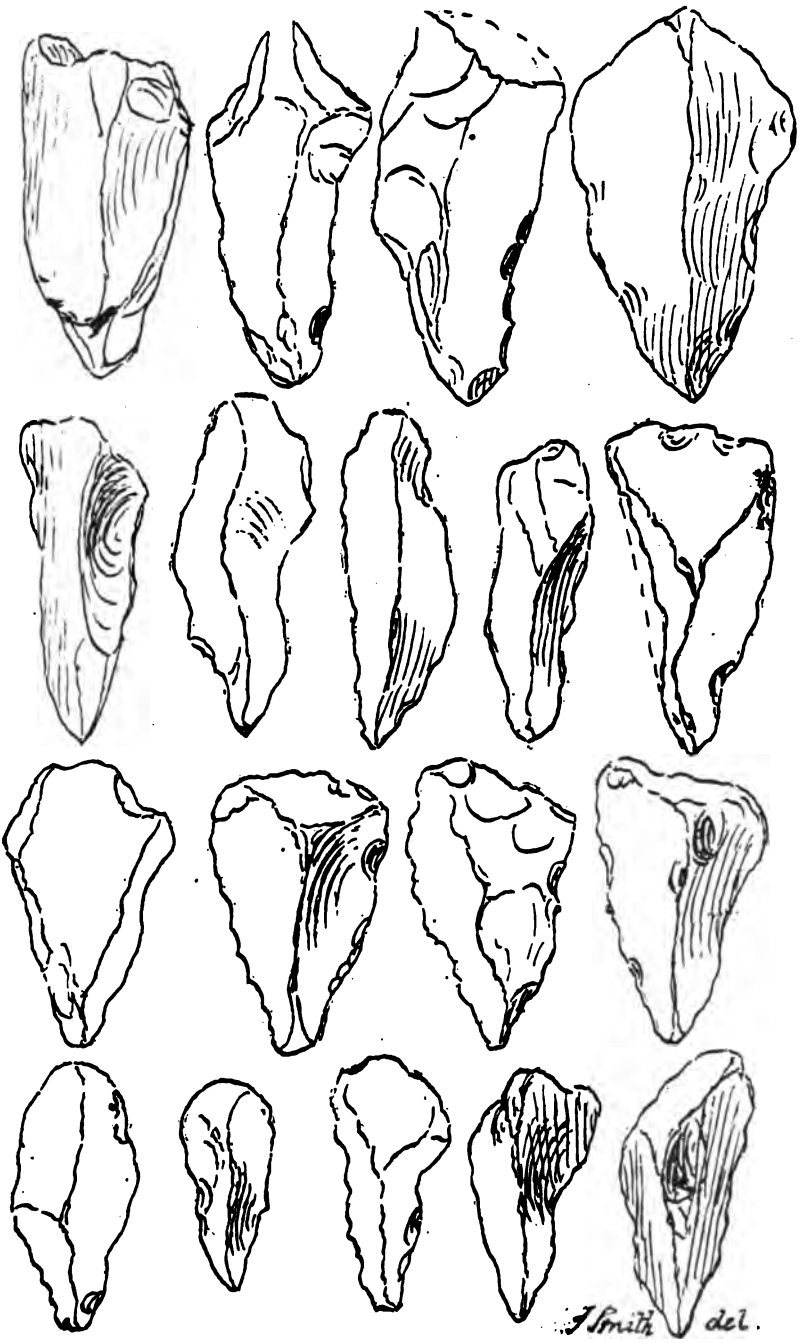

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However, I learned without trouble that it was being removed to certain lodge gates on the Clackmannan Road, and I accordingly, mostly in drizzling rain, spent the day at the two places. The result was so good that I devoted the evening to drawing a 'plate' of some of the specimens for a prospective work on this question of Palæolithic Man. This being done, the 'Editor' suggested that I might write a short paper in illustration of the plate for the magazine. This I consented to do; and once again train went without me, that I might examine the gravel at the lodge gates (now spread out) in the morning before I left. I have this day (Friday) re-examined the said gravel, with such satisfactory result that I have selected specimens for another plate, which, with the first, accompanies this paper.

The specimens illustrated on these two plates (thirty-three in number), were selected from the angular gravel, and finally from some 250 I had collected for two particular characteristics, viz. the peculiarity of the fracture of their surfaces and their forms.

If I were to take any one of these forms singly, I might expect to be fairly well met by the inquiry as to where the evidence of any design or intention lay in such single specimen, but I should even in such case assert the artificiality of its style of fracture,—a very strong point with one who understands anything about the nature of flint-fracture in Nature's hands, but when the forms which I have drawn are every one of them repeated over and over again, so that I have dozens of each well-recognisable item, it must with every candid and unprejudiced mind be a turning of the tables, in so far as one naturally asks, whether any agency in nature can produce such result. I have asked human intellect for evidence that nature splits these stones in this way and into these shapes, and none is given me. I have made long and patient inquiry of Nature herself, and the reply through all the range of physical law is a clear and firm negative till reason, that is MAN, asserts itself and Nature passively submits to a power greater than she can claim.

If we take these forms in our hands we shall find that they are all constructed upon a certain plan or mode. If it be not irreverent, I would take the great world of the *Mammalia* as an illustration. In this great congeries of animals they are all built up upon a clearly defined plan of an internal skeleton that has always the same great attributes of structure—a skull, a spinal column, with four depending articulated structures (limbs). In which respect a horse, and all the mammals, in their endless procession across the world, are like a man. So, all these stones have been fractured and shaped with a definite design always in view, but upon which a great modification of form has been played. This (mathematical) skeleton is a triangle, sometimes equilateral, sometimes with an acute apex, sometimes greatly depressed, and therefore with acute lateral angles. Every one of these illustrated is a modification of a simple triangle. I give a section of two, (*a*) and (*b*) on Plate I. These are taken of course at the positions indicated, about half-way between their point and their butt end.

It should be understood that the constructional triangle to which I refer is not that which is also seen to exist in the general outline of the stones as seen in the 'flat,' but on looking directly upon the point end toward the broad end or butt. For instance, in looking upon the point of the specimen of which a section is given at (*c*), the triangle (*b*) is seen in the form of the stone; (*d*) is the apex, (*e*) and (*f*) are the acute lateral angles. This is the skeleton upon which they are all built, and their forms

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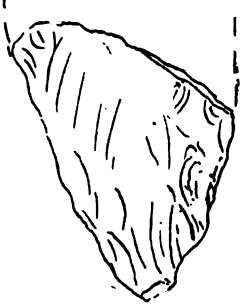
are therefore bound to approximate to each other in many recognisable features. Some of these features may be glanced at:—they all have more or less (laterally) cutting edges; they all have a more or less perfect mid-rib or strengthening edge; they all have a point at one end and a butt or blunt end at the other.

Now let us mark that while the cutting edges and the mid-rib are bound to be present while the principle of construction is maintained, the blunt end and the sharp point is a matter of ulterior intention, both equally so—the triangle could be as perfect without these two modifications, or there could be the triangle equally with two butt or two acute ends. But a blunt broad end and a sharp point always go together, nay, the point end is often attained by additional labour and the broad end is often bevelled or otherwise modified with as definite intention.

It may still be asserted that these stones have no definite form, *i.e.* have not been intentionally shaped. Whoso will may so assert; men were weak indeed to be convinced against their will, but it is often the destiny of our children to correct our wills.

There is a native conservativeness in human nature that has often played queer games with us; for instance, a hundred years ago, or little more, the philosophic world, very largely, refused to believe that the fossil forms of shell and fish were what they seemed; they said Nature 'made believe' by playing all sorts of pranks with Mother Earth. We know how their children have corrected all this! *I* think this question of the relics of Palæolithic Man a somewhat parallel case. We will not see a constructive power any more than they would an extended creation, and so we also make Nature to be as full of freaks and fancies as ever our fathers made her. History is ever repeating itself. I have no more doubt of the artificiality of these forms than I have of my own name. They are spear-heads and arrow-tips, some so perfect still that if used as a spear-head or shot from a bow would be as effective as though they were of modern make and made of iron. I have, I believe, affirmative argument on the head of form alone sufficient to fill a whole number of the *Scottish Antiquary*—this must be my apology for not attempting more here. I have given samples collected on two different days. They might have been more picturesque and striking had I selected them from the several thousands I have collected during the past twelve years, but they would not have been a representative group, which these honestly are.



I ought to point out that the figures (*g*) and (*h*) on Plate I. are from the rolled yellow gravel from England, all the rest of both plates are from the angular black gravel, which, I am informed, is from Denmark.

The isolated specimen accompanying is interesting as being of a type different from any of those found. It is much more elaborate in style of workmanship; it has a good cutting edge, but no middle ridge. A transverse section therefore does not give a triangle, but a depressed oval or an ellipse. The original and complete form was, I believe, leaf-shape. It was a decidedly clever production, as in its thickest part it does not attain

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to a quarter of an inch. It is not necessarily of a later date than the rest of the specimens, but it probably is. The deposit, being of river origin, may be of almost any age in a river's history. If on the lowest level of a valley-floor, it might be comparatively recent as to the mere place of the last deposition of the gravel, but whenever deposited and wherever found, materials of different ages are certain to have been brought together. This fragment is much more *Neolithic* in shape and manipulation, while all the others illustrated are decidedly and characteristically *Palæolithic*. I never found so elaborated a spear-head in ancient *in situ* gravels. The deposit, I think, must have been recently modified to have contained such a specimen, or it found its way in among the more ancient matter from an overlying deposit.

FREDERICK SMITH,
Chaplain of Cromlix, late Rector, S. Luke's, Glasgow.

692. OLD EDINBURGH REGISTER (*continued from vol.* x. *p.* 38)—

1599.

April 11. Johnne heriot, tallo^{r}, and Margaret Dalgles.
„ „ Gabriell gymmill, cordiner, and Margaret burrell.
„ 25. William Smyth, pultreman, and Agnes haning.
May 2. William Maklesonne, pursevant, and bessie robesone.
„ „ Abrahame heriot and Jonat gilmure.
„ „ Thomas robesone, culteller, and Euphame saidler.
„ 9. William Diksonne, m̄chant, and Bathea ard.
„ „ Johnne Dowglas, tallo^{r}, and Jeane forrester.
„ „ David Dewar, tallo^{r}, and Katharine borthwick.
„ „ Johnne Johnestoun, baxter, and Jonat kerse.
„ 16. Ard ross, baxter, and marioun brounrig.
„ „ Andrew rayole, baxter, and Christiane dundas.
„ „ Adam baxter, tallo^{r}, and Katharine smyth.
„ „ James scheill and Elspaith robesone.
„ „ Andrew Low, bonnetmaker, and bessie Moir.
„ 30. Johnne Andersone, m̄chant, and Agnes Johnstoune.
„ „ Johnne stuart and Margaret pollert.
June 6. Moungo burrell, loremeir, and Margaret Ross.
„ „ Samuell Eleis, m̄chant, and Jonat rayold.
„ „ David burne, candilmaker, and Agnes Howden.
„ 13. Peter Duncane, myller, and Jonat grahame.
„ „ Robert gray, bonnet maker, and Elspaith broun.
„ „ Johnne crawfurd, cordiner, and Elspaith Taillo^{r}.
„ „ William Wallace, taillor, and Agnes logan.
„ „ Johnne foster, m̄chant, and Margaret lawsonne.
„ „ Johnne stevinsone and Margaret mathew.
„ „ Patrik Andro, webster, and Helene More.
„ 20. Quintene henrysone, baxter, and Agnes calder.
„ „ William symontoun, tallo^{r}, and Jonat conynghame.
„ „ James cok, tallor, and Margaret haistie.
„ „ Adame baroun, baxter, and Bessie feild.
„ „ Johnne sleiche and Issobell Dowgall.
„ 27. Mr. William andersone, writter, and Jonat Andersone.
„ „ Henrie Imrie, flescho^{r}, and Christiane tait.
„ „ Robert burrell, baxter, and Margaret pender.
July 4. Johnne diksonne, writter, and Jonat hariot.

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July 4. Walter Mawer, ꝑchant, and Lilias mayne.
„ „ Johnne Auchinlek and Issobell tailfeir.
„ „ Alex^r. home and Nicolas Meldrome.
„ „ Johnne huntter, ꝑchant, and Margaret Johnestoun.
„ 11. Thomas noteman and Helene Duncane.
„ „ James man, cordiner, and Christiane M^cgrow.
„ „ William Landellie, tallo^r, and Marjorie Dewer.
„ „ Andrew Howat, pewderer, and Elizabeth Diksonne.
„ 18. Allester Moungumbrie, stabler, and Katharine hutchesonne.
„ „ James Lawsonne, skinner, and Elspaith grahame.
„ „ William borthwick, ꝑchant, and Margaret cranstoun.
„ „ Roger Johnstoun, ꝑchant, and Margaret finlawsonne.
„ „ Patrik Allane, ꝑchant, and Issobell Ellet.
„ 25. Johnne aikman, tallo^r, and Marioun greir.
„ „ Andrew beattie and Margaret blak.
„ „ Robert ker and Issobell pringill.
Aug. 1. Thomas weir, skinner, and Jeane cuthbertsonne.
„ „ James king, tallo^r, and Agnes penstoun.
„ 15. Alex^r. blak, marchant, and Helene maistertoun.
„ 22. Robert dannelstoun, goldsmith, and Margaret killoche.
„ 29. Henrie Williamsonne, candilmaker, and Margaret zettie.
„ „ George Kirkwood, messinger, and Issobell scot.
Sept. 5. Archibald Hamiltoun, ꝑchant, and Elizabeth Smaill.
„ „ Johnne roseburghe, cuik, and Janat Wylie.
„ „ James Haistie, cordinor, and Elspait monteith.
„ „ James Dyning, sadler, and Grissell Campbell.
„ „ Johnne gardiner and Margaret thomesone.
„ 12. James broun, bonnetmaker, and Margaret crichtoun.
„ „ Alex^r speir, ꝑchant, and Elizabeth wilkie.
„ „ John kinnaird, maltman, and christiane Scot.
„ 19. Thomas glen and Joane fleming.
„ 26. William zoung, workman, and Marioun barry.
„ „ Johnne Nieme, tallo^r, and Marioun M^cdullan.
Oct. 3. William Melross, wricht, and Jonet patersonne.
„ „ Johnne Littill, tailzo^r, and Margaret bruse.
„ „ Robert Johnestone, ꝑchant, and Katharine Munro.
„ 10. Ard Dewar, cultello^r, and Jonat bell.
„ „ Johnne Davidsonne, flesho^r, and Jonat Dobie.
„ „ William reid, ꝑchant, and Jonat cochrane.
„ „ William wat, tallo^r, and Jonat falconar.
„ 24. Michaell tait, tallo^r, and Issobel stevinsonne.
„ „ Gilbert allane, ꝑchant, and Helene zoung.
„ „ David Pursell, ꝑchant, and Jonat Thomesonne.
„ „ Johnne bishop, stabler, and Euphame Watsonne.
Nov. 3. Johnne couthird, tallo^r, and Helene Mathesonne.
„ „ Johnne Mertene and Jonat fultoun.
„ „ Johnne M^ccarter, flesho^r, and Jonat Egger.
„ 14. Johnne Mowat and Susanna harwart.
„ 20. Edward rammage, masonne, and Katharine braunch.
„ „ James Johnnestoune, tallo^r, and Jonat Lithgow.
„ „ Peter williamsonne, tallo^r, and margaret charters.
„ 21. Johnne tianna, tallo^r, and marioun weir.

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Nov. 21. George swane, tallo^{r}, and Elspaith carmychaell.
„ „ Andro purve and Helene shewman.
„ „ Adam Chalmer and Christian broun.
„ 27. Francis tallo^{r}, wobster, and Jonat gilgour.
„ „ Robert gillaspie and Marioun Vaws.
„ 28. Henry Wallace, tallor, and Elspaith cruikschank.
„ „ William Hamiltoun, stabler, and Jonat fithie.
„ „ Andro Dick, wobster, and Jonat keir.
Dec. 3. (?) Thomas Winnigatis, armorer, and Christiane wilkie.
„ „ Andro tennent and Barbara Hog.
„ „ Archibald selkirk and Agnes aytoun.
„ 10. Johnne Jamesonne, hatmaker, and Elspaith fram.
„ „ Malcombe kirkpatrick, tallo^{r}, and Helene jaksonne.
„ 12. David Home, tallo^{r}, and Agnes Watsonne.
„ „ Adam broun, wricht, and Euphame Leirmont.
„ 17. Johnne neilsonne, tallo^{r}, and Helen auld.
„ 18. James peirsonne, flescher, and Bessie Diksonne.
„ „ George brodie and Agnes kirkpatrik.
„ „ Robert wilsonne, cuik, and Margaret mylne.

693. ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY INTO SCOTLAND 1629 (*continued from vol.* x. *p.* 34).—

'The bleaching of linen.

'A good spinster will spin 2 bauks a day of that which will be 4*s.* 6*d.* the yard, and when the linen is in varne they seeth it half a day and more in the ashes of any green wood, and after that let it stand in it a day or more, they wash it by trampling it in hot water and then battling it in cold, some use raw daike (?) small wourt, and this is before it be in cloth, and when it is in cloth they take sheep dung and make it small, put it into hot water and steep the cloth in the same 4 or 5 days, they then wash it in hot water, battles it [in] cold water and after lies it by the water side by 8 days together casting water on it and never suffer it to dry, then they steep in the sheep dung and all more as before.

'The Scottish dialect.

'Ingle, Fire; Spence, boor in a country house: twill yee, will ye, t'wadd ye, would yow. Bigge, corne: Bearre, a glutte of water a draught of &c.: excamen, exchange: lumant, chimney: through of paper, sheet of paper: gigget of mutton and a spald of mutton, but that's commonly a shoulder: an oval pannier: a creel, a boat: a stand of beer, a stand, a barrel set end ways: my dowe, my wife: pantry, buttery: chop, strike: aught, dighte: what hours, what a clock: wappe, throw: burne, water: serviter, a table napkin: a kealle pie, a pie with pieces of cut mutton and pruned: a chair, chare: a brase, chimney beam: chaule, a candlestick: a coase or leed garan, a kitte: a picle or keoren of wool is 100 stone of &c.: a gritte is all above a hundred stone. Their 100 stone of wool at Selkirk is 150 stone in England, their 14 is our 21. Report George Ribcall, burgess: sile (*sic*) min, bedtester: pendicle or paine, vallance of a bed: head codes, pillows: a drink of ale or beer, some ale or beer: penyells or drawers, curtains: close, courte: a manager as called, a tenies: scriver, a writer: vote, voice, opinion: drite, shite: dung, shite: a lough, tarn or mere: blith, glad.

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'Measures of liquids.

'A bilder, a gill: a mushkin, a pint: a choppin, a quart: a pint, two quarts or a pottle: a quart, a gallon or 4 quarts, this at Langholm and Selkirk.

'Measure of corn.

'[At] Langholm their bushel is 6 pecks of Carlisle, the 4th part of one of their pecks is called a cappe, the price, 3*d.*; a bushel of oats, 4*s.*; at Selkirk so called also, and there a beat . . . or a is the same with a cappe or a heappe, the same at Selkirk, but there measure is less and at Edinburgh their forlet is our 6 pecks or thereabouts, 4 forlets is their bow, 16 bows is their chaldron, a bow of wheat is 10*l.* Scotch: bigge, 8*l.* Scotch: oats 6*l.* Scotch. A horse will bear a bow 40 miles.

'Avoirdupoise—16 pounds to the stone, and troy weight 20 pounds to the stone is all through Scotland, and none other.

'Wixe him of, drink him of: please, sike: no, not: woursill, change: partrick is the best peasant fuel in the Brittany: creen, rabbit: shanks, stockings: pantol, pantables: mores, hills: bangister, wrangling: collation, a drink when one goeth to bed: diswynes, breakfast: smeringe, greasing: heartsome, delightsome: wilecoate, waistcoat: waterpot pots: chamber-pots: cracklike, a hand-gun, a phrase applied to those who be bravado talkative folks; a health used at Langholm taking one by the hand, the Lord's blessing light on your hand, yourself, and all your body beside: a sponnge, a brush: locky, an old woman: a wind, a lane, or rather an alley, as Ram alley at the Inner Temple at London; a close, the same: a capp, a dish: a k . . .,[1] a clock: skeith, damage: slay and thow the beer, warm: tue,[2] lease.

'Their coins.

'A Scotch penny the 12th part of an English penny: a turnamoure *aliter*, a dodwell or a black dog, the 6th part of an English penny: a placke, the 3rd part of an English penny: an atclinson the 3rd part of 2 pence: the dollar is with them 5*s.* wanting 2*d.*, it being most of their money. Their 20*s.* is our 20*d.*, their shilling our d., our cross dagger in gold is 11*s.* with them, our 22*s.* piece, 22*s.* 3*d.*

'Necke, band: hands, cuffs: heugh, a little hill: moyne, money: dole weed, mourning apparel: sibb, akin or allied: clans, kindred: beosse, a box: shuts, the oval holes in galleries: conjunct fee, jointure: chestons, chestnuts: a geene tree, black cherry tree: a powle foule, a turkey: a coler, a pair of snuffers: turnpike, turn stayre: anent, concerning: a fell spirit, a wise man: crackinge, drinking a while, or talking: ford, wath: rests, rents: holders, tenants: government, etc.

'On the 15th day of November from Kinross to Millsford, better than a mile on the right hand, a quarter of a mile thence is my Lord Burley's house (a very pretty little one). From thence to my lord of Ballmannoe and Aughchinfleck 6 miles, from thence to Erne brigge, the toll of it belongeth to Perth, St. Johnstowne, St. John being patron of it. The sea floweth up so high, the bridge is four bowes long, the river runneth into Teath a mile and a half beneath the bridge. Beneath the bridge by the river side is my Lord of Munchreth, a Muncreeth, a bowdrift lower eastwards is Sir John Muncreth of East Muncreeth, now deputy sheriff, whom they call my lord during the time of his office, (and so are the provost and bailiffs of Perth, being 4, and their Council being 12, if it

[1] ? knock.—ED. [2] ? feu.—ED.

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please your wisdom, King James during his life was provost of it, and my Lord of Scone his deputy, but since his death they choose one each year.) Beneath East Muncreeth is Kellmoneth, a seat of Sir John Muncreeth's, beneath it a mile Phingaske, my Lord Phingaske's a baron, his name is Dundas, it is at the meeting of Teath and Erne, there is great store of fruit, and good grounds; a mile beneath on the river Teath is West Weemes castle, my Lord of Weemes, it is fine ground, and he hath salmon fishing. From Erne brigges to St. Johnstown 2 miles. St. Johnstown is walled and moated on 3 sides, on the 4th the river Teath, over which there was a bridge of 11 bowes, and 1621 or thereabouts was driven down by the water, the water is very rough and dangerous, boats go on it. Besides the lay government before spoken of there be deacons 9, as many as craftsmen, *videlicet*—hammermen, carpenters, scriners, gardiners, websters, wakers, fleshers, backsters, millers, under which all other trades are contained. Each of the deacons do receive apprentices, and redress all faults in trades belonging to them, and are termed lords, they are chosen every year; every trade sitteth in the church by themselves. There be 2 churches in the town, the one called St. John's church having 7 great bells, 4 little, and chimes, the finest in Scotland, the church is hung with many candlesticks. Here I saw a woman sit on the stool of repentance and the parson admonish her, adulterers here do stand bare foot, some half an hour at the church door, then at the beginning of the sermon they go into the church [and] sit on the stool of repentance; this they do at St. Johnstown for the space of a year, and they have a white sheet on during all those ceremonies for the first adulteries committed. For the 2nd being Wednesday having crossed the Frith with much danger we went to Edinburgh and the weather keeping, Thursday and Friday we were taking leave of our friends, Mr. Primate, Advocate Fletcher, and my cousin Sir Louis Lawder, sheriff of Loudon, who made much of me. We were offered acquaintance to my Lord Chancellor, my Lord of Underpeter, and others of the nobles, but we weighed more our own pains in going down the street than their countenance. On Saturday to Gallowsheilds, half a mile from Liberton as we went is the oil well, which is like the fat in the beef pot, it is a present cure for scalded heads. A mile beyond Borthwick is a town called Middleton. At Gallowshields we stayed all night and Sunday, and in the morning went away by 3 of the clock to Mr. Robert Pringle's at Baytingbush, from thence the next morning to Barronet Graham's at the Folde 2 miles whence back again we went after supper to Mr. Curwen parson of Arthuret, thence the next day at noon to Bleckhell where we dined whence home the next night.'

QUERIES.

CCCIII. FORBES OF THORNTOUN.—According to the Lyon Registers (1765), Thomas Forbes of Woodston (served heir in 1764 to Alexr. Littlejohn of Woodston, parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire), and David Forbes are designed, respectively, eldest and second son of Thomas Forbes of Thorntoun (parish of Marykirk, Kincardineshire), first cadet of Sir John Forbes of Waterton, Aberdeenshire.

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Was Thomas Forbes of Thorntoun a cadet of *Sir John Forbes* of Waterton? In the privately printed *Memoranda of the Forbeses of Waterton*, James Forbes of Savock, 'afterwards of Thorntoun,' is stated to have been a younger *brother* of Sir John Forbes of Waterton, both having been sons of Thomas Forbes of Waterton by his wife Jean Ramsay, sister of Sir Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain; and, according to the *Service of Heirs*, James (not *John* as incorrectly stated in the *Index*) Forbes of Thorntoun was succeeded in 1713 by his son Thomas Forbes, who married (c. 1700) Catharine Ramsay (probably of the family of Balmain). When and where did Thomas Forbes of Thorntoun, and his son Thomas Forbes of Woodston die? What profession did the latter's brother David Forbes follow, whom did he marry, and when did he die? 'SPERNIT HUMUM.'

CCCIV. FORBES OF FOVERAN.—Can any of your readers inform me if the baronetcy granted in 1700 to Samuel Forbes of Foveran and his heirs-male is extinct or *dormant*? Sir Alexander Forbes, the second baronet, was succeeded in 1765 by his cousin, John Forbes, son of Samuel Forbes of Knapernay. When and where did Sir John Forbes die, and had he no male heir? His father had four younger brothers, Thomas, Alexander, David, and John, all born in Edinburgh 1700-1713; did none of these leave male issue? 'SPERNIT HUMUM.'

EDINBURGH.

CCCV. FAMILY OF CRICHTON.—I. The founder of the family of Crichton was said to be a Hungarian, who came in the train of Edgar Atheling and his sister Margaret, whom Malcolm III. afterwards married. Upon what foundation does this rest, and what was the Hungarian's name?

II. William, third Lord Crichton, joined the Duke of Albany in the rebellion against James III. (of Scotland), and was in consequence attainted for treason by parliament 24th February 1483-4. His descendant, James Crichton of Frendraught (fifth generation), was by Charles I. created Viscount Frendraught (1642) and Lord Crichton, in consideration of his father James Crichton, Laird of Frendraught, being heir-male of Lord Chancellor Crichton. I should be obliged by the connecting-links being given between William, third Lord Crichton, 1484, and James, first Viscount Frendraught, 1642.

III. The family of the Earl of Erne, Crum Castle, Fermanagh, is descended from a branch of the Crichtons, Viscounts Frendraught, which title ceased with Lewis, fifth Viscount, 1690. From which branch of Frendraught does this family descend?

IV. David Crichton of Cranston, who was 'one of the commissioners nominate by King James of Scotland in the treaty of Marriage with his Majesty and Margaret, daughter of the King of Denmark,' was descended from the family of Frendraught. What member of the family did he claim as his ancestor, and who represents at present this family in the direct line? NETA.

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CCCVI. Sir Lewis Craig.—In the *Dictionary of National Biography* the date of his birth is given as 1569. Is there not some mistake here? Riddell, in his *Scotch Peerage Law*, gives 31st October 1573 as the date of the contract of marriage of Sir Thomas Craig and *Helen Hamilton* (p. 165). If, as the writer of the article avers, Sir Lewis was the son of *Helen Heriot*, he must have been born subsequent to 1575, in which year Helen Hamilton is believed to have died. R. B. Langwill.

Currie.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CCLXIV.—St. Clairs—No. 27. *Exchequer Rolls.*—I was so struck with the large order of Mr. Rowland St. Clair, and the finish up 'could any reader favour me with an extract from the *Scottish Exchequer Rolls*, down to say 1600, of any notices relating to the St. Clairs or Sinclairs,' that I ventured to look into the matter at the Record office, and to show the amount of labour that Mr. St. Clair asks 'any of our readers' to undertake for him, I give extracts of St. Clair only. I did not attempt to do Sinclairs. This is from vol. i. of *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, and as there are fourteen volumes, and most contain reference to the family, and the transcription of what I have done took me five hours' close work. I leave it for others to search and transcribe the remaining thirteen volumes. I only give one computum of William de Sancto Claro in full as a specimen. Had I given the other seven in full it would have enlarged this by about twelve folios. Henry A. Rye.

Extracts from the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland.

The Family of St. Clair.

(Preface to vol. i., 1264-1359.)

P. lxxvii.—Three pensions to members of the Saint Clair family appear first in the rolls immediately after King Robert's death. Sir Henry Saint Clair of Roslin, one of the heads of the national party, had a charter dated 27th December 1328, a pension of 20 marks granted to himself and his heirs till provided with lands to that value.[1] Sir William of Saint Clair, his eldest son, was one of the knights chosen to accompany Sir James Douglas on his expedition to Palestine with the heart of Bruce in charge; and it is known to all readers of Scottish history how, in an encounter with the Saracens on the Plains of Andalusia, Douglas lost his life in a fruitless effort to save his friend and comrade. One of Bruce's latest acts was to settle on Sir William of Saint Clair a pension of £40, in anticipation of the service he was about to do him.[2] He has been generally called Sir William

[1] Father Hay's *Genealogy of the St. Clairs of Roslin*, p. 52.

[2] In Robertson's *Index*, amongst the charters of Robert I., occurs: Carta Willielmo de Sancto Claro of ane annual,' p. 25, No. 20, and immediately following it, 'ane charter given by Thomas Randolph Cowes Moravie dominus vallis Annandia et Custos regni Scotie Robert de Peebles Camerario Scotie, etc., de Willielmo de Sancto Claro of £40 pension, A.D. 1329.

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Saint Clair of Roslin, but not quite correctly, for the entries connected with these pensions show, contrary to the generally received pedigrees that his father survived him.[1] This record further indicates the existence of John of Saint Clair, another son of Sir Henry, who formed one of the same expedition, had a pension of £20, and was slain at the same time with his elder brother.[2] The pensions of the two brothers on receipt of the tidings of their death in Scotland were transferred to the youthful son of Sir William (afterwards Earl of Orkney) as heir to both.[3]

P. clxvi.—Out of his diminished revenue we find the King (David) mindful of those who earned his gratitude or that of the nation, including such as yet survived of those friends and relatives whom his father had been wont to remember; but from the emptiness of the exchequer he had often to satisfy Crown pensioners with partial payments, sometimes substituting an assignment to Crown lands for many among; others, the name of John Saint Clair also occurs—probably of Herdmanston—who, in place of a pension of £20, has assigned him at the King's pleasure the thanage of Cowie.[4]

(1264-66) P. 32.—Hadington Computum W. de Scanto Claro vicecomitis de Hadington (1288-60). Recepti eiusdem, etc., Item de Drem de illo anno xx marcas, etc. Item de Garmetun de illo anno xxj s̃. iiij d̃. Item per wardam terre de Durkallan lijs̃. vjd̃., de termino Pentecostes, qui de cetero non debent poni in terram J. Manch quam dominiss non tennet in manu sua quousque constiterit ei si Laurencius filius Basilic sit rectus heres ieusdem terre vel si sit exacta domini regis xxiij s̃. iiij d̃. etc. Expense, etc., Item per quatuor misericordias remissas Eymero de Macuswell per literam domini regis preter decimam abbatis de Sancta Cruce lxiij s̃. x d. Item debet perij. vaccas et multenes malefactoris venditas preter decimam abbatis de Sancta Cruce que est ix s̃. vliij d̃., iiij l̃i. vj s̃. v d̃.

P. 33.—Computum Willelmi de Sancto Claro vicecomitis de Lithgow, anno M. CC. LXIIII., etc.

Computum ejusdem Willelmi vicecomitis de Edinburgh (1266).

(1288-1290) P. 37.—Computum Willelmi de Sancto Claro vicecomitis de Edinburgh redditum anno M. CC. LXXXVIII. de receptis et expensis suis factis in ballia Hadington.

P. 36.—Computum ejusdem Willelmi de Sancto Claro Justiciarii Galwythie (1289).

P. 35.—Computum Willelmi de Sancto Claro vicecomitis de Dumfreis (1288).

P. 41.—Computum Willelmi de Sancto Claro vicecomitis de Edinburgh redditum apud Linlithgow xij. Marcii anno MCCLXXXVIII.

P. 45.—Computum Willelmi de Sancto Claro vicecomitis de Linlithgow (1290).

(1329) P. 209.—Compotum domini Roberti de Peblis comerarii Scotii redditum apud Sconam vicesimo octauo die . . . scentesimo vicesimo nono coram venerabili patre domino. Ada Dei gracia episcopo Brichinensi Cancellario et domino Dauide

[1] Pp. 209, 286, 338, 399.
[2] Pp. 209, 286, 338.
[3] P. 399.
[4] P. 510.

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de Be . . . te . . . hors specialiter deputatis de receptis suis et expensis a vicesimo sexto die Junii anni gracia millesimi trescentisimi vic. . . . Idem computat in solucione facta Thome de Carnoto clerico probacionis pro feodo suo de duobus terminis huius compoti xl ti. . . . Et Willelmo Sancto Claro pro feodo suo de vltimo termino huius compoti xxti. Et Joanni de Sancto Claro de termino eodem pro feodo suo x ti. . . . Et domini Henrico de Sancto Claro percipienti annuatim quadraginta marcas per cartam regis de vltimo termino huius compoti xiij ti. vj s. viij d.

(1330) P. 286.—Compotum Reginaldi More camerarii Scocie redditum apud Clacmanane vicesimo die Junii anno gracie millesimo ccc^mo^ tricesimo de receptis suis et expensis a nono die Decembris anno gracie millesimo ccc^mo^ vicesimo nono vsque in diem presentis compoti. . . . Idem computat in feodo domini cancellarii a vicesimo quarto die Julii anni precedentis vsque in vicesimum quartum Junii proximum post hoc compotum c ti. per confessionem dicti cancellarii super compotum. . . . Et Willelmo de Sancto Claro militi percipienti annuatim quadraginta libras sterlingorum ad terminos Sancti Martini et Pentecostes proporcionaliter quousque dominus rex vel heredes sui quadraginta marcatas terre eidem Willelmo vel heredibus suis hereditarie fecerint in loco competenti de duobus terminis huius compoti xl ti. Et Johanni de Sancto Claro capienti hereditare in eadem forma viginti libras sterlingorum annuatim de duobus terminis huius compoti xx ti. Et domino Henrico de Sancto Claro percipienti annuatim quadraginta marcas per cartam regis de duobus terminis huius compoti xxvij ti. xiij s. iiij d.

(*To be continued.*)

CCXCVIII. HALIBURTON OF DENHEAD.—Margaret Haliburton, wife of John Lindsay of Wormestone, was the daughter of George, Bishop of Aberdeen, by Magdalen Lamie, born 2nd January 1665, married at Newtyle, 22nd June 1686, died 27th November 1751. I cannot at this moment find the proofs; but I have produced them for proof of the Lindsay pedigree. John Lindsay's marriage contract is printed in Lindsay Peerage Case Minutes, p. 261, dated 8th and 22nd June 1686. J. Lammie of Dunkeanie is a witness.

Mr. John Laffnie, minister of Maritoun, was married to a Katherene Lindsay, whom I cannot affiliate before 23rd September 1659, when they are both mentioned in a contract of wadset between them and John Lindsay of Edzell, now in Lord Crawford's possession. W. A. LINDSAY.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

We have received several books, which we hope to notice in our next issue. ED.

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The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR *of* '*The Scottish Antiquary*,' The Parsonage, Alloa.

694. A SCOTTISH BRANCH OF THE BRITISH RECORD SOCIETY (*Scot. Antiq.* ix. 26, 79, 118, x. 40).—We have more than once advocated the extension of the work of the Society to this country, and are glad to announce that a satisfactory start has been made and that a Scottish Branch is in course of formation. The following report from the *Scotsman* will explain what has been done:—

'A meeting to form a Scottish branch of the British Record Society, to issue a series of indexes of Scottish records, was held yesterday afternoon in the Signet Library, Edinburgh—Mr. J. Balfour Paul, Lyon King-at-Arms, presiding. About a score of gentlemen attended, including Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, B.C.L., of the Council of the Society; Mr. J. Maitland Thomson, Mr. J. H. Stevenson, Mr. R. F. Macewan, and Mr. J. R. Macphail, advocates; Mr. T. G. Law, Signet Library; Surgeon-General Lithgow, Mr. Robert Adam, J.P., Mr. John Macgregor, W.S., Mr. F. J. Grant, W.S., Mr. W. R. Macdonald, Mr. Bain, Arbroath, and Mr. Henry Tod, jun., W.S., the interim hon. secretary. The CHAIRMAN read the following letter from the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen:—

'"*Dec.* 19, 1895.

'"MY DEAR SIR,—I regret exceedingly that a sharp attack of

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bronchitis prevents my attending the meeting called for to-morrow afternoon. I trust that it will be well attended and will result in the formation of a Scottish branch of the British Record Society. Scotland possesses in public registries, in burghal record rooms, and in private charter-chests a vast mass of documents which require careful consideration, and which, if well indexed or calendared, would prove of the greatest value to the historian, antiquary, and genealogist. If the Scottish branch commences with the wills now in the Register House (a list of which is only available in chronological order) it will make a good start.

'"Not only will such indexes be found useful by residents in England and Scotland, but a pretty long acquaintance with Scotsmen (or their descendants), in the Colonies and in America, convinces me that many such will gladly become subscribers. With a satisfactory roll of members we should ensure an equally satisfactory issue of quarterly parts, and it might be desirable to combine with the index of wills indexes of such legal documents as might seem most valuable. And first of these appears to me to be the sasines—both those in the Register House and such as are in the possession of the burghs.—Believe me, my dear sir, yours very truly,

'"A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN."

'The CHAIRMAN commended the objects of the Society, and said he thought they could not but feel that the organisation took a field which had not yet been occupied in Scotland, and that it would be capable of doing a great deal of useful work in its way. All connected with historical or genealogical research felt very often that they were much handicapped by the want of some easy method of finding out facts without involving the expenses and trouble of a regular search of the records, which this Society expressed itself willing to do. In the circumstances he was of opinion they could not but give it a favourable reception. (Applause.) Mr. PHILLIMORE sketched the history of the Society, which he stated was under the presidency of the Marquis of Bute. In reply to a question whether it was intended that the publications should be conjoint with the English publications, or separate therefrom, Mr. Phillimore said he thought the idea was wholly conjoint; and the CHAIRMAN added that if they increased the Society by more than fifty members they would get all the more Scottish matter, the Scottish subscriptions being devoted exclusively to Scottish work. It was probable that a commencement would be made with the record of testaments in the Commissariot of Edinburgh. Mr. ROBERT ADAM suggested that it would be valuable for the Scottish members to be possessed of the English matter as well. It was resolved to form a Scottish branch, the following being elected as the council:—Mr. Balfour Paul, Mr. Maitland Thomson, Mr. F. J. Grant, Mr. John Macgregor, Mr. Moir Bryce, Mr. J. H. Stevenson, the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, Alloa, the Rev. A. T. Grant, Leven, Mr. Phillimore, and Mr. W. A. Lindsay, London.'

MR. TOD explained that they had already obtained the names of nearly fifty subscribers, which we print below. We trust that many of our subscribers, especially those resident in England and abroad, will send their names without delay to HENRY TOD, Esq., Junr., 45 North Castle Street, Edinburgh. The Annual Subscription is One Guinea. Each Subscriber will receive annually four Quarterly Parts of about 160 pages each.

ED.

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List of Names already received.

The Marquess of Bute.
The Marquis of Tweeddale.
The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
The Earl of Rosebery.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Robert Adam, F.S.A. Scot., Edinburgh.
C. B. Balfour, Newton Don.
Col. R. E. Boyle, London.
Horatius Bonar, W.S.
W. Moir Bryce, F.S.A. Scot., Edinburgh.
A. W. Gray Buchanan.
John W. Burns, Cardross.
George T. Clark, Pont-y-Clun.
H. Hewat Craw, Berwick-on-Tweed.
Hugh Davidson, Lanark.
Edinburgh Public Library.
Andrew Gibson, 3 Morrison Street, Govan.
F. J. Grant, W.S., Carrick Pursuivant.
A. W. H. Hedderwick, 79 St. George's Pl., Glasgow.
Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, Alloa.
W. A. Lindsay, College of Arms, London.
S. A. Lithgow, Surgeon Major-General, C.B., D.Sc.
W. Ivison Macadam, Professor of Chemistry, Edinburgh.
J. M. M'Bain, F.S.A. Scot., Arbroath.
David MacBrayne, Jun., Helensburgh.
J. M. M'Candlish, Edinburgh.
W. R. Macdonald, Edinburgh.
John MacGregor, W.S., Edinburgh.
R. C. Maclagan, Edinburgh.
J. R. N. Macphail, Edinburgh.
W. J. Maxwell, Dumfries.
A. H. Millar, F.S.A. Scot., Dundee.
David Murray, LL.D., Glasgow.
Henry Paton, 15 Myrtle Terrace, Edin.
J. Balfour Paul, Lyon King-at-Arms.
John J. Rogerson, LL.D., Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh.
C. J. Romanes, Edinburgh.
George Seton, Advocate.
John E. Shearer, F.S.A. Scot., Stirling.
Andrew Smith, Broompark, Lanark.
Rev. George Mure Smith, Stirling.
Lieut.-Col. David M. Smith, Perth.
The New Spalding Club, per P. J. Anderson, Secretary.
G. H. Sprules, Reigate, Surrey.
John H. Stevenson, Advocate.
J. Maitland Thomson, 3 Grosvenor Gardens, Edinburgh.
John Wordie, 42 Montgomerie Drive, Glasgow.

695. NAMES OF SUNDAYS IN LENT.—A contributor writes, 'I have lately been told of a country district in England where the weeks in Lent and that of Easter and the week following it, go by these names:—

1. Ted.
2. Med.
3. Misere.
4. Carling.
5. Palm.
6. Pasce egg.
7. Glee.

Misere and glee are supposed to rhyme.

Of course some of these are quite easy to understand, but what is meant by 'Ted,' 'Med,' 'Carling'?

In connection with the above note the following information by a lady has been sent:—'On Monday, April 1, I went to a Tyneside hamlet to take a mothers' meeting. Whilst waiting for proceedings to begin I got into conversation with the mothers on the shelling of peas which had been carried on during the previous day (Passion Sunday in our parlance[1]), asking why it was called Carling Sunday, and what the custom meant. No one could give me more than the tradition that, at the close of a famine, a ship had entered some port laden with peas which had been devoured raw by the famishing people. One woman of the company added, "I have heard all the Sundays about this time named Ted, Med," etc. The hamlet in which this woman lives lies west of the Armstrong works on the Tyne.'

It is to be hoped that some light will be thrown on the meaning of this north of England usage. Does it exist in Scotland? ED.

696. DRUMMOND OF ERMORE AND CARNOCK.—In Nisbet's Genealogical MSS., Advocates' Library, is a pedigree of the family of Drummond of

[1] Fifth Sunday in Lent.

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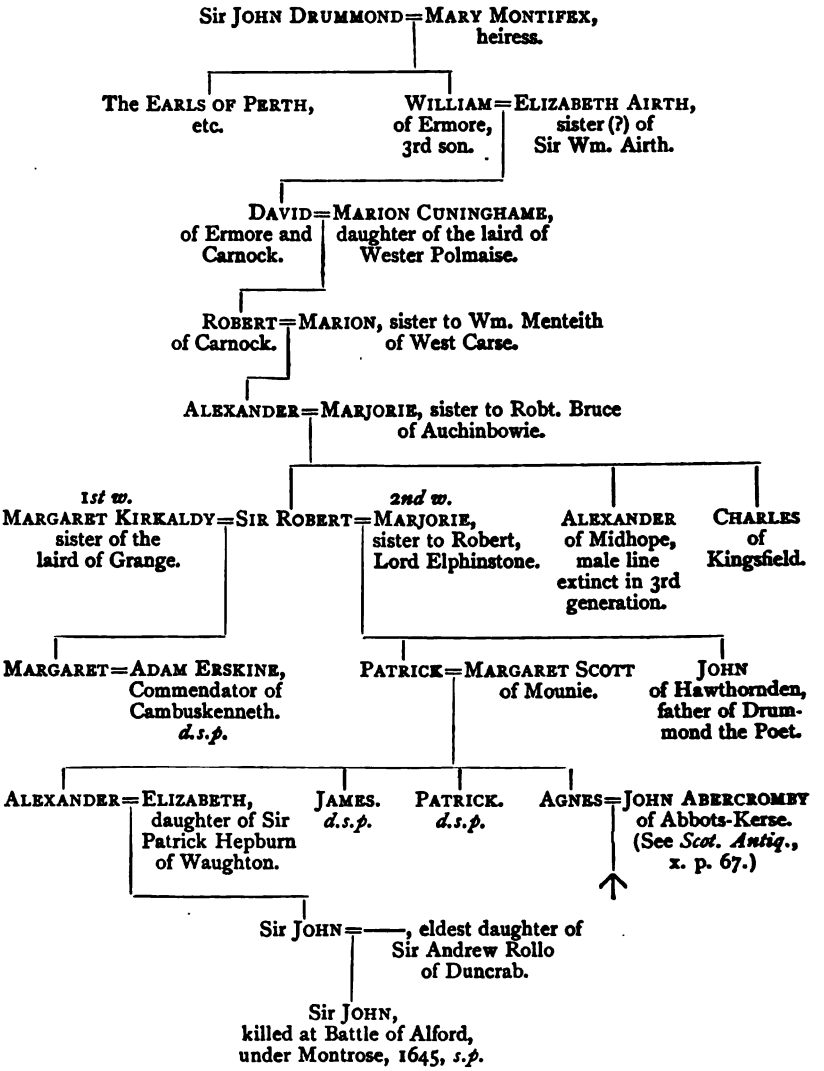
Ermore, which I find is proved by extracts from the Register of the Privy Council and Registers of the Great Seal, and Stirling Protocol Book.


Sir JOHN DRUMMOND=MARY MONTIFEX, heiress.
The EARLS OF PERTH, etc.
WILLIAM=ELIZABETH AIRTH, of Ermore, 3rd son. sister (?) of Sir Wm. Airth.
DAVID=MARION CUNINGHAME, of Ermore and Carnock. daughter of the laird of Wester Polmaise.
ROBERT=MARION, sister to Wm. Menteith of Carnock. of West Carse.
ALEXANDER=MARJORIE, sister to Robt. Bruce of Auchinbowie.
1st w. MARGARET KIRKALDY=SIR ROBERT=2nd w. MARJORIE, sister to Robert, Lord Elphinstone.
sister of the laird of Grange.
ALEXANDER of Midhope, male line extinct in 3rd generation.
CHARLES of Kingsfield.
MARGARET=ADAM ERSKINE, Commendator of Cambuskenneth. d.s.p.
PATRICK=MARGARET SCOTT of Mounie.
JOHN of Hawthornden, father of Drummond the Poet.
ALEXANDER=ELIZABETH, daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton.
JAMES. d.s.p.
PATRICK. d.s.p.
AGNES=JOHN ABERCROMBY of Abbots-Kerse. (See Scot. Antiq., x. p. 67.)
Sir JOHN=——, eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Rollo of Duncrab.
Sir JOHN, killed at Battle of Alford, under Montrose, 1645, s.p.

From this it will be seen that the family of Abercromby of Abbots-Kerse and Throsk represents that of Drummond of Ermore and Carnock.
ED.

697. CULROSS ABBEY CHURCH.—A peculiarity of this interesting old church is that the central tower must have cut off the still existing choir from the now demolished nave. In the west and east walls of the tower are round arched doorways, clearly coeval with the rest of the building.

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The west door now forms the principal entrance to the church. Nearly all trace of the nave has disappeared. We give an old view of the abbey from *Les delices de la Grand-Bretagne et de l'Irlande*, by James Beeverell. The print occurs in what is styled 'Nouvelle Edit.,' printed at Leyden, 1727. It is clear, however, that, as in the case of many old illustrated books, plates from earlier editions were made use of. In the present instance a good portion of the nave is shown as still standing. The main road from Culross to the interior of Fife passes by the east end of the church, now it passes at some little distance west of the building. The handsome mansion of Culross Abbey was erected in the early part of the seventeenth century at the east of the church. The building there situated in the view bears not the least resemblance to it. It is probable that the plate was executed in the sixteenth century, when the ruins were much more extensive. Probably when the mansion was built they served as a quarry. ED.

698. THE GOLF-BALL MAKERS OF LEITH.—A friend has kindly lent us the Minute-Book of 'The Craft of Shoe-makers in Canongate, Edinburgh.' It is a fine old folio volume in the original leather binding, with one of the two brass clasps still remaining. On a small piece of paper with an ornamental border pasted on the fifth page is the following:—'Anno Dom. / 1610 / Deacon / *Alexander Law* / *Thomas Lourie* Secund / *Cuthbert Punkerton* Box m. / *John Craig*, Elder m. / *Charles Fortoun*, m. / *William Nicolsoun*, m. / *Alexander Menteith*, m. / *William Arthoure*, m. / *Henri Fethie*, m. / All being Masters to the saide / Deacon, quha gevis this / Buke freely to the craft, and/God's blessing.' On the seventh and following pages are inscribed 'The Acts of the Craft,' and then follows a list of 'the cordenars and fremen of the burgh of the Cannongaitt Quhlk hes bene resseivitt and admittit M^rs and friemen ilk ane successevelie eldest efter utheris sence the 24 of August 1554 zeiris.' We have not noticed any names of striking interest, and do not think it necessary to print the list. The later minutes, however, contain some information bearing upon the jurisdiction of the craft, and their dealings with the cordenars, shoemakers, and golf-ball makers of North Leith 'within the regalitie of brochtoun.'

In 1639 'Johnne Dicksonne' is mentioned as 'ball-maker' in Leith.

1639. Aug. 6. Amongst an inventory of writs appears: '18. Item, Ane decreit befoir the barroun baillie, the cordiners, and ball-makeris in North Leith of the daitt of 21 December 1633 zeires.'

In 1640. May 5. 'William Dicksonne, Thomas Andro, and Johnne Dicksonnes, Gow ball makeris and schoemakeris . . . in the north syd of the burgh of Leith, within the regalities of brochtoun, for thameselves and remanent brethrene schoemakeris and coblers.'

1641. Jan. 7. 'Andro Dicksoun, prenteis to W^m Dicksoune, cordiner and gowff ball maker in Leith' made freeman.

1649. June 4. 'Andro Dicksoun, oversiar of the cordiners and gowf ball makeris in North Leith.'

In 1654, Aug. 26. There is a long agreement of 12 clauses by which 'the North Leith and Canongate Societies' were 'United.' The abstract of the 7th clause is as follows: 'Cordwainers and ball makers and Theirs Indwellers in North Leith and

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Broughton Are Admitted & Establish'd As Freemen There & from Time to Time Enter'd so, As necessary, And have Priviledge to Vote in Canongate, But not Reside thare, Unless they Paid full Dues.' Thus the two Crafts were united, and set an example which may possibly be followed before long by the Burghs which contained them. Though the 'golf ball makers' do not seem to have suffered from their incorporation in the more wealthy Society, we do not find them mentioned as a distinct class of the craft later on.

Before closing the old Minute-Book we give an entry which may be of interest. In 1682, Dec. 5, the Court of Cordiners 'found William brotherstoune Lykewayes sufficiently quallified in the art and trade of makeing Coatch harnisheing . . . and grants him libertie to work in that Trade within their Liberties,' etc. This is an early instance of the mention of coach harness making in Scotland. ED.

699. SCOTS DRINK.—A little pamphlet under the above title by Dr. Cramond, the schoolmaster of Cullen, an able and erudite antiquary, has recently been published, apparently reprinted from the columns of the *Elgin Courant and Courier*. It contains a great deal of interesting information on the subject of which it treats, which the author has diligently gathered together from many sources. Whether or not we are to believe that the Picts brewed beer from heather, there is no doubt that beer was a common drink as early as the twelfth century. Not that it bore any resemblance to the 'pale ale' of modern times; it was more likely a thick glutinous stuff with a good deal of body, as might be expected in a country where the climatic conditions rendered it essential to have something strengthening and warming to drink. It was probably made from the malt of oats, but, at any rate, it seems to have been a good and palatable beverage, as the author of an ancient Gaelic poem says that he—

'Should like the family of heaven
To be drinking it through time eternal.'

This nectar must have been very cheap, judging from the large quantities consumed, though we are not told its exact price in these early periods. The household of the queen of Robert II., however, managed to stow away 3315 gallons in 33 weeks, which, even allowing that the establishment was a large one, was pretty good work when we consider that there was in all probability a proportionate amount of wine consumed. The price of ale in Aberdeen in 1442 was 6d. a gallon, which seems a very reasonable figure, especially when we consider that both money and measure were *Scots*; but as time went on it rose in price, and in the sixteenth century varied from one to two shillings a gallon. Fynes Moryson, the traveller (1598), does not think much of the Scots ale, and says that it will 'distemper a stranger's bodie,' but, on the other hand, Leslie, in his *History of Scotland*, calls it 'a drink maist halsum.' Scots ale differed, indeed, considerably from English, as it was made without hops, and was therefore more likely to have been of the nature of that sweet ale which was brought to such perfection in Edinburgh in the first half of this century, but which has now gone quite out of fashion. For centuries, however, as is clearly shown by Mr. Cramond's researches, ale or beer, and not either wine or spirits, must have been the staple drink of

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the Scottish people, and it is to be regretted that it had to make way for less 'halsum' drink. Even so late as the eighteenth century the chief revenue of the town of Dundee was derived from a tax of 2d. Scots on every pint of ale brewed in the town. In the year 1715-16, there was nearly £9000 Scots raised from this source, and before the duty was abolished in 1848, the Town Council paid £2500 from the proceeds for the erection of schools and the promotion of education.

But though ale and beer were so largely drunk, they only divided the affections of the Scottish people with wine, of which there was no lack even in early times. We are told that Alexander III. owed no less than £2000 to his wine merchant, and from the fourteenth century we constantly find large purchases of wine made for the kings' cellars, claret, hock, and even Greek wine. The price in 1360 varied from £6, 13s. 4d. to £10 a tun. At a later date it was the custom for the king's 'symliers' (sommelliers = chamberlains) to board all vessels arriving with wine, and to choose the best for His Majesty before any part of the cargo was allowed to be sold. Sometimes nasty things were said about the king not being a good settler of his accounts, and in 1581 we read in the Privy Council Records that the king's house was not well furnished with wine from the afflicting circumstance that the wine merchants would not give the sovereign credit notwithstanding the assurance of the Master of the Household and other special servants that they would all be paid. It was considered a matter 'sa necessar as that it cannot be defferrit nor myslippinit,' so orders were as usual given to the king's 'symliers' to taste and choose the wine, and payment was faithfully promised both for the wine that was then taken and for all that was unpaid for. All which proves that His Majesty must have been very hard up for liquor, a state of circumstances which would not suit King James, because from his own account he was by no means averse not only to a glass of good wine, but to a good many of them: 'Here we are,' says he, writing to a friend from the Court of Copenhagen; 'drinkin' and drivin' in the auld way.'

In the seventeenth century all the better classes drank wine, and plenty of it, though, perhaps, it was the following century that was really the golden age of drinking in Scotland. Still, they did very well in the seventeenth century if we are to believe the stories of travellers as to their more than hospitable treatment in the mansion-houses of the country. And the variety of liquor was wonderful, the importations including French and Gascony wines of various sorts, Levant wines, as Muscadel and Malmsey; Spanish wines, including Sack, Canary, Malaga, Madeira, Tent and Alicant, and Rhine wines of different kinds. Besides these there was, no doubt, a good deal of French brandy imported. But they mixed their liquor horribly, and were unworthy of the advantages which they enjoyed, not only of getting wine, but of getting it cheap, as claret was sold as low as 10d. a mutchkin, which was about equal to an English quart. A traveller tells us that the welcome of a stranger consisted in making him drunk as rapidly as possible, which was easily accomplished, by first making him swallow a great quaich of 'syrup of beer' (sweet ale probably), then a glass of white wine, then a rummer of claret followed by a glass of sack; this round was repeated till the desired effect was produced. This was beastly; but let us hope that Mr. Thomas Kirke, who records it, had got into exceptionally bad hands, and that it was not characteristic of the habits of the country in general.

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Mr. Cramond thinks that most of the claret and much of the Rhine wine was mulled and drunk hot with sugar and spices, and no doubt this must often have been the case. But we doubt if this was at all a universal practice, especially in the eighteenth century; in fact, it is a question whether our ancestors were then quite aware of the advantage of even slightly warming claret so as to bring out its bouquet, else why has the handle of the claret jug survived to this day? Other wines were put into ordinary decanters, but claret into a jug with a handle, on purpose, apparently, to prevent the hand, while grasping the decanter, from heating the wine as it passed into the glass. This, we admit, is a mere theory, but can any one give another explanation of this curious survival of the handle on a claret jug?

But the most interesting question which is raised by this little *brochure* relates to the reputation of whisky as *par excellence* the national Scottish beverage. The word itself never occurs in ancient documents, and even if we understood *aqua vitae* to be a synonymous term, we find that it never was used to any large extent in Scotland, and it is only in comparatively quite modern times that whisky has become the popular drink it now is. What was *aqua vitae?* It is mentioned in *The Red Book of Ossory*, so early as the fourteenth century, and a description is given of the mode of distillation: it is said to be made from wine at least a year old distilled and redistilled ten times. It was not therefore made from malt; the name itself is said to be derived from *aqua de vite*, water of the vine, though it is more likely to be from *aqua vitae*, water of life, just as Cognac is still termed *eau de vie*. Mr. Cramond does not go into the derivation of the word, but the point is not without interest. It is probably the Latinised form of the Gaelic, commonly spelt usquebaugh, but which Professor Skeat says comes from *uisge-beatha*, water of life. But from a passage in the *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Londini*, 1682, it would seem that formerly the term usquebaugh was not applied to the simple spirit we are now familiar with as 'whisky.' The following appears as a 'Tinctura':—

Usquebach, sive aqua vitae, Hibernis popularis.

℞

Aquae vitae generosioris lib. xxiv., illis per quatriduum infunde Rad. Glycyrrizae libram j.; levarum passarum exacinat. lbss.; Caryophyllorum unciam dimidiam, Macis, Zingiberis, ana ʒ ij.; servetur colatura in usum.

We do not know what the above extraordinary mixture can have been, but there can be no doubt that *aqua vitae*, whatever it exactly was—and we presume it was a spirit of some sort—was not a common drink in Scotland in early times. It was probably kept in small quantities in many houses, but only as a cordial or medicine: at least that is the conclusion to which we have come after some independent search. In looking over the Privy Council Records, for instance, we find that in 1573 Turnbull of Bedrule and others were summoned to answer for harrying the house of Kerr of Ancrum. They seem to have made a pretty clean sweep of everything the house contained, judging from the long list of articles condescended upon. The booty included three puncheons of *claret* (a very early mention of Bourdeaux wine under that name) and one of white wine at £66, 13s. 4d. per tun, also five tin flagons of Flanders work, two thereof full of *aqua vitae*,

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amounting to five pints, 'price of the pynt 10s.' Now if *aqua vitae* had been at all a common drink at this time, we should have expected to find much more of it in a house the cellars of which were so well stocked as those of Ancrum evidently were; and the value—ten shillings per pint—seems much more than ordinary whisky, as we know it, would be worth. Was it not rather some precious cordial, the making of which cost much more money than the mere distillation of malt would amount to. It is almost certain, we think, that *aqua vitae*, in early times at all events, was not what is now known as whisky, but the name ultimately got applied to the latter drink as it became more common. This did not happen, however, at least so far as the Lowlands are concerned, till the latter half of last century. If the reader will refer to an account of the reception of Charles II. by the Burgh of Pittenweem, which we print on another page, he will see that whisky is not included among the liquid refreshments provided for the King and his followers. And so late as 1750 it was either practically unknown, or at all events formed a very inconsiderable part of the libations of the upper classes. It was claret that was the great drink then, claret ran in floods, was drawn from the wood and drunk literally in bucketfuls. There were sixteen hogsheads of claret used at Arniston House per annum, Chambers (*Domestic Annals*) tells us: Lord President Forbes spent £40 sterling *per month* on that rosy fluid, while in the days of John Forbes of Culloden—*Bumper John* as he was called—it was the custom to prize off the top of each successive cask of claret and place it in the corner of the hall to be emptied in pailfuls! How any man of those times ever succeeded in reaching middle age is a mystery and marvel to our degenerate race.

After claret port reigned supreme for a time, but it was never so pre-eminently a 'Scots drink.' No matter how seasoned the toper might be, it was a physical impossibility to drink port to the same extent as claret; and it had an objectionable habit of inducing gout and other attendant ills. But it was not till this century that whisky really became a popular drink, and only in very recent times has it ceased to be an exclusively local liquor, and attained to the world-wide celebrity it at present enjoys. Whether or not this is wholly a good thing we will allow moralists and doctors to decide, but it is a fact that while temperance is steadily increasing and drunkenness has happily ceased to be the fashion, whisky is manufactured to hitherto unheard-of extent, and it is found not only in Scotland and Ireland, but almost all over the civilised world. It was only the other day, while walking along one of the quaint narrow streets of Genoa, that the writer of these lines saw in the window of a small shop a label bearing the magic words 'Long John's Ben Nevis!'

A curious fact, which may or may not have to do with the gradual diminution of wine-drinking in Scotland, is mentioned by a writer in *Notes and Queries* (5th Series, ii. 154). He says, 'On the 8th of June 1723, was formed at Edinburgh the Society of Improvers in Agriculture, the first Association of the kind in the United Kingdom. The Duke of Hamilton moved and carried a resolution against drinking foreign stuff "that thereby the distilling of our grain might be encouraged, and the great sums annually sent to France for brandy, generally smuggled, might be kept at home." It thus and then became a point of honour to drink home-made whisky, which becoming popular by degrees acquired the character it has long borne of being pre-eminently "Scotch drink."' As

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to this, it may be said that, however patriotic the intentions of the 'Improvers in Agriculture' may have been, they certainly took a long time to bear fruit.

We cannot take leave of Mr. Cramond's pamphlet without recommending it as a valuable compendium of interesting information on the matter of which it treats. As may be gathered from what has been said above, the subject is far from being exhausted, and there is no one more qualified than Mr. Cramond to produce a history of it in greater detail.

J. B. P.

700. A ROYAL VISIT TO PITTENWEEM.—The following is an extract from the Council Book of Pittenweem, and was transcribed by that zealous antiquary, Robert Riddel of Friars Carse, in one of his note-books now preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. It relates to a passing visit paid to the ancient burgh by King Charles II.—a king, indeed, by virtue of the solemn ceremony which had been but a few weeks before performed at Scone, but a king with little power, and less sympathy with the feelings and opinions of the majority of his subjects. He had come to Scotland, accepted the Covenant, and gained the Scottish Crown, and he was now making a brief tour in Fife, the last appearance any sovereign was to make in Scotland for the next two hundred years; for, alarmed by the news of Cromwell's arrival, he fled south, and never revisited the country which gave him his first crown. The account of the visit is interesting, and presents a curious picture of the simple manners of the time :—

'*February* 1651.

'The Bailies and Council being conveened, and haveing receved information that his Majesty is to be in progress with his court along the coast to-morrow and to stay at Anstruther House that night, have thought it expedient, according to their bounden duty, with all reverence and due respect, and with all the solemnity they can, to wait on his Majesty as he comes through this his Majesty's burgh, and invite his Majesty to eat and drink as he passes: and for that effect hath ordained that the morn afternoon the townes coloures be put upon the bartezan of the steeple: and that at three o'clock the bells begin to ring, and ring on still till his Majesty come hither and passes to Anstruther, an sicklike that the minister be spoken to, to be with the Bailies and Council, who are to be in their best apparel; and with them a guard of 24 of the ablest men with partizans, and other 24 with muskets, all in their best apparel, William Sutherland, Commander, as Captain of the guard, are to wait upon his Majesty and receive his Highness at the West Port, bringing his Majesty and Court through the town untill they come to Robert Smith's yeat, where ane table is to be covered with my Lord's best carpet: and that George Netterweeke have in readiness of fine flour some great bunns and other wheat bread of the best order, baken with sugar, cannel, and other spices fitting: and that James Richardson and Walter Jurth have care to have ready eight or ten gallons of good strong ale, with canary, sack, Rhenish wine, tent, white, and claret wines, that his Majesty and court may eat and drink. And in the meantime, when his Majesty is present, the guard do diligently attend about the court: and so soon as his Majesty is to go away that a sign be made to Andrew Todd, who is

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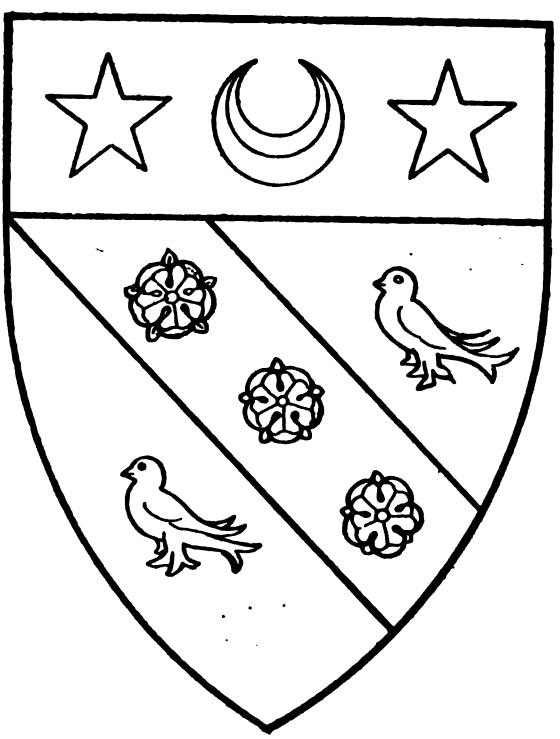
appointed to attend the coloures on the steeple head, to the effect he may give sign, to those who attend the cannon, of his Majesty's departure, and then the hail 36 cannon to be shott at once. It is also thought fit that the minister and James Richardson, the oldest Bailie, when his Majesty comes to the table, show the great joy and sense this Burgh has of his Majesty's condescendence to visit the same, and other expressions of loyalty.

'All which was acted.' J. B .P.



YOUNGER OF CO. DUMFRIES.

701. ARMS OF YOUNGER (*Scot. Antiq.* iii. p. 168).—We have already given the arms of Jonckeer of Flanders; Captain Henry Younger, 1645; Younger, co. Hereford, 1634; and Younger, co. Dumfries, 1866. The last-named family, finding that the arms granted to them were those of Young (a totally different name), have wisely matriculated the following coat (1892): *Or*, on a bend *az.*, between two martlets *sa.*, three roses *arg.*, barbed and seeded *vert*, on a chief *gu.*, a crescent between two mullets of the first. George Younger, Esq., Alloa, whose pedigree is given in the *Scottish Antiquary* (iii. pp. 6, 35, 134), has received the following grant of arms: Party per saltire *or* and *gu.*, a rose counterchanged, in base a martlet *sa.* on a chief *az.*, three covered cups of the first. These last denote his descent from Marjorie Schaw, daughter of George Schaw of Knockhill,

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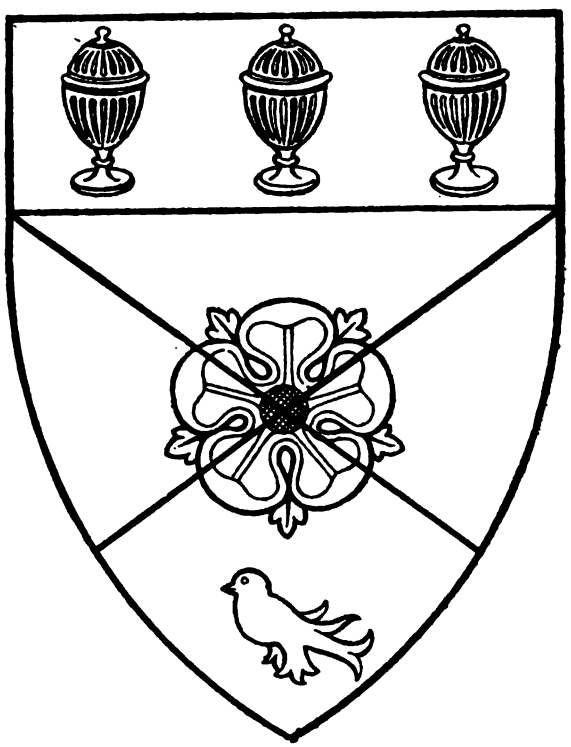
Esq., a cadet of the family of Schaw of Sauchie and Greenock (iii. 8). It may be noticed that no known connection exists between the Clackmannanshire Youngers, who have been traced back to 1570, or perhaps earlier, and the Youngers of Dumfries, who have been traced to Thomas Younger of Linton, co. Peebles, about 1580. There is also a third family of Younger, of Glasgow, whose pedigree has been traced to 1550, showing no connection with either of the other two families. ED.



YOUNGER OF CO. CLACKMANNAN.

702. FROM PERTH TO CARLISLE IN 1795.—[The writer of the following journal was the Rev. William MacRitchie, minister of the parish of Clunie, Perthshire. Although he left a good deal in the shape of 'literary remains,' these are mostly in manuscript, like the journal in question; but he was also the author of a very full monograph, descriptive of his parish, contributed to Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland* (Part IX., Edinburgh, 1793, pp. 225-276), and of a 'Meteorological Register for the years 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824, kept at the Manse of Clunie, Perthshire,' which appeared in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, vol. xiii., 1825. From a statement made by the editor of the publication last named, this appears to have been only one of a series of similar compilations which Mr. MacRitchie had already published; but no direct reference is given to them. That he was well-

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known as an observer of natural phenomena is shown by two letters received by him from Henry Brougham, dated Edinburgh, 16th February 1798, and 17th June 1799, in which Mr. Brougham, writing as Corresponding Secretary of the Academy of Physics, asks from Mr. MacRitchie a detailed contribution relating to the geology of Strathardle and the district north of Blairgowrie. Mr. Brougham writes: 'We have it in contemplation to publish a volume of papers; among these it is my wish to have a clear and satisfactory account of the phenomena near your residence.' But whether this contribution was ever made, or, if made, published, is unknown to the present writer.

The diary now printed reveals the fact that its author was a keen botanist, but it also shows that his tastes and sympathies were not restricted to scientific subjects. This, indeed, is otherwise denoted by his various MS. poems, in the style of Gray and Collins, which are not without a considerable amount of grace and poetic feeling, although somewhat lacking in the note of originality.

It may be added that the whole journey described by the diary takes the reader as far as London; the greater part of the distance—from Perthshire to Sheffield—having been covered on horseback, and the remainder by means of the stage-coach. But readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* will probably be content to accompany the traveller no farther than the English Border.]

Leave Clunie, Monday the 22nd June, and arrive to dinner at Perth. Dine at the King's Arms with a Lieutenant Murray, an officer of the Mankse Fencibles.[1] Have an interview with a Captain Lindsay, a respectable veteran of the navy sent hither on His Majesty's recruiting service. No seamen, he says, can be had here, though he makes them the tempting offer of twenty-five guineas a man and upwards. 'The times are hard,' says the Captain, 'and, I fear, will be harder still. We may beat the French to loggerheads by sea, if they please; but I fear we shan't be able to give *laws* to France. They will laugh at the attempt. The times are damned bad indeed, and they would never go down with me at all, were it not for the help of a bottle of good claret, by ——.' It seems the Captain likes a bottle of good claret! Arrive in the evening at Kinross.

Next morning, Tuesday the 23rd, set out for the waterside. At Kelty-bridge meet a vast number of coal-drivers, who inform me they have them at the pits there at the rate of sixpence and eightpence every eighteen stone-weight. Would to God we had coals as near us, and as cheap, in the Stormont! By the side of the brooks that run by Kelty-bridge the coal appears in the face of the banks rising even to the surface. The pits here of no considerable depth, and the coal very accessible. It is covered with a stratum of freestone (here called a coal-band) of a considerable thickness, soft and easily wrought, but, when exposed for some time to the air, hard and durable.

A little to the North of Inverkeithing, see by the way-side the *Parietaria officinalis* and the *Juncus*——. Betwixt the turnpike and the N. Ferry observed some plants of the *Viola hirta* in the face of the basaltic rocks.

[1] Although the Athole family had sold the sovereignty of the Isle of Man to the British Government in 1765, they did not relinquish all their privileges until 1829, and it is not unlikely that all the officers of the Manx Fencibles in 1795 were kinsmen of the Duke.

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Breakfast at the Ferry. No prospect of a passage till the afternoon: contrary winds and heavy rain. No matter, Cally[1] and I must not contend with the winds and the waves. Here let *Botany* afford me some consolation for the delay and the badness of the weather. Take an opportunity of a fair blink to ascend the rocks on the N.E. side of the town. Find the *Astragalus Uralensis* in flower, and also the *A. arenarius*, etc. Take off abundance of excellent specimens. Have a quick, rough passage of nine minutes, along with some of the King's Black Horse (Major Watson). Arrive at Edinburgh in the evening. Pass the night, next day and next night, in Edinburgh, partly for the sake of pleasure, partly for the sake of business, and principally on account of rainy weather.

Wednesday, 24th.—Dine with my cousins John and Thomas, with Principal Baird,[2] Captain Elder,[3] Dr. Ferguson, etc. Drink tea with a Mrs. Douglass (sister of Mr. Dawson of Graden). She introduces us to her niece Mrs. Jeffrey and her husband, from Ross-shire, who are on their way to Frogden to see her father and friends, with whom I passed some happy days last summer. Part in the evening with my good friend Mr. Bruce,[4] who takes charge of my specimens of the Astragalus.

Thursday, 25th.—Leave Auld Reekie at 10 o'clock A.M., and set out for Linton along the base of the Pentland Hills. Pass by Woodhouselee (Tytler Fraser, advocate). His house beautifully situated in the bosom of a cory of the mountains, commanding a fine prospect of Mid-Lothian, etc. The day hazy and murky, have but an obscure prospect around me. The S. side of the Pentlands a very pleasant pastoral scene, where the *Gentle Shepherd* tends his feeding flocks. Saw, with some surprise indeed, a shepherd reclining on a green hill by the side of the way, busied in reading a *Newspaper*. 'Curse on French politics!' said I, 'for they will ruin our country. This fellow would be better employed gathering plants as I am, and at the same time taking care of his sheep. What connection has French cruelty with the happiness of this poor fellow's situation? If he has not the felicity at this moment to congratulate himself on his having been born a Scots herd, I both pity and despise him. But what business has he with that newspaper? I don't like to be uncharitable, but I cannot help thinking he puts me too much in mind of too many fine giddy girls who set their heads agog by reading romances that ought to be made a bonfire of. I like liberty as much as any man: the liberty of the press is certainly a great blessing; but alas! the very best of blessings are too often abused.'

Pass by Newhall (Brown,[5] Esq.) and enter W. Lothian.[6] Here the country abounds with good peat-moss, cast up in great quantities. See here some of the Carlock-coal, some very much impregnated with sulphur. But I never pass through a coal country without feeling something like envy. Arrive at Linton a little after one o'clock, and feed Cally with good Polish oats, that is, as I was informed, oats descended from oats that were brought hither about two years ago from Poland. They are a round, firm,

[1] His horse; probably bought or foaled at Cally, in Strathardle.
[2] The Rev. Dr. Baird, Principal of the University of Edinburgh.
[3] A naval officer, brother of a well-known Provost of Edinburgh of that date.
[4] Evidently 'Mr. Arthur Bruce of the Natural History Society,' referred to in the Statistical Account of Clunie.
[5] In Paterson's 'British Itinerary' (1785) Newhall is stated to belong to 'Hay, Esq.'
[6] This is an error. Peebles is the county which here adjoins Mid-Lothian.

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meaty pickle. They charge here only fourpence the lippy. The hay here one shilling a stone, owing in a great measure to their having consumed last winter an unusual quantity for the relief of their sheep.

About the division of Mid and West Lothian [*read* Mid-Lothian and Peeblesshire] there are pretty curious appearances of what we call *drums*,[1] apparently formed by currents of water. They lie at the base of the Pentlands, and run nearly parallel to the range of the mountains, or at least forming a very small angle with the range.

Set out from Linton at two o'clock, and enter Tweed-dale (county of Peebles).[2] Hamilton of Spittlehaugh on the left. Much peat-moss here; thirteen feet deep, with gravel at the bottom. Knowing Hamilton's grounds, here there is a small stratum of marle with limestone in it, and sand and different earths above it; the value of marle not understood here.

Leave the Pentlands behind me. Mendock [or Mendick] hill on my right. Pass several of the sources of the Tweed. Betwixt Linton and Broughton look in vain for the *Primula farinosa*, though it has certainly been found in this neighbourhood. Take up some fine plants of the *Sedum villosum*. Netherurd, Lawson, Esq.

At Broughton (property of Lord Braxfield) informed that some farms here sett at thirty shillings an acre. The mountains occupied by sheep, beautiful and green to the top. The lands in the valleys well laid out and in high culture. Blue slate quarries here. Lord Braxfield here looked upon as a miser. Proof of it: an attempt to be made for discovering coal (a thing much wanted here) was in agitation lately; and most of the substantial people here were willing to subscribe according to their abilities for defraying the expense; Lord Braxfield would not subscribe a shilling.[3]

Leave Broughton. Drummelzier (Hay, Esq.) on my left. Come into the truly pastoral banks of the Tweed, here a small river in its ordinary state, but, when swelled by the floods, it occupies the whole dale, which is here narrow, bounded by high green mountains, with a little heath intermixed near their tops. The mountains are not conical or rocky; but swell boldly from the dale, their outlines forming nearly arches of circles; rivulets winding betwixt the mountains and falling into the Tweed in the bottom of the dale. Poolmud [Polmood], Hunter, Esq. Arrive about nine o'clock at Bield,[4] where put up all night, and sup on fresh trout from the Tweed. Tweedie of Oliver Lord of the Manor; Duke of Queensberry first Heritor.

Friday 26th.—Leave Bield at seven o'clock A.M., and ascend the W. [or left] bank of the Tweed, which now begins to dwindle into a brook. For ten or eleven miles see no habitation of man, but two or three shepherd's huts. The whole grounds, high and low, along this tract are covered with a thin stratum of moss, in which grows bent interspersed with short heath. This tegument, which runs over even the summits of the hills, seems to be at a medium from one to three feet thick, easily cast up and forming the fuel of the inhabitants of Tweedsmuir, etc. Under this

[1] Although Gaelic was not the language of the Stormont, in the eighteenth century, this word is really the Gaelic *druim*, a ridge.

[2] See above correction.

[3] A somewhat hasty inference this. Lord Braxfield may have shown more wisdom than his neighbours in refusing to subscribe to this scheme.

[4] Thirty-five miles from Edinburgh; an easy day's ride.

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mossy covering, the whole country is gravel; the road is formed by removing the tegument. The road is excellent, though the tolls are high, twopence to Bield and all the way to Linton.

Arrive at the highest elevation of the road, where I observe plenty of the *Saxifraga stellaris*, which announces the elevation here to be very considerable, perhaps fifteen hundred feet or upwards above the level of the Solway Firth.[1] Join the Glasgow road at the head of Annandale, where fall in with my last year's tract [? track]. A little before the junction of the roads, stop and take a view of the Hartfell on my left, where I spent last year one of the happiest mornings of my life. From this elevation descend the streamlets that form the sources of the Annan on the S., the Tweed on the N., and the Clyde on the west. Mountains at the head of the Annan close in the form of a *cul-de-sac*,[2] with high, steep fronts looking towards the dale. See here the mountains of Cumberland in England. Descend to Moffat, and take up the *Jasione montana* by the way, but not in flower. Arrive at Rae's Inn to breakfast at eleven o'clock A.M.,[3] where read the following lines written on the glass in one of the windows of the room where I breakfasted:—

'On seeing Mrs. Kemble in the character of "Yarico" at Dumfries, 1794—

'Kemble, thou cur'st my unbelief of Moses and his rod,
At Yarico's sweet notes of grief, the rock with tears had flow'd.
R. B.'

'On being asked why God had made Miss Davies so small and Mrs D—— so big—

'Ask why God made the gem so small, and why so huge the granite,
Because God meant mankind should set the higher value on it.'[4]

Company at Moffat: Lady Lockhart Ross; Mr. Irvin, West Indian; Mr. Dalzel of Glenae; Mr. Ogilvy of Chesters; Mr. Hume of Bassington [Bassindean]; Captain Lockhart, Royal Navy, son of the late Lord Covington, one of the Lords of Session; Mr. Paisley, Banker; Mr. Carruthers of Howmain, etc.

[1] The road, which rises all the way from Bield to the water-shed which divides the sources of the Tweed and the Annan, reaches at that point a height of thirteen hundred feet.

[2] The 'Devil's Beef Tub.'

[3] He had thus taken four hours to do the fourteen or fifteen miles from Bield; a leisurely rate of progress, even considering the hilly roads and occasional pauses for botanising.

[4] It seems probable that our traveller did not realise that 'R. B.' represented 'Robert Burns,' and that the poet himself had inscribed one, at least, of these epigrams on the window only a few months previously. A curious circumstance is that the lines on Mrs. Kemble are stated by one writer to have been written 'in Mrs. Riddel's box in the Dumfries Theatre, in the winter of 1794,' and yet the initials would lead one to believe that Burns wrote that epigram at Moffat for the first time. It is very unlikely that he would quote himself. Another noteworthy detail is that the second couplet is unsigned, although it has never been disputed that the lines were composed and written for the first time on that very spot. 'The epigram is said to have been uttered, and then inscribed on a window-pane of the principal Inn, at Moffat, on observing Miss Davies ride past in company with a lady of portly dimensions. Burns thought so well of it as to record it in the Glenriddell MS. Book, now at Liverpool.' (See *The Works of Robert Burns*, edited by Wm. Scott Douglas. Edinburgh, W. Paterson, 1877. Vol. ii. pp. 345-6, and vol. iii. p. 205.) It may be added that our diary has 'Mrs. D.' instead of the accepted 'Mrs. A.,' as the initial of the stout lady.

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Go out to the Well and drink of the water: strong sulphur; it smells like rotten eggs, very forbidding; its taste not quite so disagreeable. It is thought good for scorbutic complaints. The Hartfell Spaw for consumptive ones. On my way to the well observed the *Symphytum officinale* and the *Jasione.*

(*To be continued.*)

703. ABSTRACT OF PROTOCOL BOOK OF THE BURGH OF STIRLING (*continued from p.* 64)—

1472. March 28. Sasine of Sir Richard Smethsoun of an annual rent of 6s. from the land of Sir John Robertson. Page 51.

1472. April 2. Sasine by Duncan Forestar, bailie to Malcolm Flemyng, and David Guthry, as Attorney for Euphemia le . . . spouse of the said Malcolm, in a tenement on the south side of the High Street. Page 51.

„ April 1. Walter Forestar appealed from the Official of St. Andrews to the Bishop or vicar-general.

1472. April 8. Elizabeth Elphinstoun, relict of the late Alexander Bisset of Quarrell, cassed all assedations, etc., made by him prejudicial to her terce, etc. Page 51.

1472. April 8. In presence of William, Lord le Monypenny, John of Colquhoun of that ilk, knight, James Schaw of Salquhy, David Crychtoune of Crawnestoune, Malcolm Flemyng, son and heir-apparent of Robert, Lord le Flemyng, William Strivelin of Keyr, judges arbiters in a cause between William Strivelin of Cadder, knight, on the one part, and Walter Stewart of Morfy and Patrick of Strivelin on the other part, anent the lands of Ester Cadder, the said Walter and Patrick protested against prejudice to them through the said William Strivelin's non-compearance at certain days appointed. Page 52.

1472. April 7. In presence of the provost and bailies, Nicholas Bully, vicar perpetual of Inverkething, read certain reasons and allegations contained in a Schedule of paper. Page 53.

„ April 7. In the same court, on the same day, John Duncanson asked an instrument according to the tenor of an act written in the Court Book. Page 53.

1472. April 25. Sir Richard Cristin, perpetual chaplain of the altar of St. James the Apostle in the parish church of the Holy Rood of Strivelin, read certain allegations concerning the breaking of a sasine taken by John Nory, son and heir of the late Robert Nory, of his tenement in the said burgh on the north side of the High Street. Page 53.

1472-3. Feb. 20. Robert Buchanan, for himself and his spouse, Margaret Haye, and their heirs, annulled certain Indentures concerning the lands of Margaret of Strathachin, in the sheriffdom of Kincardin, and quitclaimed the said Margaret of the same, etc. Witnesses, Alexander of Stratoun, spouse of the said Margaret of Strathachin, Andrew, Lord le Gray, and others. Page 53.

1472. April 24. James Nory, son and heir of the late Robert Nory, presented a brief of Sasine from Chancery to Adam Bully, one of the bailies of the burgh, on a tenement in the said burgh, who gave sasine of an annual rent of 20s. to James Nory.

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Witnesses, William Edmonstoun of Duntretht, Walter Stewart of Morfy, etc. Page 54.

1472. May 19. Thomas Symson, Constable to the King for his castle of Falkland, on the lands of Inveraloun in the sheriffdom of Striveline, to Robert Colvene, bailie to the King of all the Royal lands in the said sheriffdom, delivered a letter of assedation under the King's privy seal and signet, and with his manual subscription on the assedation to the said Thomas and his heirs of the lands of Inveraloun for 19 years; and the said Robert delivered the said lands to him for the above space at the principal messuage. Page 54.

1472. April 27. Alexander Broys, son of Alexander Broys of Stanehous, presented a brief from Chancery to William Strivelin of Kere, Sheriff and Steward of Strathern in that part, on the grounds of the lands of Estir Classingall and Westir Classingall, in the earldom of Strathern, who delivered sasine of the same to the said Alexander Broys. Witnesses, Malcolm Flemyng, son and heir apparent of Robert, Lord le Flemyng, Sheriff of Strivelin, and others. Page 55.

1472. May 3. Mathew Forester, burgess of the burgh of Strivelin, resigned to Mr. Henry Elphinstoun of Petyndrech, the 40s. land of Petyndrech which he had in wadset for 40 merks. Page 55.

1472. May 20. Thomas Symsoun, Constable of the King, presented letters of Bailliary of John Haldan of Glenegis, to Walter Symsoun, bailie of the said John in that part, for sasine of the lands of Knokhil, who gives sasine to the said Thomas Symsoun. Page 55.

1472. May 17. At the altar of St. John the Baptist in the parish church of the Holy Rood of the Burgh of Striveline, in time of high mass, Sir William Strivelin of Caddar, knight, expounded how he, on the one part, and Walter Stewart of Morphy, and Patrick Strivelin, on the other part, concerning two parts of the lands of Estir Caddar, and a submission of certain debts and spoliations, were agreed according to the tenor of an indenture made thereupon, and specially the said Walter and Patrick were bound to resign the said lands to the said William, who should pay them £100 Scots, which sum he warned them to receive at a certain day, etc. Page 56.

1472. June 1. In a burgh court held in the tolbooth before the bailies, the dean of gild, and community of the burgh, they granted to Sir William Brady, chaplain, the first chaplaincy that should become vacant within the said burgh, and specially the chaplainry of the altar of the Holy rood, notwithstanding they had formerly granted the same to him. Page 56.

1472. July 4. Sir John Railstoun appoints Walter Stewart and others his procurators to uplift his annual rents and defend his altar, etc. Page 57.

1472. July 13. Adam Cosour, burgess, and Kathrine Fodringham, his spouse, presented a precept of sasine under the seal of Thomas, Lord Erskine, directed to William of Moray of Tulchadam, his bailie in that part, for sasine of the south half of the lands of

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Tulchgorme, who accordingly delivers sasine of the said lands. Page 57.

1472. July 13. The wife of the late John Richardsoun, burgess of the said burgh, annulled all alienations and wadsets made by him of his lands in the said burgh and territory thereof while she was his spouse, etc. Page 57.

1472. July . Christian Nory, at the monastery of Hadingtoun, appointed procurators to resign her lands in the hands of the lord superiors. Page 57.

1472. July 16. Malcolm Makclery of Gartene Sinclare and May, and Alexander Scot, clerk of the council of the King, procurators in that part of William, Lord le Monypenny, at the high altar of the parish church of Strivelin, offered to Adam Cosour, burgess of the burgh, for redemption of the lands of Estir Lekke, and le offeris of Schyregartane the sum of 300 merks Scots. Whereon Duncan Forestar, one of the bailies, by mandate of the king, demanded the said Adam's answers, who replied in a schedule of paper that when he was proferred on behalf of the King sicklike payment as he delivered to the King's progenitor, he would give such answer as effeired, etc. Page 58.

1472. Aug. 10. James Krychtoun of Karnys, Knight, and Thomas Summyrvele of Batlaw, bind themselves to abide at the decreet of William Murray of Tulchadam, Malcolm Makclery of Gartane Sinclare, and others. Page 58.

1472. Sept. 1. Sasine of Drippis, le Bad, Cambusdrany, and Westwood, to Malcolm Flemyng, son and apparent heir of Robert, Lord Flemyng, on a precept by George, Earl of Huntlie. Page 59.

1472. Sept. 8. Andrew Gray of Balligernoch quitclaimed Thomas Buchquhannan of Gertna[vel] of payment of 2410 merks for the marriage of Margaret Hay. Page 59.

„ (Same day). Robert Buchquhannan, son and heir of said Thomas, obliged himself to cause Margaret Hay, his spouse, to seal a Letter of tack made by them of belonging to the said Margaret by the decease of Jonet, her mother, to the said Andrew Gray. Page 59.

1472. Sept. 14. John Richardson and John, his son, assert that Sir James of Werk, asserted vicar of the church of Bothkennar, promised for sealing of his letter of presentation to the Prioress and Convent of Eccles, patrons of the said vicarage, £5 Scots, which sum John Richardson, elder, as trustee for the said James, paid to them, etc. Page 59.

1472. Sept. 17. Malcolm Makclery of Gartane Sinclare, as attorney for William, Lord Monypenny, on precept from Chancery directed to [Malcolm Forestar of Torwood], sheriff of Strivelin, etc., dated at Edinburgh, 13th September. Page 60.

1472. Oct. 20. Appointment between Thomas Allan and John Allan, his brother, regarding a tenement in Strivelin. Page 61.

1472. Oct. 17. William Bully appoints Mr. Duncan Bully his procurator regarding his altar. Page 61.

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1472. Oct. 28. Thomas Summervele agrees to abide at the decree of judges arbiters in a cause between him and James Crichtoun, Knight. Page 61.

„ (Same day). The said James Crichtoun asked the judges to deliver their decreet. Page 61.

1472. Oct. 29. Robert Flemyng, son of Robert, Lord Flemyng, on behalf of his father, presents pledges for the entry of certain persons in the Sheriff court of Strivelin. Page 61.

„ (Same day). Robert Callenter of Doratour, pledge for the entry of John Boyd, brother of the late Robert Boyd, to pursue the said persons. Page 61.

1472. Oct. 19. John Levingstoune asks a copy of an Instrument. Page 61.

1472. Oct. 26. William Makkye, burgess of Stirling, resigns a garden or perch of land, and receives sasine to him and Agnes, his spouse, of the same. Witnesses, Friar John Broun, prior of the monastery, William Streveline, son and heir-apparent of William Streveline of Cadder, Knight, etc. Page 62.

1472. Nov. 6. In a Consistorial Court held in the Cathedral church of Dunblane by Lucas Arnot, official of Dunblane, compeared George of Abirnethe, provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbertane, and procurator of John prior of the monastery of Inchmohomok, anent certain sums due by the tenants of the said monastery and to William Edmondstoune of Duntreth, asserted procurator of Sir Thomas Dog, prior of the said monastery, etc. Page 63.

1472. Nov. 9. David Cosour, burgess of Striueling, appoints Alexander le Erskine, son and heir apparent of Thomas le Erskine, his assignee, to his lease of Wester Jargra, from the Abbot and Convent of Culros. Page 64.

1472. Nov. 16. Sasine of John Alanson, brother of the late Robert Alanson, in a tenement in the burgh. Page 64.

„ (Same day). Sasine to Thomas Alanson, brother younger of the said John, of a half and second part of a tenement resigned by the said John. Page 65.

„ (Same day). Jonet Forestar, spouse of Robert Forestar, burgess of Striueling, consented to the resignation of a croft and tenement made by her husband and pertaining to her in conjunct fee. Page 65.

1472. Nov. 13. Elisabeth Lithquhow, relict of the late John Richardson (Ricardi), burgess of Striueling, in presence of the provost and bailies presented a testimonial of sasine of a tenement in the burgh, given to her by John Darow, then one of the bailies, 20th September 1441. Page 65.

(Same year). Nov. 17. Adam Cosour, burgess of Striueling, quit claimed John Dormondsoune for 10 merks Scots due to him for certain alms for the weal of his soul, and at the instance of Robert Macalpyne. Page 66.

1472. Nov. 17. Sasine of John Forestar, son and heir apparent of Robert Forestar and Agnes Redhugh, his spouse, in a tenement & crofts pertaining to his father on resignation made by him and Jonet his spouse. Page 66.

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1472. May 21. Transumpt made at the instance of Henry Elphinstoun of Petindrecht of inquest held at Hadingtoune, in the sheriff court thereof, 12 October 1439, finding that Henry of Elphinstoune was heir to William of Elphinstoune his father in the half of the lands of Lequhen in the barony of Northberwic, etc. Page 66.

1472. Nov. 24. Consent by Jonet Mure, spouse of Patrick Alane, burgess of Striueling, to an assedation by him of his tenement to Hugh Galua. Page 67.

1472. Dec. 9. Decreet by Patrick Houstoun of Glenbog, Malcolm Makklery of Garten, and other judges arbiters in a cause between John Galbrath of Garthele, procurator of Gilbert Galbrath & John Galbrath his brothers, and Andrew Galbrath of Culcruth, regarding the Testament of the late Gilbert Galbrath of Garthele. Page 68.

1472. Oct. 24. Sasine of Andrew Lord Avandale in the 2 merklands of Offerinnys of Schirgartane in the bailliary of Menteth, Malcolm Makklery of Garten is attorney for Lord Avandale. Page 69.

1472. Dec. 12. Jonet Vard, relict of the late Robert Alanson, burgess of the burgh of Striueling, broke a sasine taken by Thomas and John Alanson, brothers of the said Robert, of a tenement of which she had the conjunct fee. Page 69.

1472. Dec. 22. Sasine on resignation of Duncan Bully, rector of the church of Kynnell, of an annual rent of 10s. Scots from a tenement to Walter Stewart, provost of the burgh, in name of the most holy sacrament, and for sustaining a lamp before the said sacrament in the parish church of the Holy Rood of the said burgh. Page 70.

1472-3. Jan. 2. Resignation by the procurators of Adam Vallas of Crags, of the lands of Glessach in the sheriffdom of Ayr, in the hands of John Mure of Rowallan, as lord superior. Done in the burgh of Striuelin in the High Street before the Hospice of Adam Cosour. Witnesses, Patrick Sandilands, rector of Calder-Comitis. Page 71.

1472-3. Jan. 4. Adam Bully, burgess of Striuelin, pledge and trustee to Robert Forestar, vicar of the parish church of Kylmorannok, and Sir Robert Mure, dean of the Cathedral Church of Lesmore, intromitters with the vicarage of the parish church of the Holy Rood of Striuelin, anent the funeral debts of Elizabeth Steuart, Lady of Bygar, made assertion regarding the mortuary of the said Elizabeth. Page 71.

1472-3. (Same day). Friar John Broune, prior of the Preaching Friars of the Burgh of Striueline, presented the Latter Will of the said Dame Elizabeth Steuart, Lady of Bygar, to be transumed by the notary. Page 72.

1472-3. —— ——. Alexander Cunynghame of Breky,[1] sheriff of the king in that part, craved of William Striuelin of Keyre, to find sufficient pledges that Alexander Murray and James Murray, sons of William Murray of Polmase, should be free and unharmed by them till the 5th day of March next. Page 72.

„ (Same day). William Striuelin of Keyr took instruments that he

[1] *Sic*, but Lekky, *see infra*.

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gave his hand and possessions that the said Alexander Murray and James Murray should be unharmed by him till the said 5th day of March. Page 72.

1472-3. Jan. 15. Dame Christiana Lady le Grame, gives to her son James Grame, five pounds Scots, etc. Page 73.

1472-3. Jan. 18. Alexander Cunynghame of Lekky, sheriff of the king in that part, received pledges of Alexander Murray and James Murray, sons of William Murray of Polmase, that William Striueline of Kyre and his friends should be unharmed to the 5th day of March next. Page 73.

1472. Oct. 3. Eugenius de Calbrath and Malcolm Makkarocher, tenants of Ardias in the earldom of Leuinax, surrendered to Malcolm Makkleri, second son of Malcolm Makkleri of Garten and May, their leases of the half and second part of the lands of Ardias, by assedation of John Halden, son and heir of Barnald Halden of Glenegis. Witnesses, Thomas Boquhanan of Garten Cabyr, etc. Page 74.

1472. Oct. 3. Malcolm Makkleri, second son of Malcolm Makkleri of Garten, receives sasine of the lands of Ardias and third of the mill of Ballard, etc. Page 74.

1472. Oct. 1. Agnes Menteth, spouse of John Halden, son and heir of Barnald Halden of Glennegis, makes faith before Adam Bully, bailie of Striuelin, never to impugn the fewfarm of the said lands made by the said Malcolm, etc., by her spouse. Page 74.

1472. (Same day). The said Agnes protests her consent of the grant and setting to farm of the lands of Ardais, third of the mill of Ballard, etc., lands of Ballyvoul, lands of West Camquhele, etc., by her spouse to Malcolm Makkleri, Robert Makcalpyn, and Thomas Buquhanan, so far as concerned her frank tenement of the said lands, etc. Page 76.

1472. Oct. 2. Patrick Halden, bailie of John Halden of Glenneges, gives sasine to Thomas Buquhanan and Robert Makcalpyn of the lands of Ballnol and Camquhele. Page 76.

„ (Same day). Malcolm Forestar, sheriff depute of Striuelin, gives sasine to Malcolm Makklery, attorney of Andrew, Lord Avendale, Chancellor of Scotland of the lands of Lekky. Page 76.

1472-3. Feb. 11. Ninian Bonar of Garthpot contracted matrimony and took to wife the daughter of Walter Steuart of Morphy. Page 76.

„ (Same day). John Levenax of Balcoroth, at the church door, delivered to Isobella Steuart, in dowry for marriage to be made between them, ten pounds of his lands, etc. Page 76.

1472-3. Feb. 16. Agnes Euch, daughter of John Euch, resigns a tenement in the burgh which the bailie gives sasine of to Henry Cutlar. Page 77.

1472-3. March 3. Sasine of William Striueline of Kere, in the lands of Ballynkere in the barony of Herbertschire, on precept from Robert Lord Flemyng. Page 78.

1472-3. March 4. Sasine of Malcolm Forester of Torwood in the lands of

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Smethisquarter, in the Shire of Striuelin, on precept by Margaret Norvale, Lady of Gergunnok. Page 78.

1472-3. (Same day). Malcolm Forestar gives sasine to Margaret Harrower, his spouse, of the frank tenement of the said lands. Page 78.

[1473.] June 27. Henry Greg intimated an appeal to his judges and craved 'apostles,' which the judges intimated he would get in term of law. Page 79.

[1473.] June 29. The Bailies and community, at request of the King, by letters under his signet, conferred on Sir Alexander Frazer, chaplain, the first altar and chaplainry that should become vacant in their parish church. Page 79.

1473. July 4. Matthew Forestar, sheriff depute of Striuelin, makes Robert Walkar, sergeant, proclaim a brief of Inquest at the market cross of the burgh purchased by John Lord Der(n)ly, on the earldom of Levenax to be served on the 20th day of July. Page 79.

1473. July 12. In plain sheriff court of Striuelin, before Thomas Lord Erskine, James Schaw of Salchy and Matthew Forestar, sheriffs of Striuelin, specially deputed, Sir John Layng, treasurer to the King, protested in name of the King, that the serving of the brieves of chancery purchased by Cristian Cunynghame, relict of the late William of Moray, and Muriel, spouse of the late Alexander Moray, for their terces of the lands belonging to their spouses should not prejudice the King as to his right to the lands. Page 79.

„ (Same day). David Murra protested as to his heritage. Page 80.

„ (Same day). Sasine to Patrick Donaldson of certain annual rents; who resigns the same, and sasine is given to James Schaw of Salchy. Page 80.

„ (Same day). Two hours after Robert Williamson broke the sasine as to his frank tenement of the said annual rents. Page 80.

1473. July 20. In sheriff court held by James Schaw of Salchy, specially constituted by the King, John Lord Dernly, in the serving of his brief of Inquest from chancery anent the half of the lands and earldom of Levenan, confessed that he wished not at that time to pursue the lands pertaining to William Edmondstoun of Duntreth, viz. lands of Duntreth, Blaregar, etc. Page 81.

1473. July 21. John Spaldyn, dean of Brechin and vicar of the parish church of Dundee, appoints Mr. Duncan Bully, rector of Kynnell, and others, his procurators in reference to an annual rent of 32s. from a tenement in the burgh. Page 81.

1473. Aug. 3. Adam Cosour, burgess of Striuelin, resigns certain annual rents from tenements in the burgh, and sasine is given of the same to the Virgin's altar in the south aisle of the parish church, and to Andrew Bully, chaplain of the same. Page 82.

1473. (Same day). Adam Cosour resigns an annual rent of 13s. which is given to Richard Smethsoun, chaplain of the parish church, for an anniversary of the said Adam. Page 83.

1473. Aug. 5. Patrick Donaldson, burgess of the burgh of Edinburgh, resigns annual rents from tenements in the burgh of Striueline, and sasine is given of the same to Richard Mure, burgess of the same. Page 83.

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1473. Aug. 16. Sasine of Matthew Forestar, burgess of Striueline, of 10 merks of land near the church of Kyppane, on a precept from John Drummond of Gargill. Page 84.

1473. Aug. 21. The Prior and Convent of the Preaching Friars of the Burgh resigned a tenement, which was given to John Broun and Mariota his spouse. Page 85.

1473. Sep. 16. Patrick Donaldson, burgess of Edinburgh, resigns an annual rent, which is given to Friar John Broun, prior of the Friars Preachers of the burgh of Striuelin.

1473. Sep. 18. Matthew Forestar, sheriff depute of Striuline, caused proclaim a brief of Inquest at the market cross, purchased by Elizabeth of Menteth, upon certain lands of the earldom of Levenax, to be served on 27th October next. Page 86.

1473. Sep. 24. In presence of Walter Steuart of Morphy, provost of the burgh of Striueline, and bailies in a burgh court, Andrew Bully, chaplain, procurator for Jonet Wrycht and other daughters of the late William Wrycht, burgess of Cupar, presented two charters concerning the said daughters anent the lands of Forthir Ramsay to the notary to be transumed. Page 86.

1473. Sep. 30. John Arkill wadset to John Broys of Clakmanan, an annual rent of 10s. from a tenement in the village of Clakmanane, for a sum of money, etc. Page 87.

1473. Sep. 25. Resignation by Adam Aton, burgess of Striueline, and Agnes Colly his spouse, of annual rents and sasine to John Broun, prior of the monastery of Friars Preachers of the burgh. Page 88.

1473. Oct. 2. Sasine—the said John Broun in an annual rent of 15s. from his lands of Tulchmalar, in the sheriffdom of Striuelin, by David Murra, burgess of the burgh. Page 88.

1473. Oct. 5. Herbert Murra, burgess of Striueline, on behalf of David Murra, brother and heir of the late Alexander Murra of Polmays, craved of James Schaw of Salchy, sheriff of Striuelin, in court to cause serve a brief of inquest of chancery purchased by the said David, on certain lands belonging to him in the said sheriffdom. Who answered that he was inhibited from serving the said briefs by the King's letters under the signet, etc. Page 88.

,, (Same day). Cristian Cunyngaham, relict of the late William Murra of Tulchadam, presented to the sheriff letters of chancery, for serving her in her terce of Wigat-Schaw, Newpark, etc. And the sheriff gave orders to serve the brief. Page 89.

,, (Same day). David Murra protested against prejudice to him through serving of the said brief. Page 89.

,, (Same day). Michael of Hammyltoun of Lochous, procurator of John Lord Dernly, presented Thomas Makdowell to the office of suitor (sectator), in the courts of the sheriffdom of Striuelin for the lands of the earldom of Levenax, and charged the tenants to produce no other suitor, except the tenants of the lands of William Edmondstoun of Duntreth. Page 89.

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1473. Oct. 19. In the Sheriff Court, John Levinstoune of Kippane, in name of Elisabeth Sandilandis, relict of the late Alexander Murray, protested that the prosecution of the brief of inquest, purchased by David Murray, upon the lands of Tulchmallar, should not prejudice the said Elizabeth as to her terce. Page 89.

1473. Oct. 20. Roger Thomsoun of Dundyvane, William Scot of Mayzhey, and Walter Buchquhannane, son and heir-apparent of Patrick of Buchquhannane of that ilk, gave oath to observe an Indenture regarding the lands of Drumdyvane. Page 89.

1473. Oct. 21. Roger Thomsoun of Drumdyvane obliges himself to resign to Patrick Buchquhannane of that ilk and Walter his son, his part of an Indenture regarding the lands of Drumdyvane, etc. Page 90.

1473. Oct. 20. Sasine of Margaret Tulloch, daughter and heir of Tulloch of Pollmase, in two oxgangs of Pollmase. Page 90.

1473. Oct. 19. Malcolm Makclery of Garten, attorney for Margaret, Queen of Scotland, receives sasine of the King's lordship of Striuelinschir and Tulycultre with the castle of Striuelin, etc. Page 90.

1473. Oct. 21. Also of lordship of Menteth. Page 91.

1473. Oct. 22. Also of the lordship of Buthquhidder and Stragartney. Page 92.

1473. Oct. 27. Elizabeth of Menteth, in prosecution of serving her Brief to the fourth part of the Earldom of Levenax, declared she did not mean to prejudice the right of John, Earl of Levenax, to the earldom. Page 92.

1473. Oct. 29 [27]. Malcolm Makclery of Garten, attorney of Margaret, Queen of Scots, receives sasine of the lordship of Tulicultre. Page 93.

1473. Oct. 27. Elizabeth Menteth, one of the heirs of the late Duncan, Earl of Levenax, in serving her brief of inquest, asserted she meant not to claim any of the lands of William Edmondstone of Duntreth. Page 93.

„ (Same day). Proclamation of Brief of inquest of Alexander of Bathcate on lands in Stirlingshire. Page 94.

„ Oct. 28. Henry Grege made procurator by Robert Grege. Page 94.

„ Oct. Penult. Agnes Kyrk, daughter and heiress of the late John Kyrk, gave oath anent an annual rent. Page 94.

1473. Nov. 4. Alexander of Wardlaw, attorney of David Murray, brother and heir-apparent of the late Alexander Murray of Polmais, made a declaration regarding the serving of a Brief of Inquest. Page 94.

„ (Same day). David Lidderdale, the king's familiar, protested that serving the Brief by David Murray, brother and heir-apparent of the late Alexander Murray of Polmaise, should not prejudice the King anent the lands of Newpark. Page 95.

„ (Same day). John Broys, in name of Laurence Broys, his brother, craved of James Schaw of Salchy to assemble the branches of the late William Murray of Polmaise, slain, to receive the said Lawrence into friendship. Page 95.

1473. Nov. 6. Convent of Cambuskenneth consent to assedation of

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certain lands to Thomas Symson of Knokhil, receiver of the king. Page 95.

1473. Nov. 8. Duncan Forestar, treasurer of Striueline, in name of the provost, bailies, and community of the burgh, craved Instruments that Mr. Duncan Bully asserted in the tolbooth, that he had held the altar of the Holy Rood for eight months, without the consent of the patrons. Page 95.

„ (Same day). Nicolas Bully appealed. Page 95.

1473. Nov. 10. Alexander Cuningaham of Auchinbowy gets sasine of lands of Bothhaldy. Page 95.

1473. Nov. 16. John of Menteth, procurator of Elisabeth Menteth, spouse of John Naper, son and heir-apparent of Alexander Naper of Merchhanstoune, knight, gets sasine of the fourth part of the earldom of Levenax, etc., in Stirlingshire. Page 96.

1473. Nov. 17. Sasine of the same in the same in Dumbarton. Page 97.

„ Nov. 15. Eufemia Leuingstoun, spouse of Malcolm Flemyng, son and heir-apparent of Robert le Flemyng, consents to the alienation of a tenement in Striuelin. Page 97.

1473. Nov. 24. Thomas, Lord le Erskine, and Alexander Erskine, his son, engage not to molest Sir Richard Cristinson and Andrew Cristinson, chaplains. Page 97.

„ Nov. 21. David Steuart, knight, son and heir of the late David Steuart of Rossithe, knight, and Peter Blak, sheriff-depute of Clakmanan, broke a sasine given by Henry Steuart of Rossith, grandfather of the said David, to Margaret and Jonet Steuart, his daughters, of the lands of Schandbody. Page 98.

1473. Nov. 25. Resignation of tenement in Clakmannan by John Arkil, and sasine of him and Elisabeth Caye, his spouse, in the same. Page 98.

1473-74. Jan. 1. Agreement between Adam Cosour, burgess, and Katharine, his spouse, on the one part, and Robert Schaw of Muntoun, on the other, by which the said Robert agrees to marry Jonet Wrycht, relict of the late David Cosour, etc. Page 99.

1473-4. Jan. 12. Sasine of Sir John Bully, chaplain of St. Mary's altar, in an annual rent out of the lands of Irnecummery. Page 100.

1473-4. Jan. 14. Jonet Gourlay, spouse of Andrew Gourlay of Lammelethyn, consents to alienation of the lands of the third part of Carngour in Fife, to Alexander Kennedy of Vrchil. Page 100.

„ (Same day). Adam Cosour promised to Sir Andrew Bully 10 merks of fee. Page 100.

„ Jan. 17. James Redehuch craved instruments that John Brady by ward of court found lord of an annual rent, etc. Page 100.

1473-4. Feb. 5. Sasine of Andrew, Lord Avandale, in the lands of Quenishalch. Page 101.

1473-4. Feb. 10. Sasine of Katharine Fodringaham, spouse of Adam Cosour, in the lands of Irncumray, and Offrennis for her lifetime. Page 101.

1473-4. Feb. 12. Alexander Cuningaham of Auchinbowy offered to pay a sum of money to Cristina Cuningahame, relict of the late William Murray of Tulchadam, for redemption of the lands of Polmais, and others, etc. Page 102.

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1473-4. Feb. 12. Sasine of Alexander Cuningahame of Auchinbowy, and Jonet Maxwell, his spouse, of lands of Erth.

1473-4. Feb. 17. Christina Murra, relict of the late William Murra of Tulchadam, acknowledges receipt of 200 merks and £40 Scots, for redemption of the lands of Polmais, etc., from Alexander Cunyngaham of Auchinbowy. Page 102.

„ (Same day). She delivers to him certain writs. Page 102.

(On half leaf sewed in.)

Rob Willison resigned his lands in the burgh for sasine to himself and Marjory his wife. Page 103.

Deed of breaking of Sasine by Dauid Steuart, son of the late Dauid Steuart, knight, and heir to his grandsire, Henry Steuart of Rossyth, and Peter Blak, Sheriff-Depute of Clakmannan, having the said Dauid in ward by his tender age, of the sasine given by the said Henry to Margaret and Jonet Steuart, his daughters, of the lands of Schandbody. Page 104.

(On loose leaf.)

Entry anent alienation to John Drummond of Gargill, of the lands of Balheis. Page 105.

„ (Same day). The said Andrew, and Elisabeth, his spouse, quitclaimed the said lands. Page 105.

„ Nov. 10. John Drummond of Gargill declared to William Foulartoun of Abrothwen, superior of Balheis, that he had redeemed the same from Andrew Broun, son and heir of the late Walter Broun, etc. Page 105.

Andrew Broun gives sasine of the same to the said John Drummond. Page 105.

Fragment of entry about the same lands. Page 106.

Draft of confirmation by William Foulartoun of Abrothwen, of charter of said lands. Page 106.

Fragment draft of inquest regarding the said lands. Page 106.

David Broys of Clakmannan gives sasine to Dame Mariota Herys, his spouse, of the lands of Tuligert for her lifetime. Page 107.

„ (Same day). Dame Mariota gives her oath to resign the said lands if John Broys, father of the said David, before the said David should decease. Page 107.

To resign the frank tenement of the said lands. Page 107.

1473. Dec. 4. Sasine of the north half of the lands of Tulchadam to Sir Richard Cristinson and Andrew Cristinson. Page 107.

1473. Dec. 13. Adam Cosour, burgess, gave all his utensils and domicils to Katherine his spouse for her lifetime. Page 108.

„ (Same day). Sasine of James Redehuch in a tenement of John Brady in the Bakraw. Page 109.

1473-4. Feb. 18. Patrick of Menteith, son and heir of the late James of Menteith, made a declaration anent his mother, being compelled by necessity to wadset her lands, etc. Page 109.

„ Feb. 27. Mr. Duncan Bully, rector of the church of Kynneill, made procurators to defend his benefice and his lands. Page 110.

„ (Same day). He took his journey to the Roman Court, etc. Page 110.

1473-74. Feb. 4. David Drummond of Ernmore, procurator and executor

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of the late William Murray of Polmays, in a cause between him and John Broys, executor of Alexander Broys of Stanhous, presented a commission to the commissaries of the Official of St. Andrews. Page 110.

1473-4. Feb. 3. Duncan Forestar, great custumar of the King for the burgh, protested that the half of the seal of coquet of the said burgh was not in his possession from the time of the last account to Exchequer, etc. Page 110.

1473-4. Mr. Duncan Bully appoints procurators to uplift the fruits of his churches, etc. Page 110.

„ March 10. David Drummond presented commissions to Mr. Robert Forestar and Sir Henry Logane. Page 111.

1473-4. March 15. Adam Cosour resigns annual rents and sasine given to Sir Andrew Bully, chaplain of St. Mary's altar. Page 111.

(Same day). Sasine of tenement to the said Adam and Katharine his spouse, on the said Adam's resignation. Page 111.

1473. March 16. Elisabeth , relict of Alexander Besat, confirmed the assedation made to Agnes Fresal and Sir Richard Fresale her son, of the lands of Besatland. Page 112.

1473-74. March 21. Matthew Forestar, burgess, resigns lands of Dargraw in Perthshire, in the hands of John Drummond of Gargill. Page 112.

1474. March 31. Resignation of tenement of Henry Richardson, burgess of Striueline, and sasine to William Richardson (Ricardi), special servitor of the King, and son natural of the said Henry. Page 112.

1474. June 10. Patrick Sandelandis, rector of Caldor, Friar John Brown, prior of the Friars Preachers of Striuelin, and other judges arbiters in the cause between Adam Cosour, burgess of Striuelin, executor of the late Cristina Cosour, spouse of the said Adam, and Agnes Cosour, spouse of William Leuingstoun, burgess, take the decision of the plea upon them. Page 113.

„ (Same day). William Leuingstoun craved the judges to pronounce their sentence. Page 113.

1474. July 11. Sasine of Malcolm Forestar of Torwoud and Margaret his spouse, in a seventh part of the lands of Culthhill, etc., on resignation of the said Malcolm. Page 114.

„ (Same day). Sasine of Elisabeth Spaldyne, sister, and one of the heirs of the late John Spaldyne. Page 114.

1474. July 15. James Pardovyne, eldest son and heir of the late William of Pardovyne, offers redemption money of £60 Scots of the lands of Chappeltoun to Thomas, heir of the late Robert Narne. The money is refused on the ground that the said Thomas did not know that James was the son of the late William of Pardovyne. Page 114.

„ April 4. Sasine of John Bolat and Cristian his spouse, of a booth. Page 115.

„ April 20. William Leuingstoun, burgess, and in name of his wife Agnes Cosour, presents a commission of John Ottirburn, Official of St. Andrews, within Lothian, to Patrick Sandilandis,

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rector of Calder, and Sir John Hastings, canon of Dunblane, etc. Page 115.

1474. April 22. James Ridheuch, burgess, resigns his tenement and Sasine given to Mr. Robert Forestar, vicar of the parish church of Kilmoronok. Page 115.

1474. April 30. Transumpt at instance of Umfrid of Cunyngaham, nepos and heir-apparent of William Cuningaham of Glengarnok, tutor of Margaret Drummond of Culquhelze, of a charter by King James the second, of the lands of Culquhalze in the earldom of Strathern, to John Drummond of Inueramsy, grandfather of Margaret, etc. Page 116.

1474. April 23. Protest by Nicholas Bully, M.A., that the detention from him of a brief of inquest by the Provost and bailies should not prejudice him. Page 116.

„ (Same day). The Provost, bailies, etc., delivered the brief to the said Nicholas Bully. Page 116.

1474. April 24. John Lundy of that ilk, knight, and Matthew Forestar, burgess of Striuelin, bind themselves to observe all the points in a contract, anent the marriage of the said John Lundy and Isabella Forestar, daughter of the said Matthew. Page 116.

1474. April 28. David Broys of Culigert gives sasine to John Clerc, son and heir of the late John Clerc, of a tenement in the town of Clakmannane. Page 117.

„ (Same day). Gives sasine to John Clerc, son of the late William Clerc, of a croft in Clakmannane. Page 117.

1474. May 4. John Brady, burgess, surrenders an annual rent of 6s. 8d., and sasine is given of the same to Mr. Robert Forestar, vicar of Kilmoronok. Page 117.

„ (Same day). Deposition by Robert Wrennok on his deathbed, and Thomas Hammys, mason, that they were present when the late Thomas Baker and Henry Greg agreed about the building of a stone stair. Page 117.

1474. May 5. Henry Smethsoun alleged how Sir Alexander Fresal took a certain distraint from his house for an annual rent. Page 118.

„ May 6. In a court of the barony of Alloway, Jonet Broys and John Costan (?) made faith to stand to the decreet of Thomas Broys in all disputes between them. Page 118.

„ May 12. Adam Cosour, burgess of Striueline, William Leuingstoun, burgess, agree to stand at the decreet of judges arbiters. Page 118.

1474. May 25. Sasine of Katherine Fodringaham, spouse of Adam Cosour, in the 5 merk land of Chappeltoun. Page 118.

„ June 6. Adam Bully, bailie of Striueline, at St. Ninians altar warned Sir Archibald Clercson, chaplain of the said altar, to compear before the provost and bailies to show his infeftment of certain lands. Page 118.

1474. July 29. Resignation by John Schaw, son and apparent heir of Robert Schaw of Balgaran and Elisabeth Custumar his spouse, of the half of the lands of Nethertoun of Balgaran, in the shire of Renfrew, and sasine of the same to Robert Makalpeine of Calquhele. Page 119.

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1474. July 30. In sheriff court in serving briefs of David Murra, brother and heir of the late Alexander Murra, in the barony of Tulchadame, David Murra, burgess of Striueline, protested that serving such briefs should not prejudice him as to the lands of Kytmad, etc. Page 119.

1474. Aug. 2. Adam Cosour craved instrument that Robert Schaw of Munktone had procured the common seal to a letter of quit-claim as procurators for Jonet Wrycht and Elen Cosour. Page 119.

1474. Aug. 4. Henry Greg resigns an annual rent; sasine given to Robert Greg, his son and apparent heir, and to Mariota his spouse. Page 120.

1474. Aug. 5. John Ravilltoune, chaplain of St. Anne's altar, resigns in the hands of Adam Cosour, patron; which is given to Sir William Crage, chaplain. Page 120.

1474. Aug. 9. Sasine of the procurator of David Murra, brother and heir of the late Alexander Murra of Tulchadam, in the lands of Tulchadam, etc. Page 120.

1474. Oct. 4. Alexander Cunynghame of Auchinboy, patron of the altar of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the North aisle of St. Mary, in the parish church of Striuelin, before Sir Robert Brus, asserted chaplain of the altar, declared that the altar had not been served by the said chaplain since Whitsunday last, and the chaplain promised to allow the said patron to dispose of the altar, etc. Page 121.

1474. Oct. 14. Sasine of Patrick Buchquhannan, son natural of Patrick Buchquhonnan of that ilk, in the lands of Sallauche. Page 121.

„ (Same day). Patrick Buchquhannan of that ilk gives sasine to Allan Makclery, chaplain of St. Mary of Buchquhannan for 20 years, of an annual rent of 12 merks from his lands of Ladrisch, etc., and thereafter gave sasine to John Blar of Fynvik of the lands of Vester Manys, called Awchedauchhannoch, who gave sasine of the same to Jonet Cunynghame, spouse of the said Patrick, etc. Page 121.

1474. Oct. 20. Elisabeth Stewart, relict of the late John Brouys of Clakmanane, revoked all contracts, etc., made by her, and specially an Obligation made to Thomas Sprule of Coldovne anent the sum of 400 merks. Page 122.

1474. Oct. 25. James Redhuch, burgess of Striueline, declared that he was pledge to William Menteth of West Kerse, for the entry of James Redhuch, David Redhuch, and Alexander Redhuch, before the said William Menteth, sheriff of Clakmanane, and John, Earl of Levenax, justiciar of the King on the south of Forth, but had found none ready to receive them, etc. Page 122.

1474. Oct. 27. Alexander Cosour, burgess of Striuelin, attorney of Malcolm Flemyng, son and heir of Robert, Lord Flemyng, on precept by John Drummond of Gargill, receives sasine of the lands of Dryppis, with their pertinents, viz., Bad, Cammysdrany, and Vest Woud. Page 122.

1474. Nov. 3. Sasine to James Dausoun, burgess of Striuelin, as attorney for the provost, bailies, and community of Striuelin, of the

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lands of Cambusdrany, on precept by Malcolm Flemyng, son and heir of Robert, Lord le Flemyng. Page 123.

1474. Nov. 7. Robert Makcalpine of Camquhel presented a letter of reversion made to John Schaw, son and apparent heir of Robert Schaw of Balgarane, on the redemption of half the lands of Nethertoun of Balgarane, in the lordship of Erskyne, under seal of the said Robert Malcalpene, before Matthew Forestar, then provost of the burgh of Striueling, and asked it to be transumed. Page 123.

,, (Same day). The said John Schaw swore to use diligence to recover the ancient letter of reversion of £40, and that he should cut it in pieces. Page 123.

1474. Nov. 16 or 17 se[xto] or se[ptimo]. Duncan Forestar, procurator of John Lundy of that ilk, and assignee of Robert Mersar of Innerpefir, warned Thomas Olyphant of Dovne to compear 1st December in the parish church of Perth at the high altar of the same, to receive 160 merks for redemption of an annual rent of 11 merks from Innerpefir, Westhil, and Smyddylands in the regality of Stratherne. Page 124.

1474. Nov. 14. In the burgh court compeared in judgment Elisabeth Lythgow, spouse of the late John Richardson, burgess of Striueline, when Robert Forsyth, burgess, attorney of Agnes and Elisabeth Richardson, daughters of the late Alexander Richardson, son of the said Elisabeth, presented a letter under the signet directed to the provost, etc., for delivery to the said daughters of certain goods, houses, etc., in possession of the said Elisabeth, etc. Page 124.

1474. Nov. 4. Adam Cosour, burgess of Striueline, resigns a tenement called Tolbuthland, and the bailie re-delivers it to him and Katherine Fodringahame his spouse. Page 125.

1474. Nov. 19. James Spittale procures the common seal to be attached to his charter to James Nory of Tarbert of his tenement in the burgh. Page 126.

,, Nov. 15. Summons on David Graham. Page 126.

1474. Nov. 22. In presence of Andrew, Lord Avandale, chancellor of Scotland, Henry Abbot of Cambuskynneth, Sir Nicholas Franche, curate of the parish church of Striueline, in the chapel of St. Michael, within the Castle of Striueline, married John Mure, son and heir-apparent of the Lord of Rowalan, with Mariota Steuart, daughter of Walter Steuart of Morphy. Page 126.

1474. Nov. 26. Katharine Fodringaham, spouse of Adam Cosour, burgess, that after the death of her spouse, she should follow the advice of Robert Schaw of Monktoun, etc. Page 126.

1474. Nov. 5. Matthew Forestar, burgess, declared he had never given to John Lundy of that ilk, knight, or to Isobel Hadie his spouse, his right to a sum of 300 merks, etc. Page 126.

1474. Dec. 3. James Spittal, son and heir of the late Patrick Spittal, burgess of Striueline, resigns a tenement in the burgh, and James Nory of Terbart is infefted in the same. Page 127.

,, (Same day). James Nory of Terbert and Mr. Andrew Cristinson, procurator of Sir Richardson Cristineson, anent the action

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moved between them for a certain tenement in the burgh of Striueline, agree to abide at the sentence of Friar John Broun, prior of Striueline, and other amicable judges. Page 127.

1474. Nov. 28. William Gray, son and heir of the late Andrew Gray, burgess of Striueline, gives sasine of a tenement on resignation by him; the bailie gives sasine of the same to Patrick Younger (juniori), burgess of the burgh, and Christian Tays his spouse. Page 128.

1474. Nov. 9. William Menteth of West Kerse, delivered on behalf of John Betoun of Balfour, two letters on the lands of Coklane, Halcryg, and Strewy, and the said John delivered to the said William two charters on the said lands. Page 128.

1474. Dec. 11. John Schaw, son and heir-apparent of Robert Schaw of Balkarone, declared that he had sold to Nicol M'Calpyne of Camquhel a letter of reversion under the seal of the said Robert, of the lands of Nethertoun of Balgarane. Page 128.

1474-5. Jan. 25. William Somervale, son and heir of the late Thomas Summervale, attorney of Colin, Earl of Argyle, master of household to the King, receives sasine of the lands of Glencoy, on precept of sasine of William of Moray, of Tullybardyn. Page 129.

„ (Same day). Elisabeth de Erth, relict of the late Thomas Summervel de Batlaw, that she was spoused with her late husband, declared she revoked within 15 days after the death of her spouse certain pretended alienations made by him. Page 129.

1474-5. Feb. 4. Elisabeth Lochaw lets to Gilbert, Lord Kennedy, and Isabel, his spouse, her house and chambers, etc., for seven years; and makes them his assignees to redeem from John Colquhone of that ilk for £30 his said house. Page 130.

1474-5. Feb. 4. James Redhuch, burgess of Striuelin, resigns two tenements, and sasine is given to David Redhuch, son and heir-apparent of the said James, and Jonet Abyrcrummy his spouse. Page 130.

1474-5. Feb. 13. Recognition of Andrew Smyth, as son and heir of the late Gilcrist Smyth, burgess, in an annual rent of 16s. Page 131.

1474-5. March 15. James Nory of Terbart resigns an annual rent in favour of St. James's altar. Page 132.

1474-5 March 16. John Wischart, goldsmith, asserted he had composed a seal to John Schaw, son and heir-apparent of Robert Schaw of Balgarane. Page 132.

Fragment of sasine of John Galbrath and Mariota his spouse. Page 133.

1475. May 1. Homage by Robert Graham of Fyntre to John, Earl of Leuenax, for his lands of Fyntre, etc. Page 133.

„ (Same day). The earl gives his oath to maintain the said Robert Graham. Page 133.

1475. May 2. James Homyl, burgess, resigns his tenement, and John Colquhone of that ilk, knight, receives sasine. Page 133.

1475. May 8. Sasine to Colin, Earl of Argyle, in the lands of Fynwik, etc., on precept from John Drummond of Gargyll. Page 134.

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1475. May 13. James Pordowyne, son and heir of the late William Pordowyne, Lord of the Barony of Buchquhadrok, paid £60 Scots for redemption of Chapeltoun. Page 134.

Fragment of an inquest of marches. Page 135.

1475. June 22. William Patonsoun gives evidence in the sheriff court of Striueline regarding his occupation of the lands of Ochterbank. Page 135.

„ (Same day). Evidence in the said court regarding the marches of Erthmore. Page 135.

„ (Same day). Alexander Setoun of Tulybody offered assythment to Alexander Cosour for slaughter of the late Robert Cosour. Page 135.

1475. June 30. Robert Schaw of Balgaran resigns his lands of Balgaran, etc., and sasine given to him and Mariota his spouse. Page 136.

1475. July 6. Resignation by John Schaw, son and heir-apparent of Robert Schaw of Balgaran and Elisabeth Custumar his spouse, of the lands of Nethertoun and Bareclocht, in the lordship of Erskyn, and sasine given to Robert M'Calpyn of Camquhil. Page 136.

„ (Same day). John Schaw tore a letter of reversion of Robert M'Calpyn anent the said lands. Page 136.

1475. July 4. Mr. John Cant, chaplain, appoints procurators for accepting any benefice in the diocese of Glasgow, etc. Page 137.

1475. July 18. John Brady, burgess, resigns a tenement, and sasine given to Robert Crystale and Jonet Menteith his spouse, etc. Page 137.

1475. July 19. William Dedryk resigns a tenement. Page 138.

1475. July 24. John Lundy of that ilk declared to John of Colquhone of Lus, knight, that he would observe all conditions made anent the lands of Inner Peferrycht, gift of the chapel of Westhyl, etc., and John of Colquhone made like declarations to him. Page 138.

Fragment of sasine of John Jamesoun and Alicia his spouse. Page 139.

1475. Aug. 21. John Brady, burgess, resigns an annual rent, sasine given to Thomas Narne. Page 139.

„ (Same day). Sasine of John Brady, burgess, in eleven roods of land. Page 140.

„ Aug. 19. William Comery, chaplain, submits to the decree of Thomas Holmry, vicar of Cummery, about fruits of the church, etc. Page 140.

„ Aug. 21. Sasine of Sir Thomas Aysoun. Page 140.

„ Aug. 23. Sasine of an annual rent to Sir Richard Smethsoun, chaplain. Page 140.

1475. Aug. Sasine to John Nory of a perch of land. Page 141.

„ Aug. 22. Sasine to Thomas Aison, chaplain of St. Ninian's altar, of annual rent of 20s. Page 141.

„ Aug. 21. Instrument taken by Maurice Drummond of Bordland, on an oath by Thomas Narne regarding observation of indenture. Page 141.

1475. (Same day.) The provost, bailies, etc., agree to give the first

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vacancy in the parish church to Sir Robert Redhuch, chaplain. Page 141.

1475. Aug. 28. William Murray protested that the annual rent of his tenement given by Matthew Forestar to the altar of St. Andrews should not prejudice him. Page 141.

„ Aug. 29. Donald Tenand obliges himself and his lands for the sum of 60 merks. Page 142.

„ Aug. 31. Richard and Alexander Mure, chaplains, broke sasine taken by John Nory of a perch of land. Page 142.

1475. Sept. 5. Robert Ross of Cragy offers to pay £35 Scots for redemption of the land of Drummes. Page 142.

„ (Same day). Alexander Cunyngahame of Auchinbowy refused to receive the sum. Page 142.

„ Fragment of an entry about sasine of Alicia. Page 143.

„ (Same day). John Ranvic protested that the giving of sasine of the half tenement should be of no force if Alicia his mother did not build a hall within year and day. Page 143.

„ (Same day). Sasine of Carbrok and Gartyncabyr to Alexander Mortoun, burgess of Striueling, given by Malcolm Forestar of Torwood, who had sold the lands. Page 143.

1475. Sept. 11. John Schaw, son and heir-apparent of Robert Schaw of Balgaran, tore up a letter of reversion by Robert Makalpyn of Camquhol on the lands of Barcloch, etc. Page 143.

1475. Sept. 8. John Redhuch, chaplain, acknowledges payment of an annual rent by Adam Cosour and Katherine Fodringaham his spouse, etc. Page 144.

„ Sept. 20. Matthew Forestar took instruments that William Striueline of Keyr was freed from ward of the king when he alienated to him his lands of Strowy; and William, that he had a letter of reversion under the seal of the said Matthew Forestar. Page 144.

„ Memorandum of Robert Lawson's instrument, etc. Page 145.

1475. Oct. Adam Atoun and Agnes Coley resign a tenement. Page 145.

1475. Oct. 2. Sasine of a tenement to Sir Patrick Murray, chaplain of St. Peter's altar. Page 146.

„ Oct. William Menteith of West Kerse, and Malcolm Forestar of Torwood, presented before the sheriff, Alexander Forestar of Erthbeg, and Thomas Menteith, brother of the said William, etc., for slaughter of William Bartoun. Page 146.

„ (Same day). Maurice Drummond of Bordland craved Thomas Narne to fulfil a marriage contract between him and Jonet Drummond, daughter of the said Maurice, etc. Page 146.

„ Oct. 31. Thomas Narne, burgess, resigns certain tenements. Page 147.

1475. Nov. 3. Patrick Ellem, burgess, and Jonet Mure his spouse, resign a tenement, and sasine is given to John Legat, elder, burgess. Page 147.

„ (Same day). John Legat resigns a tenement in the Bakraw, and sasine is given to Katherine Wynchsister, his spouse. Page 148.

1475. Nov. 9. John Patonson, younger, bailie of Cristine Cunyngahame,

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relict of William Murra of Tulchadam and baron of the barony of Buquhadrok, Lady Superior of the Chapeltoun of Buquhadrok, gave sasine of 4 merks of one bovate of the lands of Chapeltoun to Thomas Narne, burgess of Striueline, and Janet Drummond his spouse, daughter of Maurice Drummond of Bordland. Page 148.

1475. Nov. 14. Compeared Duncan Aquhonam and Agnes Makcalpyn, daughter of Robert Makcalpyn of Camquhil, and were affianced together for marriage. Page 149.

1475. Nov. 15. Marriage was solemnized between the parties by Sir Nicholas Franch, curate of the parish church of Striuelin, within the church of the Holy Rood of the burgh. Oath was given by William Stewart of Baldoran and Malcolm M'Clery of Garten that the said Duncan was of lawful age. Page 149.

1475. Nov. 18. Donald Makcawys, son and heir of Duncan Makcawys, presented a charter by John Menzies of Weym to the said Duncan, and Marion his spouse, of the 5 merk land of Blareheregane and 5 merk land of Thomcroth and 5 merk land of Ardequhyly in the barony of Weym and shire of Perth. Page 149.

1475. Nov. 23. Sasine of Thomas Narne, burgess, in two tenements, belonging to him and Jonet Drummond his spouse, now deceased. Page 150.

1475. Nov. 25. Sasine of two tenements and an annual rent to John Robertson. Page 150.

1475. Nov. 15. William Stewart of Baldorane and other curators take their oath that Duncan Aquhonam, son and heir-apparent of Mungo Aquhonam, was of lawful age and no impediment to his marriage with Agnes Makalpyn, daughter of Robert Makalpyn of Camquhile. Page 151.

1475. Dec. 2. Thomas Buquhanan of Gartencabir engaged to Katharine Thomassoun and Alexander Cunyngahame to obtain for them by justice the lands of Fynvic Malici, etc. Page 151.

1475-6. Jan. 26. In a chamberlain eyre held in Stirling by the deputis of James, Earl of Buchan, warden of the West Marches, and Great Chamberlain, Agnes Menteith, spouse of John Haldane of Rusky, presented two letters sealed by her and her husband, anent a gift of the quarter and fourth part of the earldom of Levenax made to Andrew, Lord Avandale, chancellor of Scotland, for his life; and ratified the same out with the presence of her husband. Page 152.

1475-6. March 22. Sasine of David Drummond of Carnock in name of William Drummond in a tenement. Page 153.

1475-6. March 23. William Levingstoun, burgess of Striuelin, sells all his goods in the lands of Kepan Davie to Thomas Tailzefeir, etc. Page 153.

,, (Same day). Thomas Makdowale ratifies all conditions made to the said Thomas Tailzefeir anent his tenement granted to him. Page 153.

1476. Ultimo Marcii. David Broys of Clakmanan on the one part. James Schaw of Salchy, Robert Schaw of Munktoun, and Agnes Bros

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agree to abide at the decreet of Thomas Broys and others anent an action testamentary, etc. Page 153.

1476. April 1. Sasine of William Maior, younger, in a tenement resigned by Patrick Makclalane. Page 154.

„ April 11. Sasine of tenement called le Boghall to Alexander Symson and Jonet Ayre. Page 154.

1476. April 7. Sasine to John MacGilhos of 4 merks of Ermore, by Adam Bully, bailie of Robert Drummond.

Also to the said Adam Bully of two merklands of Ermore, by the said John as bailie of the said Robert Drummond of Ermore. Page 154.

1476. April 19. Act for transuming a charter by the late John Broys of Clakmanane to John Cameron of a tenement in the town of Clakmanane. Page 155.

1476. April 19. Sasine of Andrew Erskine as attorney of Thomas, Lord Erskine, or precept by Alexander Forrester of Corstorphine, in 34 merks of annual rent furth of the lands of Ochtertyir in the shire of Perth. Page 155.

1476. May 2. Recognoscing by John Muyr, bailie of John Bolat, younger, son and heir of the late John Bolat, his father, to the tenements and annual rents that pertained to his father. Page 156.

1476. May 4. Duncan Thomson plighted his faith to infeft Marion Bankis, immediately after marriage, in his tenement, etc., in liferent. Page 157.

1476. May 8. Sir Thomas Holbourn, vicar of Fossochquhy, Dunblane diocese, presented for transumpt a letter of Tack of half Thomcarne, etc., made to Sir Thomas and Patrick Holbourn by David Hering of Glasclune and James Hering his son and heir. Page 157.

1476. May 10. David Drummond of Crannok presented to the notary a charter made by him to Robert Drummond, his son and apparent heir, of the lands of Earthbeg to be transumed. Page 158.

1476. May 10. Sasine of Marjory Bolat, daughter and heir of the late Robert Bolat, in certain tenements. Page 158.

1476. May 10. Sasine to Thomas Willison of a tenement that belonged to Thomas Willison his father. Page 158.

1476. May 11. Sasine to Andrew Erskine, as attorney of Thomas, Lord Erskine, of the lands of Corstorphine, and an annual rent out of Baldyrstoun, given by the bailie of Archibald Forester of Corstorphine. Page 159.

„ May 6. Adam Cosour, executor of David Cosour, and Jonet Gulde, executor of Robert Cosour, submit to arbitration of assize. Page 159.

1476. May 14. Sasine to Duncan Thomson and Marion Bankis of two tenements, etc. Page 159.

1476. May 14. Sasine of Henry Neilson and his wife in a tenement resigned by Marjory Bolat. Page 159.

1476. May 15. David Drummond of Crannok gave sasine to Alexander Cunyngaham of Auchinbowy of the 42s. land of Crannok. Page 159.

1476. May 15. Alexander Cunyngaham of Auchinbowy gave sasine of the

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said lands to Marion Cunyngaham as his assignee. Page 160.

1476. (Same day). Protest by Robert Drummond of Ermore that the sasine or intrusion given by David Drummond, his father, to the said Alexander and Marion, his mother, should not prejudice him. Page 160.

1476. May 16. Jonet Maxvale, spouse of Alexander Cunyngaham of Auchinbowy, ratified, outwith the presence of her husband, a letting to farm of Erthbeg for 19 years, etc. Page 160.

1476. May 18. Brief of inquest of the wife of John Haldane, to be proclaimed at the cross, to be served on the 5th July at Edinburgh or where the King should happen to be. Page 160.

1476. May 22. Sasine to the Altar of St. Salvator and Thomas Hil, chaplain, of 18s. 8d., from the tenement of the Abbot of Cambuskenneth, etc., the provost and bailies made patrons. Page 160.

1476. May 18. Malcolm Forester of Torwood pledged himself to Elisabeth Erth to exchange the lands of Smethisquarter for the lands of Quyltquarter, she to enjoy the latter peaceably, etc. Page 161.

1476. May 23. Sasine of John Gourlay and his spouse in a tenement on the resignation of John Brady. Page 161.

„ May 27. John Drummond of Gargyl gave sasine to Thomas, Lord le Erskine, of 6 merks annual ferm from the lands of Polhillok, etc. Page 161.

1476. June 14. Malcolm Forester of Torwood received sasine from Alexander Hart, as bailie of Elisabeth Erth of Plane, of the lands of Tarbrok, Gartcabir, Durisale, Craigmad, and 28s. lands of Plane, etc. Page 162.

1476. June 14. Elizabeth Erth of Plane, spouse of the deceased Thomas Summervale of Batlaw, broke sasine given to William Summervale, her son, and Marion Brous, his spouse, by John Brous, pretended bailie, of the lands of Tulch Hil, Crannok, etc. Page 162.

„ (Same date). Malcolm Forester gives sasine to David Forester, his son and apparent heir, and Marion Summervale his spouse, of 6 merks of Donypace, etc. Page 163.

1476. June 15. William Summervale, son and heir of the late Thomas Summervale of Batlaw, and Marioun Brous, his spouse, break the sasine of the lands of Smethisquarter, Tarbrok, etc., pertainining to them by conjunct fee, taken of the said lands by Malcolm Forester of Torwood, and given to him by Elizabeth Erth of Plane their mother. Page 163.

1476. June 27. Arthur Hamilton, procurator of David Drummond of Crannok, at the messuage of Erthbeg, pertaining to him by decease of Elizabeth Erth, the said David's mother, broke sasine of the lands taken by Robert Drummond, son and heir of the said David. Page 163.

1476. (Same day). Robert Drummond of Ermore protested that the breaking of sasine should have no power on the said lands, etc., nor prejudice him or his heirs. Page 163.

1476. July 18. Nicholas Franch, curate of Striuelin, enquired of Alex-

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ander Cosour, lying in extremis, if he were obliged in debt to Robert Colly or Alexander Legat for contracts of marriage between them, and he answered 'No.' Page 164.

1476. (Same day). Alexander Cosour appointed John Cosour tutor-testamentar to William Cosour his grandson. Page 164.

1476. Aug. 4. Assignation of Sir William Ingelram, chaplain, to a stall in the Cathedral church of Dunblane. Page 164.

1476. Aug. 13. In a court of justice, held on the ground of Daldres, for perambulating marches between these lands and others, John Ros of Grenane, as commissioner of the King, inhibited all persons from usurping, or making purpresture, or commonty, on any lands pertaining to the King in the sheriffdom of Striueline. Page 165.

1476. Aug. 26. Before John Fresare, official of Dunblane, compeared John Stewart, Lord Dernly, on the one part, and John Haldane of Rusky, in name of Agnes Menteth, his spouse, on the other part; citatorial letters were presented on Lord Dernly part against the said Agnes Menteith, in a cause of bastardy, etc. Page 165.

1476. Sept. 19. Sasine of John Bully, second son of Adam Bully, in a tenement. Page 166.

1476. Sept. 29. Lease by Sir Richard Brady, vicar of Lucherys of Holy Cross altar to Mr. Andrew Craggorth. Page 166.

,, (Same day). The said vicar appoints procurators to resign the altar. Page 166.

1476. Sept. 30. Sasine of Marion Darow, spouse of John Patrickson elder, in tenement. Page 167.

,, Oct. 1. Marion Darow, spouse of Robert Greg, breaks the sasine Page 167.

,, (Same day). Robert Colville, bailie depute of Striueline, also breaks the sasine. Page 167.

1476. Oct. 4. Malcolm Makklery, on the part of the King, took instruments that Robert Drummond of Ermore was out of ward when he gave his bond for 600 merks. Page 167.

,, Oct. 7. Robert Forestar, becomes security for Sir John Hastings not to injure John Synton's wife, etc. Page 167.

1476. Oct. . Sasine to William Cosour, grandson of the late Alexander Cosour, of a certain tenement. Page 168.

1476. Oct. 16. William Scheves, archdeacon of St. Andrews and vicar-general of the see, dispenses with Gilbert Home, for defect of birth to possess a benefice. Page 168.

1476. Oct. 17. Alienation by James Wilson to Robert Lauson, of an annual rent of 5s., etc. Page 168.

,, Oct. 17. Sasine to Sir John Cokburne, knight, of a pound of Pepper from tenement of Sir John Colquhon of Luss. Page 169.

1476. Oct. 23. Malize, Earl of Menteith, for the good deeds done to him by Lady Jonet, Countess of Menteith, in England and Scotland, gifted to her a silver gilt horn, a masar dish, etc. Done in the Isle of Inchtolloch. Page 119.

,, (Same day). The said earl bestowed the foresaid jewels on John Graham, his son natural, and also gave him a carucate of land, called le Akyr, in the barony of Port and shire of Perth. Page 170.

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1476. (Same day). Malize, Earl of Menteith, gave sasine of the lands of Inche, in the earldom of Menteith, to Adam Gray. Page 170.

„ Oct. 24. Patrick Clerk, farmer of the baron of Clakmanane, presented his infeftment in a court of the barony. Page 170.

„ Oct. 25. Charles Rede resigns his tenement, and sasine is given to William Provand, burgess of Striueline. Page 170.

„ Nov. 1. Sasine to William Mane, of William Richardson's tenement. Page 171.

1476. Nov. 19. Archibald Forester of Corstorphine, compeared at the messuage of Kincardin, and by his prolocutor, before Robert Drummond, bailie, of John Drummond of Gargyll, baron of the said barony, and showed his infeftment of the lands of Ochtertyre, and declared his readiness to do for the said lands what of right he ought to do, etc. Page 171.

„ (Same day). The said Archibald Forester gives sasine to Walter Symson of a half merk of the said lands. Page 171.

1476. Nov. 23. Alienation by John Donaldson and Elisabeth Cuningaham, of a house, etc., to William Lutare, burgess of Striueline, etc. Page 172.

Memorandum anent the Laird of Polmais, instrument anent William Cosour's heirship. Page 172.

Memorandum, 15th December, Marion Flemyng appealed to the Holy See. Page 172.

1476. Dec. 13. David Murray, and Elen Cosour, relict of Alexander Cosour, craved pledges for the heritable goods of the late Robert Cosour, on the part of William Cosour, the said Robert's son, from Thomas Guld, and Jonet Guld, mother of the said William, etc. Page 172.

1476-7. Jan. 11. Agnes Menteth, spouse of John Haldane of Glennegas, gave oath in consistorial court, held in the monastery of Holyrood, Edinburgh, to consent to the sale by her husband of the lands of Kypdory, etc. Page 173.

1476-7. Jan. 20. John Levingstoun of Kepan made a declaration before the provost, etc., of his attendance at three courts, etc., regarding a cause in plea between him and Jonet Gyrnlaw, relict of the late Robert Alanson, anent the infeftment of a tenement, etc. Page 173.

1476-7. Jan. 18. Sir Thomas Masterton, canon of the monastery of Cambuskenneth, resigned the parish church of Tullybody in the hands of the chapter. Page 174.

„ (Same day). James Dausoun promised to pay his procurations for the church of Alveth, etc. Page 174.

1476-7. Feb. 10. James Douglas, burgess, and —— Forsitht, his spouse, resign a volt, annual rent of 10s, and sasine of the same, to James Dausoun. Page 174.

1476-7. Feb. 18. Adam Cosour and Sir William Crag appoint procurators for St. Anne's altar, of which Crag was chaplain. Page 175.

1476-7. March 1. Gilbert, Lord Kennedy, presents for transumpt a charter by James, Earl of Douglas, Wigtoun, and Avandale, Lord of Galloway and Baron of Troboyath, of the lands of Glengenneth and Banane, in the earldom of Caryk, to the late Marc of Halyburton. Page 175.

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1476-7. March 3. Thomas, Lord Erskine, as procurator for Sir Richard Braddy, chaplain of the Holy Rood in Striueline, surrendered the said altar thereof in the hands of Adam Bully, provost, etc., and the magistrates and burgesses, to the number of 120, conferred the altarage on Mr. Andrew Craggorth, who was invested in the same. Page 175.

1476-7. Feb. 21. Instrument taken by James Balfour and Elizabeth his mother on the revocation of a compromit, etc. Page 176.

„ March 7. Elizabeth Balfour, James and Marion Balfour, and James Menteith of Radnath, agree to stand at the decision of James Schaw of Salchy, etc., in all their controversies. Page 176.

[1476-7]. March 8. Patrick Graham, son and heir-apparent of Malize, Earl of Menteith, made a statement that he had been pledge for Robert Drummond of Ermore to Alexander Nortoun, etc. Page 176.

1476-7. March 11. Resignation of tenement, etc., by John Robertson, and Isabella Richardson, his spouse, and sasine of the same to James Alane and Agnes his spouse. Page 177.

1476-7. March 13. Sasine to James Schaw of Salchy of his lands of Knokhil, etc. Page 177.

„ (Same day). Agnes Whyte resigns her conjoint fee in a kiln and yard, and sasine given to Andrew Whyte her son. Page 177.

1476-7. March 29. Isabella Ker, relict of the late Alexander of Menteth, revokes certain infeftments and tacks made by her through force and fear in the life of her husband to Alexander Forester his son, and John Levingstone of Kippane, of the lands of Culmore, etc. Page 178.

1476-7. March 3. John Gourlay, son of the late Andrew Gourlay, resigns an annual rent, and John Gourlay receives sasine of the same. Page 178.

1477. April 9. John Arkil resigns a tenement, and sasine is given to Sir David Arkil, chaplain, his brother. Page 179.

1477. April 24. Sasine of Patrick Sandelance in an annual rent. Page 179.

„ May 6. Proclamation of a brief of inquest at the instance of Agnes of Menteth, spouse of John Halden of Glenegas, to be served in the King's presence at Halirudhouse on 20th June. Page 179.

[1477. May 6]. The provost and bailies charge the inhabitants of the tenement of the late Thomas Carmichell, vicar of Striueline, to obey William Mane, architenens garde of the King in the payment of the maills and duties of the same. Page 180.

1477. May 16. William, Lord le Graham, compromitted himself to stand to the Council of Thomas, Lord le Erskine, his uncle, Alexander Erskine, his son and heir, John Drummond of Cargill, and Mr. John Lyon of Curtastone, etc. Page 180.

„ May 24. Richard Redhuch, burgess, procurator of John Sandelandis of Cawdor, presented a Retour on the lands of Thomas Bissate of Quaren, etc. Page 180.

„ May 26. David Bosuel of Glasmont took instruments on the making to him by Alexander Cunyngaham of Auchinbourg of a charter on Balmowtow. Page 181.

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1477. June 1. Malcolm of Leky gave his oath never to alienate any of his lands from his eldest son, begotten of his first spouse, except ten merks, and that with consent of Malcolm Flemyng, son and heir of Robert, Lord le Flemyng. Page 181.

„ (Same day). David Brous of Kennat obliged himself to James Schaw of Salchy anent payment of 100 merks to Agnes Bonar in restitution of dowry. Page 181.

„ June 2. David of Dunbertane renounced his chaplaincy bestowed on him by the provost and bailies. Page 181.

„ June 9. Protest that the ward made in court anent payment of custom of wood and timber going out at the port of the burgh, should not prejudice the provost, bailies, and community in the liberties of burgh. Page 182.

„ (Same day). Agreement between Henry Cutlar and Agnes Darow anent contract of marriage. Page 182.

„ June 20. Before Thomas, Lord le Erskine, in the hall of the monastery of the Holy Rood of Edinburgh, John Ros of Montgrenan, compeared anent serving a brief of Inquest of the earldom of Levenax, purchased by Agnes Menteith, spouse of John Haldane of Rusky, and protested that such service should not prejudice the King in his right to the earldom which had belonged to his grandfather, father, and himself, not in ward but in property and fee, etc. Page 182.

„ (Same day). William Richardson, as procurator for John Haldane and Agnes his wife, took instruments that both parties continued the service of the brief till the 22nd of the month. Page 182.

„ June 21. Robert Crichtoun of Kynnoule gave sasine of the £40 lands of Libertoun to Margaret, one of the daughters of Thomas Lord Erskine. Page 182.

1477. June 27. Sasine to Thomas Tendale and Jonet his spouse of certain houses and annual rent. Page 183.

„ July 3. John Drummond of Gargil gave sasine to Maurice 'Kepr.' of Drummond of Wester Bordland, etc., with chapel and bell of St. Kessog, in the earldom of Strathern. Page 183.

1477. July 13. Herbert Murray, in name of Richard Redhuch, obtained certain obligations in writing under the seal of the said Richard for the slaughter of the late Robert Cosour. Page 183.

„ Memorandum, that on the 28 July Matthew Forrester took instruments on two letters of Reversion. Page 183.

1477. July 30. In presence of Lord le Erskine, sheriff of Striuelin, James Schaw of Salchi and John Ros of Montgrenan, commissioners of the king, for putting marches between the King's lands of Buthkennar and Daldres, pertaining to William Lord le Abernethy in Rothiemay, by assize; the said objected to certain of the assize, because they were tenants of Buthkennar, etc. Page 184.

1477. July 31. Walter Buquhanan of that ilk presented Ewen Campbell, John Smale, and Gilfulan M'Alan, to underly the law in the sheriff court of Stirling, for the slaughter of Gillaspy Makclery: the assize found the prisoners free. Page 184.

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1477. Aug. 19. Sasine by the bailie of Robert Drummond of Ermore, to Malcolm Forester of Torwood, of the lands of Carbrok and Carcaber. Page 185.

1477. Aug. 27. Recognoscing of Gilbert Brady, as heir of John Brady, burgess, in a tenement in the burgh. Page 185.

„ (Same day). Janet Gould renounced the office of executor of Thomas Gould her father. Page 185.

„ (Same day). Sasine of William Mure, son natural of Richard Mure, in a tenement. Page 185.

„ Fragment. Sasine of Malcolm Makclery of Garten in a perch of land. Page 186.

1477. Oct. 4. Resignation by Mr. Andrew Cragorth, chaplain, of a tenement and sasine to Robert Cunyngaham of the same. Page 186.

„ Oct. 4. Compromit between the Abbot of Cambuskenneth and Alexander Setoun, anent the teind sheaves of Tulibody. Page 187.

„ Oct. 6. William Murra premonished Adam Cosour for receiving twenty nobles for redemption of an annual rent. Page 187.

1477. Oct. 13. Recognition of Friar John Sycht, as son and heir of the late James Sycht, burgess, to a tenement. Page 187.

1477. Oct. 18. Matthew Forestar resigns the lands of Strowy, in the hands of William Striueline of Kere, etc. Page 187.

1477. Oct. 20. Sasine of Henry Nory, burgess, in a tenement resigned by John Sycht, prior of the Preaching Friars. Page 187.

„ Oct. 23. Sir Andrew Drummond, vicar of Muthill, appeals. Page 188.

„ Oct. 27. The bishop of Dunblane appeals. Page 188.

„ Oct. 30. Patrick Sandelance took instruments that Thomas Bissat had obliged himself a merk yearly for the lands of Levelandis, etc. Page 188.

„ Nov. 1. Robert Lausoun took instruments on the oath of Agnes Colly, relict of the late Adam Atoun, on the nonrevocation of the alienation of his croft. Page 188.

„ Nov. 4. Jonet Sandelance took instruments that Robert Forster and Patrick Forster his son, acknowledged themselves paid of all goods pertaining to them, by decease of John Forster, burgess, son of the said Robert, etc. Page 188.

„ Nov. 5. Mariota Striuelyng, spouse of Walter Stewart, took instruments on the execution of letters of the coadjudtor of St. Andrews anent adhesion of the said Walter. Page 189.

„ Nov. 10. The mother of William Striueline resigned in the hands of the said William Striueline of Kere, the 5 merk land of Ballewyn. Page 189.

„ Nov. 10. Sasine to Gilbert Brady, grandson of the late John Brady, burgess, in an annual rent of 6s. 8d., etc. Page 189.

„ Nov. 11. Sasine of Eufamie, wife of Malcolm Flemyng, in her terce of the Dryppis and Bad, etc. Page 189.

1477. Nov. 12. Alexander Sandelandis, son and heir of the late Alexander Sandilandis, resigned to Katrine Stewart, his mother, the third part of the lands of Bawfynnyng and Ladynzeo, etc. Page 190.

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1477. Nov. 13. Sasine broken, taken by Gilbert Brady, of an annual rent. Page 190.

„ Nov. 14. William Mane, 'architenens garde' of the King, quitclaimed Sir Nicholas Franch, curate of Striueline, of goods pertaining to the late Thomas of Carmichael. Page 190.

„ Nov. 15. Agreement between John Drummond of Gargill and Eufamia Leuingstone regarding the fermes of the lands of Drippis. Page 190.

„ Nov. 17. Robert Greg broke a sasine taken by Gilbert Brady of an annual rent. Page 191.

1477. Nov. 18. John Rany, with consent of his sons, Malcolm and Alexander, resigns a tenement, and sasine is given to William Smytht. Page 191.

„ (Same day). Charles Rede craved instruments that Adam Cosour had shown him a charter on a certain annual rent, etc. Page 191.

1477. Dec. 1. Malcolm Drummond, son and heir of the late James Drummond, citiner of Dunblane, and Elen, relict of the said James, resigned to Alexander Calentar, the charters and evidents made to them on a tenement, etc. Page 191.

„ (Same day). Thomas Talzonser took instruments on a letter of obligation of James Frodringaham. Page 192.

„ Dec. 2. William Sythtson, son and heir of Andrew Sythtson, burgess, resigned a tenement, and sasine is given to John Thomson. Page 192.

1477. Dec. 5. Sasine of the last half of Tulchmalar to Duncan Forestar, provost of Striueline. Page 192.

1477. Dec. 9. John Gourlay, son and heir of the late John Gourlay, explained that twenty years before he was recognosced to a tenement in the burgh, etc. Page 192.

1477. Dec. 14. Thomas prior, of Inchmahomoc presents John Edmonston, M.A., to the vicarage of the parish church of Luntrethyn. Page 193.

„ (Same day). The prior took instruments that William Edmonston of Duntreth promised to defend the honour of the said prior. Page 193.

1477. Dec. 16. Sasine to the attorney of Thomas, Lord Erskine, in the mill of Kincardine. Page 194.

1477. Dec. 19. Collation to Edward Cunyngaham of the vicarage of the parish church of Abernathy, etc. Page 194.

1477. Dec. 22. The wife of the late John —— Broke the sasine taken by Gilbert Brady, grandson of the said John, of a tenement. Page 195.

1477. Dec. 23. Resignation of a tenement by John Robison, procurator of Margaret Norvel, mother of John Gourlay, etc., and sasine of the said John Gourlay. Page 195.

1477. Dec. 22. The Provost, bailies, etc., quitclaimed Elen Cosour, daughter of the late Alexander Cosour, of the goods pertaining to William Cosour, nepos of the said Alexander, etc. Page 196.

1477-8. Jan. 3. David Drummond of Crannok surrendered all right he had to the teind sheaves of his lands in Striueline to the abbot and convent of Cambuskenneth, etc. Page 196.

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1477-8. Jan. 7. Sasine of John Ayson, burgess, in an annual rent surrendered by Robert Darow. Page 196.

1477. Dec. 3. Sir David Robertsoun, prebendary of the collegiate church of Maybole, resigns his prebend in the hands of Gilbert, Lord Kennedy, patron of the same. Page 196.

„ (Same day). The said Sir David protested that if he could not obtain the provostship of the said College, as the patron wished, he should have regress to his prebend. Page 197.

1477-8. Jan. 19. Sasine of John Bolat in a tenement. Page 197.

„ (Same day). Sasine of David Murray in a tenement. Page 197.

„ Jan. 24. John Brown bound himself in homage to Alexander Cunyngaham. Page 197.

„ Jan. 25. Mr. James Lyoun, prebendar of the second chaplainry of the collegiate church of Maybole, appointed Sir David Robertson, provost of the said church, his procurator to take institution of the prebend. Page 197.

„ Jan. 26. Sasine of half the lands of Tuchemalar to Mariota Cossour, spouse of David Murray, burgess, for her life. Page 198.

„ Feb. 3. Alexander Cuningaham of Achynbowie protested that the process led by John Bolat on the tenement of Richard Curry should not prejudice the chaplain of the altar of St. Peter and Paul in the annual rent from the tenement. Page 198.

„ (Same day). Similar protest by John Crag, bailie of the altar of St. Mary. Page 198.

„ Feb. 6. John Crag, treasurer, took instruments that William Duncanson, burgess, had quitclaimed the provost, etc., of all sums due to him. Page 198.

„ (Same day). William Duncanson took instruments that the provost and bailies had promised his father 4 merks yearly, etc. Page 198.

„ Feb. 12. The Dean of Brechin appealed and took journey to the Roman Court, etc. Page 199.

„ Feb. 22. William Murray offered money to Adam Cossour in payment of a reversion and had not reception of the same. Page 199.

„ (Same day). The procurator of Adam Cossour took instruments that he wished to accept the sum of money. Page 199.

„ Feb. 22. William Murray broke a sasine taken by Adam Cossour. Page 199.

„ (Same day). John Stewart protested in the serving of a brief purchased by Isabella Car, spouse of the late Alexander Menteith, on the lands of Kylbeg, that it should not prejudice Agnes, his spouse. Page 199.

1477-8. Feb. 25. William Mane, familiar servitor, and 'architenens garde' of the King, accused Nicholas Franch, curate of the parish church of Striueling, with injurious words. Page 199.

„ March 2. Robert Nortoun craved a copy of a commission from Adam Cossour. Page 200.

1477-8. March 13. Sir David Robertsoun, provost of the collegiate church of Maybole, took instruments on certain Charters. Page 200.

„ (Same day). William Richardson, prolocutor of Adam Cosour, took instruments that an assize should not decide in the cause

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between the late William Crag and Charles Rede, etc. Page 200.

1477-8. (Same day). The said William took instruments that no prescription should prejudicate the church. Page 200.

„ March 11. Sasine of James Schaw of Salchy of the 5 merk lands of Tulibody. Page 200.

„ March 13. Sasine of John Jamesoun, uncle of the late John Jamesoun, in an annual rent. Page 200.

„ (Same day). Resignation by Lord Erskine of Chapeltoun of Buquhadrok in favour of James Pardovyne. Page 200.

„ March 14. Sasine of John Anderson, rector of Mukart, of an oxgang of land, on the south of Chapeltoun of Buquhadrok. Page 200.

„ March 16. Sasine of Andrew Erskine and Margaret Pardovyne, his spouse, of an oxgang of land in Chapeltoun of Buquhadrok. Page 201.

1477-8. March 14. Adam Cosour and Katerina, his wife, resigned the 12 merkland of Tulchgorme in the hands of Thomas, Lord Erskine, having formerly been wadset by him to them. Page 201.

1478. March 30. David Bully constitutes procurators. Page 201.

„ (Same day). John Bolat resigns his tenement. Page 201.

„ April 3. Recognition of Christian Dederyk, sister and heir of William Dederyk, burgess, in a tenement, and sasine and resignation thereof, whereupon sasine was given to Jonet Galbraith, relict of the said William. Page 201.

„ (Same day). Malcolm Forestar of Torwoude and Robert Forestar of Lytyll Kettilstoun gave their oaths to observe an appointment regarding the lands of Litill Kettilstoun. Page 202.

(*To be continued.*)

QUERY.

CCCVII. YOUNGER SONS OF ALEX. KENNEDY OF CRAIGOCK AND KILKENZIE.—What became of the *three younger* of the five sons of above Alex. Kennedy, younger son of Sir Alex. Kennedy, Knight, of Cullean, by Anne, daughter of Thos. Kennedy of Ardmillan? Did one (if so, *which*) of them settle in Ireland in the reign of William III.?

I shall be grateful for any information about these three younger sons and their descendants, especially for any connecting them with Ireland. Failing this connection, did any Kennedy of Ardmillan go there (*i.e.* to Ireland) with William III.?

K.

REPLY TO QUERY.

CCLXIV. ST. CLAIR FAMILY (*continued from p.* 96)—

(1330).—Compotum Reginaldi More camerarii Scocie redditum apud Berwicum super Twedam quartodecimo die marcii

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anno gracie etc. tricesimo de receptis suis et expensis a vicesimo die Junii vltimo preterito vsque in diem presentis compoti. . . . Idem computat in feodo domini cancellarii a vicesimo quarto die Junii vltimo preterito vsque ad festum Sancti Martini vltimo preteritum l ti. . . . Et Willelmo de Sancto Claro militi percipienti per annum quadraginta libras sterlingorum ad terminos Sancti Martini et Pentecostes proporcionaliter quousque dominus rex vel heredes sui quadraginta mercatas terre eidem Willelmo vel heredibus suis hereditarie fuerint in loco competenti de termino Sancti Martini infra tempus compoti xx ti. Et Johanni de Sancto Claro percipienti hereditarie in eadem forma viginti libras sterlingorum per annum de dicto termino x ti. . . . Et domino Henrico de Sancto Claro percipienti per annum quadraginta marcas sterlingorum de termino Sancti Martini infra tempus compoti xiij ti. vj s. viij d.

(1331) P. 349.—Compotum prepositorum burgi de Aberden redditum apud Sconam primo de firmis dicti burgi de duobus terminis huius compoti. . . . Et Henrico de Sancto Claro de mandato camerarii xiij ti. vj s. viiij d. de quibus respondebit.

(1331) P. 399.—Compotum Reginaldi More camerarii Scocie redditum apud Sconam quartodecimo die Decembris anno gracie millesimo trescentesimo tricesimo primo de receptis suis et expensis a quartodecimo die marcii anni gracie millesimi trescentesimi tricesimi vsque in diem presentis compoti. . . . Idem computat in feodo domini cancellarii per vuum annum finitum ad festum Sancti Martini vltimo preteritum c ti. . . . Et heredi quondam Willelmi de Sancto Claro militis percipienti per annum quadraginta libras ad terminos Pentecostes et Sancti Martini proporcionaliter quousque sibi di quadraginta mercatis terre per dominum regem vel heredes suos fuerit prouisum de duobus terminis huius compoti xl ti. Et dicto heredi succedenti Johanni de Sancto Claro avunculo suo capienti viginti libras per annum in eadem forma de duobus terminis huius compoti xx ti. . . . Et domino Henrico de Santo Claro percipienti per annum quadraginta marcas de duobus terminis huius compoti xxvi ti. xiij s. iiij d.

(1342) Compotum domini Willelmi Bullok camerarii Scocie redditum apud Dunde vndecimo die Junii anno gracie millesimo ccc° quadragesimo secundo coram venerabili patre domino Ada Dei gracia episcopo Brechinensi domino Thomas de Carnoto cancellario Scocio domino Johanni de Roxburgo preprosito Sancti Andree et domini Thana de Lychtona canonico Moravnensi et domino Johanne de Mori clerico probacionis domus domini nostri regis auditoribus compotorum per regem specialiter deputatis de receptis suis et expensis a vicesimo secundo die Maij anno gracie, etc., xli usque in diem presentis compoti. . . . In primis Willelmo de Caldwell percipienti per annum viginti libras pro feodo suo de vno anno finito ad festum Sancti Martini proximum post hoc compotum xx ti. Et Johanni de Sancto Claro pro feodo suo de terminis Penticostes et Sancti Martini anni etc. xl primi de mandato regis per literam xx ti. et nihil de termino Penticostes anni presentis propter assignacionem

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sibi factam ante dictum terminum de thanagio de Colby ad voluntatem regis. . . . Et Willelmo de Sancto Claro percipienti per annum quadriginta marcas de tribus terminis x li.

(1348) P. 543.—Compotum Willelmi de Meldrum vicecomitis de Aberden per Philippum de Dumbrek substitutum suum redditum apud Dunde octauo die mensis Augusti anno, etc., xi. . . . Idem computans anerat se de iij li. per firmam terre de Edymdymanch que est in warda de predictis duobus terminis huius compoti pro eo quod heres eiusdem terre ius sum huiusque non fuerat prosecutus. . . . Et nihil hic per formam de Ardekelly qui est in warda domini episcopi Sancti Andree raciam Willelmi de Sancto Claro.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Prehistoric Man in Ayrshire, by John Smith (London, Elliot Stock). The title of this book is slightly misleading, for Mr. Smith includes in it many antiquities which he allows 'are perhaps not very old,' but the work is full of interest, and will prove valuable to the antiquary. It may lead to production of other like works dealing with Scottish counties and their parishes. The volume is very fully illustrated, and has a map of the district described. It is well got up as regards printing and binding.

History of Northumberland, by Cadwallader Bates (London, Elliot Stock). A thoroughly interesting account of a county with which Scotland had much to do before the accession of James to the English throne. Mr. Bates writes in an easy and pleasant style, and his book throws much light on details of the old wars between England and Scotland. Only occasionally does he tell us about modern Northumberland, but what is told is good.

The Parish of Longforgan, by the Rev. Adam Philip, M.A. (Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier). Whoever writes a parish history decently does a good work. Mr. Philip is the Free Church Minister at Longforgan; he has evidently studied the history of the parish carefully, has selected what is necessary to be preserved in its annals, and has without diffuseness embodied his matter in some 300 well-printed pages. We believe the book will take high rank amongst Parish Histories.

The Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison, President of the U.S.A., 1889-1893, by Charles P. Keith (Philadelphia). Like most American family histories, there is in this volume a display of much industry and research. Not only is the direct male descent of President Harrison considered, but there are pretty full accounts of his maternal ancestors. The Armisteads originally from Yorkshire, the Bacons possibly from Suffolk, the Bassetts from the Isle of Wight, the Bedells and Barwells from Bedfordshire, the Carys from Bristol, the Irwins from Ireland, the M'Dowalls from Scotland and Ireland, the Ramsays from Glasgow, the Symmes from Kent, and 'various Virginian families.' It will be seen from the above list that the genealogist will find much matter to his mind. The book is handsomely printed, and has a good Index.

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The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR *of* '*The Scottish Antiquary*,' 9 Oxford Terrace, Edinburgh.

VALEDICTORY.

PARSONAGE, ALLOA, N.B.

TEN years ago I issued the first number of the *Scottish Antiquary*, and have ever since received the most encouraging support. Now it has made a good position for itself and has secured a large circulation. I feel, however, that the time has come when I should hand it over to an Editor who will carry on the work with an energy and throw into it a spirit I can scarcely hope much longer to impart.

But I hope to have the pleasure of contributing to its pages any matter which may be appropriate, and I shall ever regard it with the affection of a parent. I must ask the many friends I have made to allow me to thank them heartily for their past support. The best wish I can offer to my successor is that he may be supported as I have been.

The new Editor of the *Scottish Antiquary* is Mr. J. H. Stevenson,

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Advocate, F.S.A. Scot., 9 Oxford Terrace, Edinburgh, to whom all future notes and queries must be sent. I would draw attention to advertisement on second page of cover. I propose shortly to collect all arrears of subscriptions. New subscriptions when they fall due should be paid to Messrs. Green and Son, Publishers, St. Giles Street, Edinburgh. But where subscribers have hitherto procured their copies from their own booksellers, they will probably find it more convenient to continue to do so.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

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704. SCOTTISH YOUTHS KIDNAPPED, 1697.—Dear Sir,—I believe my friend, Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, has already written you in connection with the ancestry of Alexander Stewart, who formed one of a large number of Scottish youths who were kidnapped wholesale, and brought over as a shipload in 1697, according to the memorandum herewith enclosed. I am particularly desirous of obtaining light upon the subject of the Dumfriesshire Stewarts, from which county I believe the shipload of kidnapped children was taken. It is to my mind a subject of the intensest interest, and must be to the antiquarian an incident of historic importance, in view of the large number of children thus stolen, or at least taken from their homes, to be shipped to a foreign country. The excellent names in the list suggest possibilities of a romantic character, and stimulate my zeal all the more to ascertain some facts concerning this case. I should feel greatly obliged for any information either in the pages of the *Antiquary* or in letter to me under cover to you.—I remain, very sincerely yours,

H. T. GUISE.

At a Court held at Chester the fifth day of the eighth month 1697: 'Francis Chadsey brought a boy, whose name is Alixander Steward, whoe was adjudged to sarve eight years from the 14th day of September last past if he be taught to reade and right or else sarve but seven years.'

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held at Chester for the sd County, the 10th day of the 4th month 1701:—'Henry Nayl brought a servant boy to this Court, whose name is Alixander Stewart whose time the sd Nayl bought from ffrancis Chadsey and the s[d] boy Consents to and Agrees to serve the sd Henry Nayl one year and a quarter above his time by record if the s[d] Henry Nayl teach him the treade of a Shooemaker if not the s[d] Henry is to Alow the sd boy sattisfaction for the over plus time as the Court shal award.'

The date of commencement of service, 14th Sept. 1697, was doubtless the date of the arrival of the ship. Forty-five other servants whose time commenced at this date were brought to Court to be 'adjudged,' nearly all, if not all, being children. The first one in the list was Daniel Cormutt, who is believed to have been the same as Daniel Corbit, who was born at Dumfriess, Scotland. Another was Mary Royle, who was bound to Caleb Pusey for five years.

Jeremiah Brown of Nottingham married, in 1711, Mary Coles, widow of William Coles of Nottingham, to whom she appears to have been married about 1704, their son William being born in 1705. Joshua Brown, born 1717, son of Jeremiah, wrote thus: 'My mother was born in Scotland. When twelve or fourteen years of age, she was, with many others, forcibly taken, carried on board a ship, and brought to Pennsylvania. She was

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here sold as a servant to Caleb Pusey, near Chester,[1] and served her time out. When free, she married William Coles, and settled at Nottingham. Some time after my father married her.' (*The Friend*, xxxiv. 36.)

She was doubtless the same Mary Royle who was bound to serve Caleb Pusey five years from the 14th September 1697. Other names of these servants, as Bruce, Douglass, Mackintosh, Frazer, Mackdaniel (M'Donald), Sinclair, etc., are evidently Scotch. No other instance of such wholesale kidnapping of children has come to the observation of the writer.

Henry Nayle was a Justice of the Peace and of the Common Pleas, and resided in Thornbury township.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions, held the last Tuesday in August 1706: 'John Everdeen appears, and being Indited for Burglary by feloniously breaking open ye hous of Alixander Stuart and Taking thereout severall goods, &c., stands Comited.'

Alexander Stewart married Mary Baily, daughter of Joel and Ann Baily, then or later of Marlborough. In 1713 he purchased 350 acres of land in Kennet township, a little east of Kennet Square.

His will is dated 10th month 30th, 1714, and proven 4th month 20th, 1715, of which he appointed his father-in-law, Joel Baily, and Henry Nayle, executors. He devised the land to his son Robert, and mentions his daughters, Jane, Ann, and Mary. To John Stuart, whose relationship is not stated, he gave his best suit of clothes. The inventory shows that he died 11 mo. (Jan.) 5th, 1714-15, &c., &c.

705. NAMES OF SUNDAYS IN LENT (p. 99).—The note on the above in the January number of *The Scottish Antiquary* must have interested many readers. In Brockett's *Glossary of North Country Words* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1829), is the following:—'Tid, Mid, Miseray, Carling, Palm, Pasce-Egg-Day, popular names for Sundays in Lent. Three of them are obviously from the old Latin service "Te Deum," "Mi Deus," "Misere mei."' In the same work, *sub voce* 'Carlings,' we find this explanation:—'Grey peas steeped all night in water, and fried the next day with butter. In the North they are served at table on the second Sunday before Easter, called Carling Sunday; formerly denominated Care Sunday, as Care Friday and Care Week were Good Friday and Holy Week, supposed to be so called from being a season of great religious care and anxiety. The peas appear to be a substitute for the beans of the heathens.' The explanation of Care Sunday given by Brockett is not a likely one, but there is no doubt that the etymology of the word is obscure. Care-cake he defines as 'a cake made by countrypeople of thick batter like a pancake, with a mixture of hog's blood.' In Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary* we have the following:—'Care cake, Carcake (1) A kind of small cake baken with eggs, and eaten on Yule-day in the North of Scotland. (2) A kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on Fastern's e'en in different parts of Scotland. (3) In the south of Scotland, the Carcake, or Ker-caik, is made of blood and oatmeal, and prepared in a frying-pan. Hence called a Blude Kercake.' Jamieson adds, 'While Care-cake is the word used in Angus, Skair-scon is the denomination in Mearns and Aberdeenshire.' The latter name is defined as 'a kind of thin cake, made of milk, meal or flour, eggs beaten up, and sugar, baked and eaten on

[1] Chester is a city on the Delaware River half way between Wilmington, Delaware, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is about fourteen miles from here.—H. T. G.

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Fasten's e'en.'[1] It is worth mentioning that Maundy-Thursday, the day before Good Friday was formerly known in Scotland as Skyir-Thursday, with various spellings, and in England as Skere- or Skier-Thursday. Skeir is usually defined as signifying holy or pure. The word appears in an altered form as Scarce-Thursday, applied to a fair at one time held at Melrose on the Thursday before Easter. The following communication to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of date 1788 ('Gentleman's Magazine Library'—*Popular Superstitions*, p. 32), relates to Carling Sunday in Northumberland:—'In a former volume of this valuable work, you make mention of the Sunday fortnight before Easter, being in Nottinghamshire called Careing Sunday:—

"Careing Sunday, care away.
Palm Sunday, and Easter-day."

We have in Northumberland the following couplet, which gives name to every Sunday in Lent, except the first:—

"Tid, and Mid, and Misera,
Carling, Palm, and Good-pas Day."

. . . . . .

Of the more social customs still kept up in this country is this of the Sunday fortnight before Easter, feasting together on Carlings, which are choice grey peas of the preceding autumn, steeped in spring water for twelve or fifteen hours, till they are soaked or macerated, then laid on a sieve in the open air that they may be externally dry. Thus swelled, and enlarged to a considerable size, and on the verge of germinating, they are put in an iron pot, or otherwise, on a slow fire, and kept stirring. They will then parch, crack, and, as we provincially call it, bristle; when they begin to burst they are ready to eat.

On this memorable Sunday the Carlings are everywhere regularly introduced, among the genteeler sort after dinner, *faire la bonne bouche* to a glass of wine, as we would here a napkin of roasted chestnuts, to which they are no bad substitute, being in taste not exceedingly unlike them. While the honest peasant resorts to the best home-brewed, and there freely quaffs his Carling-groat in honour of the festival.' Bourne, in his *Popular Antiquities* (Edition 1810, p. 362), after referring to the manner of preparing the Carlings, says they were 'eaten at a kind of entertainment on the Sunday preceding Palm-Sunday, which was formerly called Care-Sunday, as may be yet seen in some of our old almanacks. They are called Carlings, probably a corruption of Carings, as we call the presents at our fairs Fairings. Marshal, in his observations on the Saxon Gospels, elucidates the old name (Care) of this Sunday in Lent. He tells us 'the Friday on which Christ was crucified is called in German both Gute Frytag and Karr Freytag'; that the word Karr signifies a satisfaction for a fine or penalty; and that Care or Carr Sunday was not unknown to the English in his time, at least to such as lived among old people in the country.' Bourne adds, 'The word Care is preserved in the subsequent account of an obsolete custom at marriages in this kingdom; 'According to the use of the Church of Sarum, when there was a marriage before mass, the parties kneeled together, and had a fine linen cloth (called the

[1] Known as pancakes in England—thin cakes of fried batter; eaten on Shrove Tuesday (*i.e.* Fasten's e'en).—ED.

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Care-cloth) laid over their heads during the time of mass, till they received the benediction, and then were dismissed.'

J. M. MACKINLAY,
F.S.A. Scot., Glasgow.

An interesting article on this subject will be found in Chambers's *Book of Days*, vol. i. p. 335. Tid, Mid, and Misera (as the words are spelt in the article) are supposed to be taken from words in obsolete services for these days. On the fourth Sunday in some places the prominent dish was 'furmity,' wheat grains boiled in sweet milk, sugared and spiced; but in Northern England and Scotland steeped peas fried in butter with pepper and salt were preferred, and pancakes so composed were called 'Carlings.' The same Sunday was known in many parts of England as Mothering Sunday, as young folks away from home frequently visited their mothers on that day. In Shropshire and Herefordshire, during Lent, at Easter and Christmas, cakes called Simnel cakes were prepared. A full description of them will be found at p. 336 of the *Book of Days*.

J. MACLAGAN.

706. QUEEN MARY'S CRADLE.—Linlithgow Palace is one of the most famous of the royal residences of the Stuart sovereigns of Scotland. Originally built by James I. in 1425, it was much adorned and enlarged by subsequent kings. It was the favourite residence, as well as the birthplace, of James V., and his newly-made bride, Mary of Guise, declared that she 'had never seen a more princely palace.' Here, while her kingly father lay in the throes of death at Falkland Palace, was born, on the 7th day of December 1542, the beautiful and unfortunate Mary Stuart. We may picture the lovely infant nestling in her oaken cradle, decorated, as it doubtless would be, with all the skill of a fond mother's care. She was four months old when visited by Sir Ralph Sadler, the English ambassador, who wrote thus to his master, King Henry VIII. :—'I assure your Majesty, it is as goodly a child as I have seen of her age, and as likely to live, with the grace of God.'

It is, however, rather with the cradle than the infant Queen that we have to deal here.

The cradle of Queen Mary, which was formerly in the possession of Mr. Joseph N. Paton, F.S.A. Scot., of Wooer's Alley, Dunfermline, and afterwards in that of his son, the late Mr. Waller H. Paton, R.S.A., and now in the possession of the writer, is a substantially built oaken one, somewhat similar to that of King James VI., in the possession of the Earl of Mar and Kellie.[1] One of the rockers has been replaced, as when discovered it was wanting, otherwise it is in a fair state of preservation considering its age.

The history of the discovery of the cradle by Mr. Joseph N. Paton is an interesting one. Fully sixty years ago it came into the possession of this famous antiquarian collector. His accomplished and talented daughter, Mrs. D. O. Hill, has kindly supplied me with the following particulars:—

'A man whom my father employed to look out for any old carved oak furniture in the neighbourhood of palaces, went into a house near Linlithgow Palace, where a woman was rocking a child in an old oak

[1] A photozinco of this cradle was given vol. viii. p. 2.

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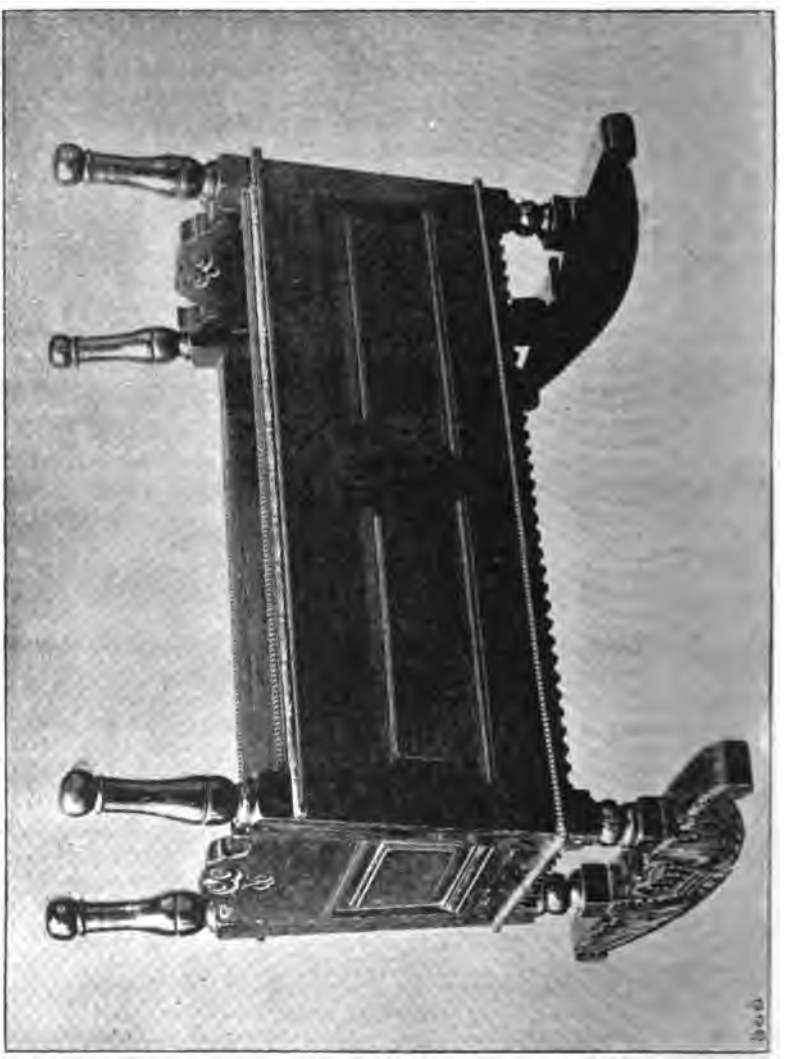
cradle without one of the rockers. The man said, "What are ye doing, jumblin' your bairn's judgment in a thing like that?" She answered him, "Eh, man! do ye no ken that was the Queen's cradle?" He said, "You 'll be asking a lot for it?" She replied, "I wouldna tak a pound note for



it." The man on his return told my father about this, but thought that the woman was asking too much for it. My father went off at once to Linlithgow and gave the woman a good price for it, bringing it home with him, and it has been in possession of the family ever since. This must have been sixty years ago, at least.'

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It appears to have come into possession of the grandmother of the woman who sold it about the time the Palace of Linlithgow was burnt by General Hawley's dragoons, after their defeat by the Highland army under Prince Charles Edward in 1746.

The cradle has been publicly exhibited several times. It was shown among other historical Scottish relics and antiquities at the Museum of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, during their Annual Meeting at Edinburgh in 1856, along with other articles of interest belonging to Mr. Joseph N. Paton.

It was again exhibited among the Memorials of Mary Queen of Scots in the International Exhibition at the Bishop's Castle at Glasgow in 1888, and is thus described in the *Scottish National Memorials*, p. 43:—'No. 163. A Carved Oak Cradle, which belonged to Queen Mary Stewart. It closely resembles the wooden cradle of her son James VI., which belongs to the Earl of Mar and Kellie, and also that of her grandson King Charles I., from Dunfermline, formerly in the possession of the late Mr. J. N. Paton, Wooer's Alley, Dunfermline, and subsequently the property of King George IV. at Windsor. The workmanship of Queen Mary's cradle contrasts favourably with that of the others. It was obtained from the representatives of the person by whom it was saved from the fire which occurred at the Palace of Linlithgow in January 1746.—*Lent by Waller H. Paton.*'

The cradle was last shown at the 'Stuart Exhibition' of 1889 in London, where it attracted much attention. It is also alluded to in connection with an illustration of James VI.'s cradle in the elegant work called *The Relics of the Royal House of Stuart*, by Dr. Skelton and Mr. Gibb, where it is described also as of more elegant and better workmanship than that of her royal son.

Description.—The cradle is of oak, with double panels on each side, and one at each end, being plain and without inlay. The rockers (one only of which is original) are 2 ft. 1½ in. in length with a thickness of 2¼ in. and depth at centre of 4 inches, having a carved Scottish crown in the centre of each. The turned uprights are 2 ft. 3 in. in length; they are fixed in the rockers and support the body of the cradle; they diverge from 12 in. at the bottom to 18 in. at the top of the uprights. The extreme length of the cradle is 3 ft. 1 in., and the extreme breadth 1 ft. 6½ in. The depth at the sides without is 14 in. and 16½ in. at the ends. There is a carved flange surmounting both sides, and ornamental borders round the lower edge. At the upper position of the end panels there is an ornamental design both within and without the cradle. The general appearance will be gathered from the illustration given, which is from a photograph taken of the cradle since it came into my possession. Details of the measurements have already been published in Small's work on *Scottish Woodwork of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*, in which there is also a description of King James VI.'s Bed from Dunfermline Palace.

THEODORE NAPIER, F.S.A. Scot.

707. ACCOUNT OF CHARLES BAILLY (*continued from page* 67).—The name Baily is to be found in different genealogical collections in England and Scotland. See also Bailly references in the *Calendars of State Papers*, and those mentioned by J. F. Knox: *Records of the English Catholics under the Penal Law; The first and second Diaries of the English College*,

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Douay; and by J. Gillow, *A Literary and Biographical History, or Bibliographical Dictionary of the English Catholics from the break with Rome in* 1534, pp. 105, 124. See again Baily, Bailly, Baillie, in *The Dictionary of National Biography*.

Charles Bailly is called, like his sister, de Bailly, Baillu, Bailliu. There was a Bailliu, mayor of La Hulpe, master of the wind-falls in the forest of Soignies, in 1428-1430 (*Inventaire des Archives de la Chambre des Comptes*, ii. p. 72, iv. p. 194). Other Belgians called indifferently Baillu, de Baillu, de Bailleur, or Bailly were renowned as engravers and painters in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (*Biographie Nationale*). A Gilles Bailly lived at Courtrai in 1509 (Henne, *Histoire de Charles-Quint en Belgique, tome* iv. p. 281, note 5). I have found a Joséphine Bailly, who marries, 24th May 1598, a Sr. Guillaume de Cré at Ste. Catherine, Brussels, and who is said to be from Courtrai (*Registres aux Mariages, Archives de l'Etat civil, Hôtel de Ville de Bruxelles*). About the same time a Jean de Bailli, or de Bailge, marries, at Louvain, Marie de Ferry, according to a manuscript from the herald of arms O'Kelly, which I possess (pp. 171 and 201). Finally, in 1672, at Tournai, an Adjutant of the name of Charles Bailly married Germanie Berthold (C^te^ du Chastel, *Notices Généalogiques Tournaisiennes*, t. i. fo. 180). An Evrard Bailly lived in Givet in 1669 (*Inventaire des Archives de la Chambre des Comptes*, iii. pp. 133, 166).

His father married a lady from the Low Countries, Jeanne Provost. Having become a widow, and having had, by her first union, besides Charles Bailly, a daughter named Corneille,[1] she married a second time, Gybrecht de or van Berlicum, a leading man in Brussels and its neighbourhood, owner of several estates, successively registrar of the chief bank of Uccle, Wautmaître de Brabant, alderman, bourgomaster, 'Amman' of Brussels.[2]

Jeanne Provost was doubtless the daughter of Arnould Provost, and of a lady Parotte or Perotte, as shown from an inscription at Notre-Dame du Sablon, and the arms on the original tombstone of La Hulpe, above mentioned. These two sources of reference are confirmed by particulars given by Charles Bailly in a letter written during his imprisonment in 1571. He says that he had in April 1571, during his journey to Brussels,

[1] According to two Acts entered before the Mayor and Aldermen of La Hulpe, 27th Sept. 1592, and 1st Sept. 1598, Charles Bailly and Cornille Bailly were brother and sister of Maximilien de Berlicum. According to an Act entered before the same, 1st Sept. 1595, Maximilien de Berlicum was son of the late Gisbert de Berlicum and of Jeanne Provost his first wife (*Registre* 844, *greffes scabinaux, arrondissement de Nivelles, Arch. Gén. du Royaume*). Cornille Bailly married Nicolas de Faux, with whom she had a number of transactions of real estate recorded in the register which has just been cited.

[2] Gisbert de Berlicum, after having had, by his first wife, a son named Maximilien, married a second time, Jeanne Sweerts or de Weert, widow of Jean Berch-Mans, whose niece, Démócrite Sweerts, married Charles Bailly. By this second marriage he had a son Philippe de Berlicum, husband of Jeanne d'Ursel, daughter of Conrad, and a daughter Jeanne, wife of Mathier de Vos, Receiver-General of the Victualling Department of his Majesty. He died 9th Dec. 1588. Respecting him we find, moreover, the family arrangement or the partition between his widow and the Baillies, recorded 1st Sept. 1598, as above, MSS. of the *Herald of Arms De Greez*, No. 2, tome v. p. 267 (*Bibliothèque du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères*); *L'inventaire des Archives de la Chambre des Comptes*, ii. pp. 260, 284; *L'Inventaire des Archives de la Cour féodale de Brabant*, i. p. 65; *Histoire de Bruxelles*, par Henne et Wauters, i. pp. 482, 483, 495, 521; *L'Histoire des Environs de Bruxelles*, par A. Wauters, ii. pp. 401, 567; iii. p. 633.

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refused an invitation to dine with Ridolfi, because, that day, his grandmother, living in Brussels, near the Court Palace, between two of the town gates, had specially wished him to dine with her.[1]

This explains how, at a later date, Charles Bailly and his wife, having stayed with Prevost Parotte, should wish to perpetuate their memory as well as their own, and should erect in the church of Sablon, near their grandmother's house, the monument of which we have spoken. That church was, as we know, next the palace, situated at the top of the Montagne de la Cour.

Perhaps it was this grandmother who was of English or Scottish origin, which may account for Bailly's Scottish origin.[2]

If we may believe his epitaph, Charles Bailly[3] was born in 1540.[4] He was, according to Froude, like so many young men, filled with enthusiasm for Mary Queen of Scots, and therefore sought to enter her service. Speaking several languages, having no doubt relatives in the British Isles, he should have been well received by the Queen of Scots.

He tells us that he served the queen from 1561 to the moment she took refuge on English soil (16th May 1568).[5] He probably served her in the position of *attaché* to her chamber, or as a chamberlain of minor rank.[6] He went in 1569 into the service of the Bishop of Ross, after having had a holiday which permitted him to come into the Pays-Bas to see his parents and his friends.[7] For two years he served the Bishop as secretary, until in 1571 comes the adventure that we have mentioned, and which cost him two years and a half in prison and much trouble.

[1] W. Murdin, p. 16.

[2] The Provosts, to whom Bailly was related, bore the arms of a family of Tournaisis (see above). It is probable that they possessed land from whence they obtained the surname of Laviin. We have not been able to find in Belgium the home of the Perrots or Parottes, mentioned as being allied with the Bailly family. In England, we find the following:—'Sir George Perrot, baron of the Exchequer, died in 1780' (*Notes & Queries*, 5th May 1894, p. 317). Sir John Perrot, Knight, was disgraced in the reign of Elizabeth, 20th May 1571. Another Sir John Paratt was at Madrid in 1572 (Murdin, pp. 181 and 242). He was Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1585 (J. Morris, *Sir Amias Paullet, Keeper of Mary Queen of Scots*, pp. 55, 56, 352). See *Hatfield Papers*, i. p. 74. The name of Parvys occurs in England in 1567 (*Ib.* vol. i. p. 347).

[3] We give him the name that he himself used in the numerous letters published by M. Murdin, and according to the notes signed by his hand, mentioned below as also according to the incriptions left by him in the Tower of London.

[4] According to one of the inscriptions of his own handiwork, preserved in the Tower of London, and dated 10th Sept. 1571, he was then twenty-nine, showing that he was born in 1542, or at the end of 1541. Perhaps this difference of date is explained by a difference between the calendar of which he made use, and that which was used by the writer of the epitaph at La Hulpe. (See the work of Dick mentioned in pp. 36, 37.)

[5] In his *Letters* published by Murdin (pp. 9 and 7), he recalls the services that he had rendered for seven years to the Queen of Scots, and he said he left her when she went to England.

[6] Murdin calls him 'a Flaming, Queen of Scots servant.' Bailly himself says, 'J'avais servi à la Reyne,' which hardly agrees with the style of secretary. Moreover, a secret report of April 1571, addressed to the English government, names Bailly as a Queen of Scots man, and not as a secretary, and the manuscript Genealogy *Geslachte boek van Sweert* (No. 381, City Archives of Brussels), p. 71, calls him Chamberlain of Mary Queen of Scots. *In synen tijde camerlinck van Coningine Marie Stuart van Schotland.* Thus also the inscription worded by himself at Notre-Dame du Sablon, describes him simply as Charles Bailly *de la chambre de la reine d'Écosse.* Later times have given him the title of secretary, doubtless borrowed from his duties under the Bishop of Ross, from which comes the description now existing on his tomb at La Hulpe.

[7] He relates that since his voyage in 1570, 1571, to the Low Countries, he had not seen his relatives and his friends for two years (Murdin, *loco citato*).

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Returning home in 1573 or 1574, he there married, in 1574,[1] Démocrite Sweerts, or De Weert, daughter of Roland De Weert, Alderman of Brussels in 1558, and of Antoinette Van Appelterre. This marriage brought him into a rich and good family of Brussels aristocracy, with which he was already connected; his mother's second husband, Gisbert de Berlicum, had married, secondly, Jane Sweerts, sister of the before-named Roland.

Roland Sweerts, or De Weert, and Antoinette Van Appelterre had another daughter, Antoinette Sweerts, who married Mathieu Hujoel, and a son, Pierre de Weerdt, who was commissary of the stores of the King of Spain.

Roland was son of Pierre de Weert, Alderman of Brussels, and of Gertrude Dongodt, his wife. Antoinette Van Appelterre was daughter of Jean Van Appelterre and of Jeanne Baekeleers. We dwell on these names to justify the four quarterings of Démocrite Sweerts mentioned above (Sweert, Van Appelterre, Dongodt, Baeckeleers).[2]

Once married, Bailly remained in the Low Countries. Two daughters were born of this union. Shortly after their birth, he became Commissary of Victuals in the Spanish Army, an office which he first exercised near the English corps at Alost in November 1583, then at Termonde (1584), Vilvorde (1585), Anvers (1585-1587), Courtrai (1595-1597), according to his original accounts in our records.[3]

According to a purchase, which we will mention below, he was still commissary in 7th May 1601. His fortune grew rapidly. We find that he acquired a great quantity of land at La Hulpe, more particularly from his sister, Cornille de Bailly, wife of Nicolas de Faulx, and of his half-brother, Maximilien de Berlicum.[4]

He and his wife bought back his share in an estate which could only be that of Queue or Longue-Queue, which is mentioned below.[5]

The 27th August 1596, his daughter Margaret married in the parish of Sainte-Catherine at Brussels, Balthazar Tax, called also Willems, described as Hoofmeester van den Hertog Maximiliaan van Saxen.[6]

In his own right, and in right of his wife, Balthazar Tax possessed real estate at Laeken, where his goods and manors are often mentioned. He received part of it as his wife's dowry, for from 1601 we see him mentioned as possessor of property coming from the family of Sweerts.[7]

The 20th October 1598 his daughter, Corneille, married in the same parish Raoullin or Raulin de Cretot. Like her sister's, her marriage is

[1] The date of this marriage is fixed by the inscription quoted by Van Gestel, mentioned above, saying that Charles Bailly died in 1624 after being fifty years married.

[2] For the genealogy of Démocrite Sweerts, and the armorial bearings which concern her, see Manuscrits, No. 789, p. 23, 32 fond. Gœthals, Bibliothèque royale: Manuscrit 850, p. 159, *ibid.*: *Registre du Héraut d'Armes De Greez*, No. 2 (t. v.), p. 267, Library of Foreign Affairs: Registre 381 (*Geslachte boek Van Sweerts*), fo. 71, City Archives of Brussels; *Registre provenant du Héraut d'Armes O'Kelly*, fo. 479, in my possession. For the rank of Roland de Weert in the Brussels aristocracy and his family, see A. Wauters, *Histoires des Environs de Bruxelles*, vol. ii. p. 377.

[3] Accounts of Charles Bailly, *Inventaire des Archives de la Chambre des Comptes*, iv. pp. 224, 225, 226, 229.

[4] *Archives générales du royaume, greffes scabinaux de l'arrondissement de Nivelle, registre aux réalisations de La Hulpe*, Nos. 844 and 845. We find there ten purchases by Charles Bailly and his wife, between the 1st September 1595 and 9th January 1605.

[5] Acts registered the 1st September 1595, Registre 844, *ibidem*.

[6] *Marriage Register of Sainte Catherine*, 1596, *Archives of the État Civil, Hôtel de Ville de Bruxelles, Registre* 381, *Geslachte Boek Van Sweerts*, quoted above.

[7] Galesloot, *L'Ancienne Heptarchie de Laeken Notre-Dame*, p. 29.

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recorded in the register of the parish, which makes us to think that Charles Bailly lived there since his marriage, or that he had returned there. Raoullin or Raulin de Cretot[1] acquired, by marriage contract of 30th June, or 30th July 1598, property forming the estate of La Queue, at La Hulpe,[2] of which he became proprietor, 7th May 1609.[3] Commissary in the Spanish Army for several years,[4] he did not cease to acquire property and rents at La Hulpe.[5] In consideration of his services,[6] he obtained a decree from Albert and Isabella, 4th September 1613, naming his son, Charles de Crétot, born in 1602, chief mayor of La Hulpe, upon the condition that the father of the child should render his accounts, and that the grandfather, Charles Bailly, should be responsible.[7]

This assumption of the office of lieutenant-mayor lasted until the 7th September 1628, when Raoullin de Cretot gave account to the Government of the administration of his office. It is supposed that it was because of the death of his son that he rendered this account, for from this time we no longer hear of Charles de Cretot, hardly of age in 1623, or 1624. The latter figured in all the Alderman's Court Acts of La Hulpe as Lieutenant de S. M. in the district of La Hulpe.[8]

As mayor of La Hulpe, Raoullin de Cretot was especially esteemed on the part of the Government for energetically dealing with the brigandage which at this time infested the district of La Hulpe.[9] He obtained likewise the title of baillie and master of the wood of Afflighem, no doubt on account of the facility he had for overlooking the demesnes, woods, and the farm of Ramée, belonging to the Abbey of Afflighem at La Hulpe.[10] Charles Bailly died 27th December 1624, and was followed to the grave by his wife, 3rd May 1633. Their daughters divided the goods of their father, 9th April 1625.[11]

We now understand why it was at La Hulpe that they dedicated to the memory of their parents a substantial monument, and how, upon the destruction of the first tombstone, the cross now there was erected by the pious care of some relative or descendant.

Raoullin de Cretot and his wife left two daughters, one married

[1] He is officially called Raoullin de Cretot in the records of the Mairie de La Hulpe, and the mention of his marriage in the Parish Register of St. Catherine at Brussels gives him the following name—Laurentius Decretot.

[2] He mortgaged his property according to an Act acknowledged before the aldermen of La Hulpe, 4th May 1616 (Registre 845, Greffe scabinal de La Hulpe).

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] Act of 8th July 1603, Register 844, Register Office of La Hulpe, general archives of the kingdom.

[5] Few purchases of his appear in the Registers 844 and 845, before mentioned, between 1603 and 1628.

[6] It seems that the service of the victualling department was an appanage of this family. Independently of Pierre Sweerts, Charles Bailly, Raoullin de Cretot, we see Mathier de Vos, husband of Jeanne de Berlicum, daughter of Gisbert, mentioned above, and of Jeanne Sweerts, performed the duties of general receiver of stores (1st Sept. 1595, Register 844, Register Office of La Hulpe before mentioned).

[7] Account No. 12854, *Inventaire des Archives de la Chambre des Comptes*, t. ii. p. 293.

[8] Acts recorded 5th December 1623, 19th January and 28th May 1624, Register 845, Register Office of La Hulpe.

[9] Wanters, already quoted, *loco citato.*

[10] Acts of 1622, Register 845, Register Office of La Hulpe.

[11] Wauters, *loco citato.* The destruction of the Communal and Parish Records of Brussels, at the end of the seventeenth century, prevents us finding this Act like many others, of which we have been able to ascertain the date.

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Puteanus or Van de Putte, and the other Massin, or Massin de l'Abbaye, receiver of the estates of Limbourg and Baillie of Hannut (Manuscrit, No. 381, fo. 75, *Geslacht boek van Sweerts, Archives Communales of Brussels*). On the side of the Massin family, the property coming from Bailly and his wife certainly remained for some time in the possession of their descendants (Wauters, *loco citato*). The domain of the Van de Putte family, the land of Longue Queue, passed to the family of De Lattre, lords of Rombize (20th Registers, from 1685 and following years, Town Hall of La Hulpe), then to the family of t'Kint,[1] then to the family of de Cellier de Vignières (who like de Cretot, held with the lordship of Longue Queue the office of Mayor of La Hulpe),[2] then to the family of Baesen, to the Counts of Meens, and finally to the Chevalier de Bosschaert.

We must therefore conclude that one of the members of the family of Massin repaired the tombstone of his ancestors,[3] and that we are indebted to him for the preservation of the only remembrance which still recalls to passers-by the memory of a servant of Mary Stuart.

PAUL VERHAEGEN.

708. ABSTRACT OF PROTOCOL BOOK OF THE BURGH OF STIRLING (*continued from p.* 142)—

1478. April 6. Recognition of Andrew Quhit, as son and heir of Robert Quhit, in a house, etc., and sasine of David Browne, burgess, in one half, and John Thomson in the other. Page 202.

,, (Same day). Sasine to John Gourlay in three feet of the said house. Page 202.

,, April 7. In a court of the barony of West Kerse, held by Alexander Forestar of Erthbeg, depute of William Menteith of West Kerse, wherein is held an inquest on the lands of Mugwel at the instance of Robert Forestar, of Litil Kettilstoun, who is subsequently seised in the lands. Page 202.

,, (Same day). Margaret Levyngstoun, relict of the late Robert Forestar of Pettyntoskan, took instruments that Robert

[1] Notes of the historian Foppens on the work of Van Gestel, mentioned above, t. ii. p. 85, *Bibl. des R. P. Bollandistes*, at Brussels.

[2] Baptism of a daughter of Charles-Joseph de Cellier, Lord of La Queue and Mayor of La Hulpe, 2nd August 1786.—Parish Register of S^te^ Catherine at Brussels, Record Office of the Tribunal of First Instance at Brussels.

[3] We think we ought to add that in the church of La Hulpe, at the entrance to the baptistery, there is in the pavement a gravestone dedicated to the memory of Sire Jean Werg, priest of La Hulpe for thirty-six years, who died 23d August 1616. This priest, whose name is often mentioned in the documents of the time concerning La Hulpe, was the friend of the Bailly family, which he represented by proxy in various legal matters.

The style of his tomb greatly resembles the monument of Charles Bailly. As to the repairs which took place shortly after 1702, when the painter, Bettens, copied the original monument at La Hulpe, the sculptor was doubtless inspired by the monuments existing in the church.

In 1787 the Parish Church of La Hulpe enjoyed an income charged upon property at La Hulpe, and close to a property possessed by the widow of John Bailly.

Moreover, at the same date, we can prove the existence of two anniversaries, founded one for Charles de Bailly and his wife, the other for Raoullin de Cretot and his wife. These foundations annually bring to the priest, the first, one florin, the second, fifteen sols.

The facts are established by a *terrier* of the property of the Church of La Hulpe, in 1787 (*État des biens du Clergé*, 1787. Brabant, tome xviii., Archives générales du Royaume).

We learn that the anniversary of Charles Bailly is still celebrated yearly in the Church of La Hulpe.

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Forestar, cousin of the said late Robert Forestar, asked to be served of the lands of Mungwele, etc. Page 203.

1478. April 9. John Broster, son and heir of the late William Broster, receives sasine in the tenement that pertained to his father. Page 204.

„ April 13. Richard Smythson took instruments anent the presentation to the altar of St. Mary. Page 204.

„ April 14. John Jamesoun's wife broke sasine of a tenement taken by John Jamesoun on an annual rent of 13s. 4d. Page 204.

„ April 15. Agnes Fresall resigns her conjunct fee in half a tenement. Page 204.

„ April 18. Albert Bethac resigns an annual rent and Sir John Hastingis receives sasine of the same. Page 205.

1478. April 21. Hugh Lord Montgomery and Elen Campbell, daughter of Colin, Earl of Argyle, at the door of the church of Dolar, were interrogated regarding their proposed marriage, and were then united in matrimony. Page 205.

„ April 23. Umfrid Clerkson, procurator of Mr. John Cant, presented a process executorial regarding the vicarage of Striueline in time of mass. Page 205.

„ April 24. Sasine of Nigel Stewart of Fothergill in the lands of Petcarne. Page 205.

1478. April 28. Sir William Murra of Tulibardin, knight, sealed a charter to John Drummond of Gargill on the alienation of 10 merks of Petvere. Page 206.

„ (Same day). Sir John Drummond of Cargill sealed a letter of reversion of the said lands. Page 206.

„ April 29. Sir Andrew Drummond, vicar of Muthil, took instruments that Maurice Drummond ratified a charter made to him upon the frank-tenement of the lands of Dathillra, etc. Page 206.

„ May 8. Sasine given to Sir David Robertson, provost of the collegiate church of Maybole, of the tenement of Andrew Gulde. Page 206.

„ (Same day). Jonet Gulde broke the foresaid sasine. Page 206.

„ May 9. John Robertson resigns an annual rent of 9s., and sasine given to Sir David Robertson. Page 206.

„ (Same day). Sasine given to Katrine Fodringaham of a tenement. Page 206.

„ May 2. Sasine given to Robert Gray, son of William Gray, of a tenement. Page 207.

„ May 9. Thomas Tyndale and Jonet his spouse resign an annual rent of 3s. Page 207.

„ May 12. Margaret Hony, cousin of John Wilson, alienated her right to the lands heritable pertaining to the late John Heith, etc. Page 207.

„ May 4. Sasine given to Thomas Tyndale and Jonet his spouse of the lands of Claycroft. Page 207.

„ (Same day). Sasine to the same of an eighth part of Guscroft. Page 207.

„ (Same day). Sasine to John Crag of a tenement. Page 207.

„ May 13. Robert Forestar of Pettintoskan bound himself to Alexander Forestar for the lands of Culbeg and Culmore. Page 207.

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1478. May 16. Thomas Drusdale declared that the terms of his lease of the Church of Alveth were past, etc. Page 207.

„ (Same day). The abbot of Cambuskenneth and Alexander Erskin agreed to abide at the decision of arbiters. Page 207.

„ May 18. An annual rent from the tenement of the late William Dethrick pertaining to William Leuingstoun was apprized to John Leuingstoun of Kippan for £4, 3s. 4d. due to him. Page 208.

1478. May 29. Henry, abbot of Cambuskenneth quitclaimed Alexander Erskyn, son and heir apparent of Thomas Lord Erskyn, of the ferms of the lands of Serico. Page 208.

1478. June 8. Thomas Zare resigns his lands of Wester Ballachous in the shire of Perth, and sasine is given to Alexander Norton. Page 208.

„ (Same day). James Lord Hamilton took instruments in presence of the Lords of Council, etc., that the service of the brief of inquest purchased by Agnes Menteith, spouse of John Haldane of Glennegas, on the lands of Levenax. Page 208.

„ June 15. John Drummond of Cargil, advocate of Gilbert of Gal braith, and John Houstoun, advocate of Agnes Galbraith, took instruments that they presented to Lord Erskine, Sheriff of Striueline, two briefs of inquest on the lands of Portnellan, etc. Page 209.

„ (Same day). The Sheriff charged all persons upon the said inquest to the due serving of the same. Page 209.

„ (Same day). John Levingstoun took instruments that he had offered himself to take oath on the said inquest, etc. Page 209.

„ June 16. Lord Erskine took instruments that Malize, Earl of Menteth, had engaged to abide at the counsel of William Edmondston of Duntreth, etc., anent the infeftment of the son and heir of Patrick Graham in certain lands, etc. Page 209.

„ (Same day). The said Earl took instruments that Mr. Patrick Sandelandis leased to him his kirk of Abbyrfule. Page 209.

1478. June 17. Sasine given to James Lord Levingstoun in Lethbert and Bruningh. Page 209.

„ (Same day). At the lands of Lethbert, James Inglis, bailie in that part of James, Lord Hamiltone, read a letter for giving sasine to James, Lord Levingstone, etc. Page 210.

„ June 18. Elizabeth Erth appeals to the Apostolic See from a sentence pronounced by John Myrtone, canon of Dunkeld. Page 210.

„ June 23. Jonet Cunyngaham, relict of the late John Galbratht of Garthel, took instruments that she was prepared to oppose the Brief of Inquest purchased by the wife of Alexander Stewart upon the lands of Garthel. Page 210.

1478. July 1. The Altar of the Holy Cross bestowed on Sir James Darow, vacant by the death of Mr. Andrew Craggorth. Page 210.

1478. July 8. In a Brief of Inquest purchased by Gilbert Galbratht on certain lands in the sheriffdom of Striueline, a protest is made against such service by Patrick Houstoun. Page 211.

„ (Same day). John Drummond of Stobhall as procurator for Gilbert

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Galbratht took instruments that the Laird of Houstoun had shown civil laws against Acts of Parliament, etc. Page 211.

1478. July 10. The Lady of Graham and Sir Donald of Acheray appealed from the official of Dunblane to the Apostolic See. Page 211.

„ July 13. The Chapter of Cambuskenneth consent to the assedation of the parish church of Kincardine. Page 211.

„ July 12. Archibald of Abercrumby and John Watsone compromit them to stand at the decreet of Mr. Patrick Sandelance, etc. Page 211.

„ July 13. Sasine to Matthew Forestar, burgess, of the £5 land of Alweth. Page 211.

„ (Same day). Lease to Duncan Forestar of the lands of Westwood. Page 212.

„ July 17. Agreement between Alexander Sandelance and Jonet Galbratht, relict of the late William de Deryk, for marriage of parties. Page 212.

„ July 20. Malcolm Makclery took instruments on the oath of Devote Negebone, spouse of Gilcriste Malcome, etc., not to revoke procurators. Page 212.

„ (Same day). The provost and bailies confer the third part of a perch of land on Malcolm Makclery. Page 212.

„ (Same day). John Watsoun took instruments that he and Archibald Abercrumy were compromitted to stand to the decreet of arbiters. Page 213.

„ (Same day). William Murray took instruments that Adam Cosour said he had given an annual rent to the altar of St. Salvator. Page 213.

„ July 27. William Richardson took instruments in name of William Hvny, that the advocates of Jonet Hecht had said nothing against his Brief, etc. Page 213.

„ (Same day). Alexander Crovp, chaplain of St. Salvator's, resigns an annual rent of 18s. 8d. Page 213.

„ (Same day). Received sasine of an annual rent of 15s. Page 213.

„ (Same day). Sasine to Adam Cosour and Katerine his spouse of a tenement that belonged to the abbot of Cambuskenneth. Page 213.

„ July 28. William Murray broke the sasine taken by Adam Cosur and Katerine his spouse of the tenement of the abbot of Cambuskenneth. Page 214.

1478. Aug. 3. Sasine to Alexander Sandelance and Jonet his spouse, of a tenement of the late William Dedryk. Page 214.

1478. Aug. 13. Marion Gray, spouse of John Forsythson, gives her consent to the alienation of a tenement. Page 214.

„ (Same day). Mr. Duncan Bully took instruments on the reading of a certain act in presence of John Blak at Tulybody. Page 215.

1478. Aug. 15. Isabella Makcovle, one of the daughters and heirs of Duncan Makcovle of Stronebrenneth, gave her oath to consent to a lease of half the said lands to Thomas of Buquhanane of Gartincabyr, etc. Page 215.

„ Aug. 22. Alexander Setoun resigned his tenement, and sasine given to John Murra of Bernysdale. Page 215.

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1478. Aug. 30. Robert Drummond of Ermore gave his oath never to wadset, etc., to Malcom Forestar of Torwood, his lands of Smythis Quarter, nor interrupt Elizabeth Erth of Plane in conducting water to a mill through his lands, etc. Page 215.

1478. Sept. 15. Memorandum on the Instrument of Robert Lauson. Page 216.

1478. Sept. 23. Margaret Home and William Richardson took instruments on the lands of the late John Heuch. Page 216.

,, (Same day). Jonet Heuch of Salchy broke sasine of the said lands. Page 216.

,, Sept. 24. William Richardson took instruments that Jonet Heuch broke the sasine. Page 216.

1478. Sept. 25. Richard Redehuch took instruments on the resignation of annual rents. Page 216.

,, (Same day). Sasine to Malcolm Makklery of Waiten lands in Stirling. Page 216.

,, (Same day). John Modane took instruments on the obligation of Adam Modane. Page 216.

,, Oct. 5. Sir Robert Symson took instruments. Page 216.

,, (Same day). Margaret Hog, spouse of Bernard Haldane, gave her oath not to revoke the alienation of her tenement. Page 216.

,, Oct. 6. John Robisone resigns a Booth. Page 217.

,, Oct. 5. Sir Robert Symsone took instruments. Page 217.

,, Oct. 2. Bernard Haldane, burgess of Striueline, resigns a tenement; and John Graham obtains sasine. Page 217.

,, (Same day). Margaret Hog, spouse of Bernard Haldane, resigns a tenement. Sasine given to John Graham. Page 217.

1478. Oct. 10. Elisabeth Malvele, relict of the late William Moubra, declared she had no assedation of the goods on the lands of the Temple Lands of Monrous. Page 217.

,, Oct. 13. The Lady of Plane appointed with Mr. Alexander Inglis, her procurator, to obtain a commission from the Apostolic See. Page 217.

,, (Same day). Memorandum on the Instrument for Robert Drummond. Page 217.

,, Oct. 16. Agreement between Thomas Buchanan of Gartencaber, Donald Thomason, and others, for arbitration. Page 218.

1478. Oct. 17. Sasine of William Cristisone, brother and heir of Mr. Andrew Cristisone, of a tenement. Page 218.

1478. Oct. 21. Friar John Brown, prior of the Preaching Friars, resigns a tenement. Page 218.

1478. Oct. 26. Agreement between Elizabeth Erth, Lady of Plane, relict of Thomas Somervale of Batlaw, and Alexander Forestar, in Erthbeg. Page 219.

1478. Oct. 27. Service of Inquest on Gilbert Brade, burgess, and Isabella, his spouse, in lands in the shire of Clakmannane. Page 219.

,, (Same day). The said Gilbert took instruments on the reading of a letter of reversion. Page 220.

1478. Oct. 30. Herbert Murra, procurator of Mariota Schevis, spouse of Henry Stratoun, past to the presence of Cristian Cunyngaham, relict of the late William Murra, of Tulchadam,

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and Lord of the barony of Buquhadrok, and sasine given to Richard Redehucht and Jonet Sandelandis, his spouse, etc. Page 220.

1478. (Same day). Cristian Cunyngaham protests that such sasine shall not prejudice her. Page 220.

„ Oct. 31. Robert Makcalpen, of Camquhele, took instruments anent serving the briefs purchased by Agnes Ker and Isabella Ker, on the lands of Culbeg and Culmore. Page 220.

„ (Same day). Sasine given to Richard Redehucht and Jonet, his spouse, in a tenement. Page 220.

1478. Oct. 31. The mother of Richard Redehuch resigns annual rents. Page 220.

„ Nov. 4. Compromit between James Redehucht and Jonet Gulde to refer to arbiters. Page 221.

1478. Nov. 25. In a court of the lands of Culbeg and Culmore, an application is presented for a lease of the said lands to be transumed, made by Jonet Forsyth, farmer thereof, etc. Page 221.

„ Nov. 2. Marriage of William Charteris and Isabella Stewart, daughter of Arthur Stewart of Albany. Page 221.

„ Nov. 9. Jonet Forsyth presents a procuratory in the court of Culbeg and Culmore, which is not admitted. Page 222.

„ Nov. 12. Robert Redehuch, chaplain of St. Katerine's Altar, took instruments on the oath of the wife of George Nichol and resignation of an annual rent of 10s. Page 222.

1478. Dec. 19. Agreement between Thomas Monepenny and Elisabeth Galbrath, spouse putative of the said Thomas, and Mariota Forestar, mother of the said Elisabeth, anent a divorce, etc. Page 222.

1478. Dec. 31. John Offeris and his spouse resign a tenement. Page 222.

1478-9. Jan. 5. Sasine to Richard Redehuch of the tenement of William Levingstoune. Page 223.

1478-9. Jan. 11. Isabella, spouse of John Robertson, gave her oath not to revoke an alienation of tenements. Page 223.

„ Jan. 15. Beatrix Gulde, relict of the late Thomas Gulde, resigns her conjoint fee of a volt, and sasine is given to Matthew Forestar, provost of the burgh. Page 223.

1478-9. Jan. 19. Walter Stewart of Morphy, prolocutor of Jonet Galbrath, spouse of Alexander Stewart, sister of the late John Galbraith of Garthele, compear in the sheriff court anent the serving of a Brief of Inquest on the half of the lands of Garthele. Page 224.

„ (Same day). James Heryng took instruments on his allegations. Page 224.

1478-9. Feb. 3. John Broys of Stanehous, vassal of William Charteris of Cagnor, knight, craved the said William to replege a certain man to his court. Page 224.

„ Feb. 4. Matthew Forestar craved instruments on the oath of Alexander Cunyngaham of Auchinbowy to fulfil a letter of obligation. Page 224.

1478-9. Feb. 16. Sasine to John Warnok, as heir of the late Jonet Warnok, daughter and heir of the late Henry Warnok, in a tenement. Page 225.

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1478-9. Feb. 23. Matthew Forestar, burgess of Striueline, obliges himself to John Lamby of Duncani regarding a lease of Cambusbarron. Page 225.

1478-9. Penult. Feb. Cristian Nefarlane, relict of the late Malcolm Duncansone, gives her oath anent a lease of the lands of Athra, etc., in Boquhedir. Page 226.

1478-9. Feb. 25. William Mane, familiar of the King, took instruments that he was ready to fulfil the conditions made to William Cristison, etc. Page 226.

„ (Same day). William Cristyson declared that the said William Mane had broken certain of the conditions, etc. Page 226.

1478-9. March 24. Procuratory by William Richartsone, familiar servitor to the King, for resigning his lands and tenements. 1478-9. February 6. Page 227.

„ March 10. Walter Symsone resigns to Mr. Duncan Bully, rector of Kynneill, his right to teind sheaves of the lands of Logie. Page 228.

1479. April 3. Friar John Broun, prior of Striueline, resigns an annual rent. Page 229.

„ (Same day). A. de B. craves an instrument on conditions made between him and John Kar. Page 229.

1479. April 20. William Cristysone presents a Brief of Inquest. Page 229.

1479. Penult April. The procurators of Alexander Rucht, prior of Inchmacholmok acknowledge payment by James Ogylby of Ernly, knight, of £30. Page 229.

„ (Same day). James Ogilby promised to relieve the procurators, etc. Page 229.

1479. May 6. Sasine to Adam Cosour and Katerine, his spouse, of Levylandis. Page 230.

1479. May 24. Donald Burell resigns his tenement. Page 230.

1479. May 25. Margaret Narne took instruments on serving her brief to the lands of Banchry. Page 230.

1479. May 29. Alan Avery, attorney of Thomas Symson, sheriff of Fife, receives sasine of the lands of Toquhil, Cragquarter, etc. Page 230.

1479. June 4. James Adamson (Ade) invested in the vicarage of the parish church of Kypane. Page 231.

1479. June 14. Adam Cosour and John Galoway charged in the King's name to bear testimony in the action between Arthur Forbes of Reras and John Wemys of that ilk. Page 231.

„ (Same day). John Wemyss of that ilk explained that he was summoned that day to the court, etc. Page 231.

1479. June 15. Patrick Adamson, son of Patrick Adamson, craves transumpt of a lease of the lands of Clatharry, etc. Page 232.

1479. June 22. The Lard of Houstoun protests that serving the brief of Umfrid Culquohone on the lands of should not prejudice his right. Page 232.

1479. June 28 and July 1. Sasine of lands pertaining to the late John of Culquhoun of Lus, Knight, in the burgh of Dumbartane, to Vmfrid of Culquohn, son of the said John. Page 232.

1479. June 30. Sasine to the said Vmfrid of the barony of Lus. Page 233.

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1479. July 9. Holding of the Court of the barony of Lenze, etc. Page 233.
1479. July 6. Mariota Wrennok, daughter of William Wrennok, resigns seven acres of land. Page 234.
1479. Aug. 9. Margaret Narne took Instruments that she could not obtain justice in the Sheriff Court of Clackmannan, etc. Page 234.
1479. Aug. 13. Elisabeth Erth of Plane asserts she will never alienate her lands of Plane, etc., from her son William Summervell of Haldane. Page 234.
1479. Aug. 15. William Summervell of Halden renounces certain instruments. Page 235.
1479. Aug. 16. Elisabeth Erth receives Sasine of Innercuschny Quarter etc. Page 235.
1479. Aug. 21. Thomas Lummisdale binds himself to pay to Andrew Cunyngaham of Drumquhasill the sum of 80 merks, etc. Page 236.
1479. Sept. 2. Sasine to Sir Robert Symsone, chaplain of the altar of the Holy Trinity, of annual rent. Page 236.
1479. Sept. 20. Summons to parties for serving a brief of departition of the lands of Schandbody between Henry Stewart of Rossyth, John of Mentetht and Jonet Stewart his spouse, Margaret Stewart, sister of the said Jonet, and Robert Stewart her spouse. Page 236.
„ (Same day). Serving of the said brief before the sheriff of Clakmannane. Page 238.
1479. Sept. 22. John Galoway resigns two perches of land, and sasine given to William Mane. Page 238.
1479. Sept. 25. Sasine to Gilbert Brady, grandson of the late John Brady of the Dowwell Croft, etc. Page 239.
1479. Oct. 4. Sasine to Nicholas Franch, as procurator of Margaret Adamsone, of a tenement. Page 239.
„ (Same day). Cognition of John Dougal, as son and heir of Thomas Dougal, in a tenement. Page 240.
1479. Oct. 5. William Murray resigns a tenement. Page 240.
1479. Penult. Oct. Elizabeth Stewart, relict of the late William Charteris of Cagnor, knight, took instruments on serving a Brief of her terce. Page 241.
1479. Nov. 8. Sasine to Malize Williamson, burgess, of a tenement, etc. Page 241.
1479. Nov. 15. Resignation by George Nichol of a tenement, and sasine to Robert Esok. Page 241.
1479. Nov. 19. Recognition of Andrew Quhite, as son and heir of the late R. Quhite, to a tenement. Page 242.
1479. Nov. 22. Agnes Cosour, relict of the late Alexander Cosour, resigns her tenement, and John Cosour is recognised, as son and heir of the late John Cosour, to the same. Page 243.
1479. Nov. 25. William, Lord le Grahame, and Anabella Drummond, one of the daughters of John Drummond of Cargill, contracted and married. Page 243.
1479. Nov. 26. Andrew Drummond, vicar of Muthill, invests John Murray, son and heir of the late James Murray, in one merkland of Achnynschellach, in the earldom of Strathern. Page 244.

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1479. Nov. 29. Cristina Donovan, relict of the late John Levingstoun of Kypane, craves a transumpt of a lease granted to her and her spouse by Muriel Sandilandis, relict of the late Alexander Murray of Tulchadam. Page 244.

1479. Dec. 1. Eufamia Levyngstoun, relict of the late Malcolm Flemyng, son and heir of Robert, Lord le Flemyng, receives sasine of her terce of the lands of Cammisdrany. Page 245.

„ Dec. 9. Andrew Gulde quitclaimed Katerine Fodringaham of £40. Page 246.

1479. Dec. 11. Margaret Melvene, relict of the late Robert Malcoun, burgess, resigns her tenements, and sasine given to David Forsyth, his grandson. Page 246.

1479. Dec. 18. James Schaw of Salchy resigns his half and second part of a croft in the burgh; and sasine given to Adam Bully. Page 247.

1479-80. Jan. 17. Sasine to Sir Richard Smythson, chaplain of St. Mary's altar, of a tenement. Page 248.

„ (Same day). Sasine to the procurator of Sir Richard Cristison, chaplain of the altar of St. James, of the tenement of Gilbert Brady. Page 249.

„ (Same day). Sasine to Sir Alexander Fresar, chaplain of St. Michael's altar, of a tenement of the late John Richardson. Page 249.

„ (Same day). Alexander Nortoun, bailie, gave sasine to Sir Robert Symson, chaplain of the altar of Holy Trinity, of the tenement of the late John Wylde. Page 249.

„ (Same day). Patrick of Menthet, son and heir apparent of Elen Lochaw, relict of the late James of Menthet, father of the said late James, declared that he and his friends were informed that the said Elen was minded to wadset certain annual rents, etc. Page 249.

1479-80. Jan. 24. Resignation of a tenement by James Darrow, burgess, and his spouse, and sasine to Matthew Foster, etc. Page 250.

„ (Same day). Robert Darrow appointed Matthew Forestar his assignee to relax an annual rent. Page 250.

1479-80. Jan. 26. Sir Robert Redhucht, chaplain of St. Katrine's altar, resigns a tenement, and sasine given to Stephan Steile. Page 250.

1479-80. Jan. 31. Sasine of Umfrid Culquhoun of Lus, son and heir of the late John Culquhoun of Lus, knight, in Easter and Wester Sauling. Page 251.

1479. Feb. 1. Sasine to the procurator of Umfrid Culquhoun of Bordland of Sauling. Page 251.

„ Feb. 16. William Levyngstoun revoked his procuratory for pursuing Adam Cosour for certain goods, etc. Page 252.

1479-80. Feb. 23. Malcolm Makclery of Garten, constable of the castle of Striueline, on behalf of Andrew, Lord Avandale, chancellor and captain of the castle, delivered the same to Alexander Inglis, provost of the collegiate church of Crichtoun, Clerk Register, etc. Page 252.

1479. Feb. 24. John Duncanson, burgess, presents an Instrument taken by him in name of William Duncanson, his father, regarding a pension of 40s. Page 253.

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1479. Penult. Feb. Patrick Couslane, burgess, resigns his tenement, and sasine given to John Offros, burgess of the said burgh, and Elisabeth Horis, his spouse. Page 253.

1479-80. March 2. Adam Cosour, burgess, breaks the sasine of a tenement, etc. Page 254.

„ (Same day). Adam Cosour resigns certain annual rents, etc. Page 255.

1479-80. March 4. Before the provost, bailies and community, Donald Pere, burgess of Edinburgh, declared that James Turing took from him a letter of obligation, etc. Page 256.

1479-80. March 5. Richard Smethson and William Smethson, burgesses, promised to infeft Katharine Lawson, relict of the late Robert Lawson, in tenements in the burgh. Page 256.

1479-80. March 9. Richard Smethson and William Smethson, his son, resigned Richard's tenement, etc., which were given to Katharine Lawson, relict of the late Robert Lawson, burgess of the said burgh. Page 256.

„ (Same day). Sasine of a croft to Alexander Cuningaham of Akinbowy. Page 257.

1479-80. March 15. Mariota Normaville caused John Curror, goldsmith in Edinburgh, to make her a seal of arms.. Page 257.

1479-80. March 13. The procurator of Margaret Lyndesay, spouse putative of William Rothven of that ilk, intimated to the said William an appeal in the cause of Divorce moved by her against her said spouse, etc. Page 257.

1479-80. March 16. In a consistory court held in St. Giles of Edinburgh by Robert of Halkyrstoun, official of St. Andrews in Lothian, compeared Mariota Normavele of Cargunnok, and made oath that all evidents made by her to John Drummond of Gargill and Robert Inglis of Lochend, anent the grant of the marriage of the son and heir apparent of Alexander Hebburn should be held valid by her, etc. Page 258.

1480. March 28. Resignation by Alexander Cuningahame of Auchinbowy of a croft; and sasine of the same to John Brown. Page 259.

„ March 29. Anabella Riot, relict of the late John Riot, burgess, resign a tenement in favour of John Riot, their son, who receives sasine of the same, etc., and sasine is given at last to him and Agnes Greg, his spouse, etc. Page 259.

„ March 30. Duncan Thomsone, burgess, resigns a tenement, and John Lokart receives sasine of the same. Page 260.

1480. April 10. James Darow, son and heir of Robert Darow and Agnes Smethsoun, resigns half a tenement, and sasine is given to John Ray, son and heir of Robert Ray, burgess. Page 261.

„ April 11. William Smethsoun craved instruments that the letters purchased by James Turyng anent payment of £11 Scots, were exonered and delivered by him. Page 261.

1480. April 30. Alexander Cunyngaham of Achynbowy lets to Margaret Yare, relict of the late Thomas Adamson, and Richard Adamson, their son, two merks of Achynbowy, for a certain term of years. Page 262.

1480. April 27. John Hvny, burgess, engages never to molest Margaret Hall, etc. Page 262.

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1480. May 8. Robert Symsone, chaplain, resigns a tenement, of which sasine is given to Adam Bully and Jonet, his spouse. Page 263.

1480. May 19. James Nory of Tarbart took instruments that the mother of a certain man now dead publicly declared that by the instigation of an evil spirit he had drowned himself in the Teth, and not through fault of the said James. Page 263.

1480. May 26. Thomas Prestoun took instruments on the production of testimonial letters to Mr. John Moffat, official of Dunblane, on the purgation of a certain woman by her spouse accused of sorcery. Page 263.

1480. (Same day). William Smethsone took instruments that he had offered to Duncan Forestar to pay him what he was due. Page 263.

„ June 6. William Broun, son and heir of William Broun of Salchy, gave sasine to James Schaw of Salchy, of his lands of Litil Dawmerkoth. Page 264.

„ June 8. Anent a sum of money claimed from William Smethsone. Page 264.

1480. June 14. Alexander Setoun of Tulibody renounces the lands of Fogo, etc., in favour of George, Earl of Huntly, his brother, for the half of the lands of Tulchfraser. Page 264.

„ June 15. Alexander Setoun leased to Alexander Inglis his lands of Rymmyltoun. Page 265.

1480. June 19. Christina Hepburn, one of the daughters of the late Alexander Hepburn of Gargunnok, declared she had formerly a charter and sasine of Robert, Lord Flemyng, of Easter Thomastoun and Wester Thomastoun, in the barony of Herbertschire, etc. Page 265.

1480. May 25. Hugh Mekiljohne, farmer of the King's lands of Wester Row, surrendered his lease in favour of William Sym. Page 266.

1480. July 10. The daughters of the late David Baxter are recognosced to the tenements of their father. Page 266.

1480. July 15. The attorney of Elen Hvme, spouse of Alexander Erskine, son and heir-apparent of Thomas, Lord Erskine, relict of Adam Hepburn, son and heir of Patrick, Lord le Halis, receives sasine of her terce of the barony of Dunsioure, in the shire of Lanark, etc. Page 266.

1480. July 19. William Menteith of West Kerse received two procuratories for Robert Drummond of Ermore. Page 267.

1480. July 23. Christian Hepburn by her procurator resigned the lands of Easter and Wester Thomastoun. Page 267.

1480. August 4. Thomas Baxter breaks the sasine of the lands of David Baxter. Page 267.

1480. August 9. Henry Greg delivered all his barley growing on St. James' Croft for payment to the Prior of 4 bolls. Page 267.

1480. August 20. Robert, Lord Flemyng offered to deliver Robert Boyde from his ward if he should find legal pledges. Page 268.

1480. Sept. 11. Robert, Lord Flemyng, made a declaration anent the vexing of Matthew Forestar, burgess, etc. Page 268.

1480. Sept. 11. Alexander Nortoun took instruments that the bailie nor

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any present in the burgh court confessed to have sealed a letter of testimonial given by William Symsone, bailie, etc. Page 268.

1480. Sept. 28. John M'Gilhos and John Galbrath, tenants of Ermore, resigned their leases of the lands of Ermore. Page 268.

„ (Same day). Robert Drummond renounced his resignation of the lease of the said lands. Page 269.

1480. Oct. 5. William Burn declared he renounced an exclusion from services sealed to him by Alexander Cunyngahame of Auchinbowy in a letter of lease of Erthbeg. Page 269.

1480. Oct. 25. James Menteith of Radnoch and Malcolm M'Crure renounced all charters, etc., which they had of Over Glemny and Dulatur, in favour of Humphrey Culquhone of Luss, etc. Page 269.

1480. Nov. 10. Gilchrist Parker was arrested and pursued by John Wawar, son of the late Tristram Wawart, before Thomas, Lord Erskine, sheriff of Striueline. Page 269.

1480. Nov. 13. Elizabeth of Dunbar, Countess of Moray, spouse of the late John Colquhone of Luss, knight, receives sasine of a third of the lands of Salchy, etc. Page 270.

„ Nov. 27. Sasine of David Flemyng, knight, son of the late Malcolm Flemyng of Monycabo, and grandson and heir of Robert, Lord Flemyng, in the barony of Bygir, etc. Page 271.

1480. (Same day). David Flemyng, knight, son of the late Malcolm Flemyng of Monycabo, and nepos and heir of Robert, Lord le Fleming, receives sasine of Frankartoun. Page 272.

„ Dec. 2. Sasine of same in barony of Lenze. Page 272.

„ (Same day). Sasine of same in Ochtermoney. Page 273.

„ (Same day). Sasine of same in Cummyrnald. Page 274.

1490. Dec. 12. Mariota Forestar gave to Elizabeth, her daughter, a brazen pot. Page 275.

1490. Dec. 16. James Douglas resigns an annual rent. Page 275.

1490. Dec. 19. Agreement between Thomas, Lord Erskine, and Christina, Lady Graham, and Edward Leuingstoun of Balnastiel, for the marriage of William Leuingstoun, son and heir-apparent of the said Edward and Elisabeth Grahame, daughter of the said Christina. Page 275.

1480-81. Jan. 13. Sasine of Sir Richard Smethsone, chaplain of St. Mary's altar, in a tenement of Malize, Earl of Menteth. Page 276.

1480-81. Jan. 26. Sasine of Robert Robisone, burgess, son and heir of the late John Robisone, burgess, etc., in tenements, etc. Page 277.

„ (Same day). Sasine of the same in annual rents, etc. Page 278.

„ (Same day). Resigns his tenement near the Watter Slop. Page 279.

1480-81. Feb. 29. Elen Lachhaw, relict of the late James of Menteth, offered to sell her lands to her nearest friends according to the laws of burgh, being in urgent need, but offer was made on behalf of Patrick of Menteth, her son, to supply her with food and clothing, etc. Page 279.

1480-81. Feb. 16. Sasine of Walter Ray, son of Robert Ray, in a tenement. Page 279.

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1480-81. Feb. 8. James Douglas, burgess, resigns an annual rent. Page 279.

1481. July 9. The provost, bailies, etc., elect 12 persons well 'bodin in feir of weir' to compear before the king at Edinburgh on the 16th of the month. Page 280.

1481. July 14. Sasine of Alexander Forestar, brother of the late Mr. Robert Forestar, of an annual rent, etc. Page 280.

„ July 16. Alexander Cunyngahame of Auchinbowy took instruments on the procuring the seal of Alexander Muschet by William Burn to a letter of reversion. Page 281.

„ July 17. James Dausone, burgess, resigns an annual rent. Page 281.

„ July 26. In presence of the provost, bailies, etc., John Hog, chaplain of St. Michael's altar, craved copy of a process anent an annual rent due to the said altar. Page 281.

1481. July 28. Sasine of Malize, Earl of Menteth, in a tenement. Page 282.

1481. Aug. 7. Thomas Bell, John Forsyth, and Alexander Robertson, for lesion of Robert Colly, and he for troubling John Forsyth and Alexander Robertson, are tried by an assize, etc. Page 282.

1481. Aug. 13. Robert Wyntoun, clerk parochial of the burgh, resigned his clerkship, which was conferred on John Bully, son of Adam Bully, burgess. Page 282.

1481. Aug. 22. Agreement between John M'Gilhos, burgess, and Robert Colly, burgess, whereby the latter sells a tenement to the former, etc. Page 283.

1481. Sept. 3. Robert Colly, burgess, resigns his tenement. Sasine is given to John M'Gilhos, etc. Page 284.

1481. Sept. 1. Elen of Lochhaw, relict of the late James of Menteith, made oath that she sold to Colin, Earl of Argyle, her two tenements, etc. Page 284.

„ (Same day). She resigned the said two tenements in the Earl's favour. Page 285.

„ Sept. 17. Alexander Cunyngahame of Auchinbowy became bound for himself and complices to the sheriff that Adam Bulle and his complices should be unhurt by them till the 20th instant. Page 286.

1481. Sept. 18. James Cellar, son and heir of the late John Cellar of Grenzardis, receives sasine of the lands of Grinzardis. Page 286.

„ (Same day). A transumpt made by Alexander Setoun. Page 286.

„ (Same day). Alexander Setoun of Tulybody offered to stand to the degree of umpires. Page 287.

1481. Sept. 22. Sasine of Adam Bully in Tulchgorme, etc. Page 287.

1481. Oct. 1. Alexander Cunyngahame of Auchinbowy, provost, offered to do justice to John Hog, chaplain, anent an annual rent, etc. Page 287.

1481. (Oct. 1). John Hog, chaplain, took a brazen pot from the land of Robert Cristale in distraint for an annual rent. Page 288.

1481. Oct. 2. Sasine of Sir James Darow in the tenement of the late William Lyn. Page 288.

„ (Same day). Sasine given to him of the Wardanis lands. Page 288.

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1481. (Same day). Sasine to Sir Alexander Fresale of a tenement. Page 288.

1481. Oct. 7. Andrew Ramsay of Rede takes instruments that William Murray, burgess, showed letters of Reversion, on lands and annual rents pertaining to the late Agnes Broun, etc. Page 288.

1481. Oct. 13. Patrick Menteth, son and heir-apparent of Elen of Lochhaw, spouse of the late James of Menteth, cassed certain sasines, etc. Page 289.

1481. Oct. 15. Elen Bowar, relict of the late Patrick Wrennok, resigns an annual rent, etc. Page 289.

1481. Nov. 17. Robert Ray resigns his tenement of land, being a rood, and sasine is given to John Patonson and his spouse. Page 290.

1481. Nov. 28. James Schaw of Salchy came to the lodging of Matthew Forestar with Jonet Forestar his daughter, who being interrogated anent her being carried off by John Schaw, son of the said James, averred it had been done with her consent and she was now his wife, etc. Page 290.

1481. Nov. 29. Trial of John Offeris accused of theft, who was found guiltless. Page 291.

„ (Same day). Alexander Cunyngahame of Auchinbowy craved copy of a King's letter presented in judgment, etc. Page 291.

„ (Same day). Alexander Cunyngahame craved instruments that Herbert Murray, sheriff-depute, had not called certain pledges, etc. Page 291.

1481. Jan. 5. Gilbert Bychat, resigns his tenement; and sasine is given to William Graham. Page 291.

„ (Same day). Protest of Robert Nortoun. Page 292.

1481-2. Jan. 10. Sasine given to Gilbert Brady of tenement of the late William Mure. Page 292.

„ (Same day). John Edmondstoun, vicar of Abbirfule, surrenders his vicarage in the hands of the Bishop of Dunblane; and Robert Crum, chaplain, is put into the vicarage, etc. Page 292.

„ (Same day). Alexander Redehuch, rector of the church of Abbirful, craved instruments on the said resignation, etc. Page 292.

„ (Same day). Gilbert Brady, nepos and heir of the late John Brady, acknowledged him paid by Richard Redehuch of annual rents, etc. Page 293.

„ Jan. 18. Matthew Forestar appoints procurators to surrender his lands of Litil Cryg, Ratherne, etc., the May, Kirklands of Kyppane, etc. Page 293.

1481-2. Jan. 21. Decreet by Thomas, Lord Erskine, and others in causes between David Broys of Clakmanane and David Broys of Kennat. Page 294.

„ (Same day). David Broys of Kennat took instruments that he consented for his life to come to the said mill, etc. Page 295.

„ Jan. 23. John Hog, chaplain of St. Stephen's altar, took instruments concerning an annual rent due to him. Page 295.

„ (Same day). Richard Redehuch's statement about tenement. Page 295.

1481-2. Jan. 2. John Galoway, burgess, surrenders his tenement, etc. Page 295.

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1481-2. Feb. 12. John Drummond, dean of Dunblane, requests John Crichtoun, rector of the parish church of Kynnoul, to cause seal to him a letter of assedation on the fruits and provents of his rectory. Page 296.

„ Feb. 22. Cristina Cunyngahame, Lady of Buquhadrok, broke a sasine taken by Gilbert Brady. Page 296.

1481-2. March 3. Alexander Erskine, son and heir-apparent of Thomas, Lord Erskine, binds himself to Malize, Earl of Menteith, that Patrick Graham, his son and apparent heir of the earl, should deliver the lands of Gartcarne, etc., to the said Earl, etc. Page 296.

„ (Same day). Patrick Graham took instruments that if he obtained the favour of his said father to enjoy the lease of Gartcarne, he would hold the same from his father in lease. Page 297.

1481-2. March 6. Herbert Murray, sheriff-depute of Striueline, took instruments that he had taken pledges for Luke Brus, etc. Page 297.

1481-2. March 7. Institution of Sir Patrick Murray, chaplain, into the chaplainry of St. Peter's Hospital for the poor. Page 297.

„ (Same day). John Galbraith, son and heir of the late William Galbraith, put in pledge to Mariota Galbraith, his mother, all his utensils for £6 due by the death of his father. Page 297.

1481-2. March 11. Alexander Muschet took instruments that he had delivered the charters of Dugall of Lochhaw to the provost and bailies. Page 297.

„ (Same day). Patrick Menteth, son and heir-apparent of Elen of Lochaw, took instruments upon his charter and confirmations of two tenements. Page 297.

„ (Same day). He took instruments that he had asked from the provost and bailies the foresaid charters. Page 297.

„ (Same day). The provost and bailies craved transumpts of the said charters. Page 298.

1481-2. March 24. John Napare of Merchanstoun, and Elizabeth his spouse, etc., agree to stand by the decreet of arbiters in causes between them and John Halden (of Glennegas) anent the lands of Rusky and Lanark. Page 298.

1482. April 12. Sasine of Jonet Symsone, niece (neptis) and heiress of the late Walter of Galbrath, burgess, in a tenement, etc. Page 298.

1482. April 12. She appoints her father her procurator. Page 299.

„ April 15. Richard Cristinson required Charles Red, bailie, not to receive any process by John Leuingstoune on the land of William Dedrik. Page 299.

„ (Same day). Margaret Wricht, relict of Walter Galbraith, breaks a sasine. Page 299.

„ April 16. Herbert Murray, sheriff-depute, at the instance of John Drummond of Gargill, prolocutor of William, Lord le Graham, caused prove a certain brief of inquest on certain lands pertaining to the said lord. Page 299.

„ (Same day). The said prolocutor produced an instrument under seal of the sheriff of Forfar that the said Lord le Graham had received sasine of the lands of Montrose. Page 300.

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1482. April 17. The sheriff declared that he had delivered to the said prolocutor a Retour of Chancery on the serving of the inquest of Lord le Graham. Page 300.

„ April 15. Sasine of Sir Richard Smethsoun, chaplain of St. Mary's altar, of two tenements. Page 300.

„ (Same day). Sasine of Sir James Darow, chaplain of the altar of the Holy Rood, in a tenement. Page 300.

„ (Same day). Hugh Lausone, burgess, acknowledges himself paid by James Allane of certain sums of money. Page 300.

(*To be continued.*)

709. FROM PERTH TO CARLISLE IN 1795 (*continued from p.* 114).—Set out for Dumfries, and pass by Raehills, a new seat of the Earl of Hopeton. It is finely situated on the bank of the Kinnel about a mile S.W. of Lochwood, the old castle of the Annandale family. Here the Earl of Hopeton has planted a great deal of wood, and greatly embellished the face of the country, which is originally wild and mossy.

At the 10th mile-stone from Dumfries observe the following plants, viz.: *Orchis conopsea*, *Satyrium albidum*, *Athamanta Meum*; and, for the first time I ever saw it, *Genista tinctoria*.

Call upon Dr. Burgess at the Manse of Kirkmichael; the Doctor a pleasant, old, hospitable botanist, a correspondent of the famous Linnæus, some of whose letters are in his custody. The Doctor has the best collection of the British grasses of perhaps any British botanist. He introduces me to a Mr. Gordon, a pleasant sensible young gentleman lawyer of Dumfries, who accompanies me to Dumfries.

A little below the Manse of Kirkmichael, which is situated upon a Roman camp, I observe the *Osmunda crispa*. As we approach to Dumfries, the evening becomes very mild and pleasant; have a view of Skiddaw in Cumberland. A high mountain lies before us on the Galloway shore called Criffel (Creelfell).[1] Mr. Gordon narrates to me a curious superstitious story concerning it. Come in to Nithsdale. The country here in the highest state of culture; rich fields of potatoes, wheat, and different kinds of grain on every hand. On our left hand lies Tinwaldhouse, the seat of the Duke of Queensberry, with Tinwald Farm immediately above it, on one of the finest banks I ever saw. On our right hand lies Carnfalloch, the seat of Johnston, Esq., lately Member of Parliament for the County, etc.

After putting up our horses at the inn, Mr. Gordon walks out with me to the banks of the Nith, where we enjoy a prospect of the town; the beautifully meandering river; the ruins of Lincluden Abbey (the seat of Mr. Young on the left side of it); the whole of Nithsdale for six miles broad, and extending in length more than thirty miles to N.W., bounded on each side by delightful green mountains; the whole landscape gilded by the rays of the setting sun, and indeed one of the finest landscapes anywhere to be seen. On the opposite side of the river stands the hills of Traquair, the scene of the famous song, *The Bush aboon Traquair*.[2]

Dumfries, an elegant genteel town, containing about eight thousand

[1] The spelling 'Creelfell' is merely an invention to suit the story here alluded to, and given on the next page.

[2] A misapprehension of the diarist's. The place he describes is *Troqueer*; the Traquair of the song is near Innerleithen.

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inhabitants. Two bridges, the old and the new, stretch across the river and join the town to the suburbs which lie on the west side, where there is the finest set of cornmills I ever saw. The principal buildings of the town are the Dumfries and Galloway Infirmary, containing an Asylum for lunatics; the Poor's House; the Correction House; the Theatre; the Assembly Rooms; the two Churches, and the Townhall. In the Churchyard are a great number of beautiful monuments (one in particular belonging to the family of Hoddam), composed all of a fine freestone dug up in the neighbourhood, and executed in such a manner as plainly shows the good taste and genteel spirit of the inhabitants. No coal here; get them over from Whitehaven. Good salmon fishery. Excellent flesh-market. Before supper take a walk through the different departments of the town, which are very distinctly pointed out and explained to me by Mr. Gordon, who afterwards sups with me at the inn.

Saturday, 27th.—Set out from Dumfries at ten o'clock A.M., a delightful ride to Annan.[1] Pass through the Lockar [Lochar] Moss, and a little beyond the turnpike see again the *Genista tinctoria*. In passing over the heights betwixt Dumfries and Annan, the country has somewhat the appearance of drums[2] formed by currents. The drums point southward towards the Solway Firth, and run nearly parallel to Nithsdale. Look back from the high grounds and have a charming view of the dale from its one end to the other. Dumfries stands about ten miles up from the Firth in the heart of the dale. From Dumfries a long ridgy eminence stretches down to the Firth, and divides the foot of the dale into two countries nearly of an equal breadth. On the west side of this ridge runs the river Nith, navigable within a mile of the town by vessels of between fifty and sixty tons. On the east side of the ridge lies Lockar Moss, stretching from ten to eleven miles towards the Firth, nearly on a level with the sea in most parts, and in some parts it is said below the sea level. The moss[3] is of a good quality, easily cast up for fuel; and the skirts of it in some parts are very well cultivated and [produce] very good crops of oats and potatoes. The potatoes in this country are, in general, the common white potatoe, which we have in the north, and a few of the red Lancaster. Pass over the highest elevation of the road, and come down to a black, mossy part of the country. At Hillhead (here is a great lime-work, Lady Douglas's), stop and look back on Creelfell about twenty miles west-by-south. It is the stateliest mountain in the prospect; and is perhaps not less than 3500 feet above the Solway Firth.[4] It is vulgarly reported that the Devil, intending to form a bridge betwixt Galloway and Cumberland, had proceeded south thus far, forming on his way the range of mountains that bound Nithsdale on the west, and that when he had got as far as Criffle, his creel, in which he carried his stones, *fell*, and formed that vast mountain now called Creelfell (pronounced Criffle).[5] The Devil was obliged in consequence of this accident to drop his attempt, and pro-

[1] At Moffat, therefore, instead of keeping to the main highway leading south to Carlisle, he diverged at once to the south-west, taking the direct road from Moffat to Dumfries.

[2] Compare p. 112.

[3] 'Moss' is here used to denote a peat-bog or moor.

[4] It is actually only 1867 feet above the level of the sea. Its isolated position presumably increases its apparent height. Wordsworth speaks of '*huge* Criffel's hoary top.'

[5] An etymology analogous to that which derives 'Guthrie' from the royal command to 'gut three' (herrings).

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ceeded no further in the plan of his bridge. The lands at its base are in a high state of improvement, and beautifully cultivated a great way up its sides.

On descending towards Annan have a view of Mount Annan on the left, a seat of the Marquis of Annandale. Here you see the English coast very distinctly from Wigton to Cockermouth and Whitehaven; with the high mountains on each side of the Bassenthwaite Lake; and, between these, the summits of the mountains beyond Keswick and the Derwentwater.

Annan, an elegant little cleanly town, beautifully situated on the E. bank of the Annan, over which there is a good old bridge. From the bridge you have a fine prospect up Annandale, with the windings of the river; but the view is inferior to that at Dumfries. Annan about nine miles from the Firth, following the course of the river. A salmon fishery and good cotton manufactory. Victual here in this country all sold by weight, seventeen and a half pounds the stone: other articles, wool, etc., fourteen pounds per stone. Meal here sold at present at twenty-six pence the stone-weight. There is a windmill[1] here for grinding wheat, etc. At a small village betwixt Annan and Gretna, on a sign-post above the door of a small alehouse is painted a gate with this inscription under it:

'This gate hangs well and hinders none;
Refresh and pay, and travel on.'

A little farther on, above the door of another small alehouse, are written these words:

'Bread, beer,
Sold here.'

The Borderers seem to be fond of rhiming. Such trifles as these sometimes catch the eye of a solitary traveller. Have a fine view of Mossknowe, the seat of Captain Græme of Dumfries, on the left hand. Arrive at the famous Gretna-green (Mrs. Howe), and dine sumptuously in one of the pleasantest inns in the kingdom, where so many fond lovers have had their hearts and their fortunes united by Pasley, of whom I here find the following lines pencilled on one of the window-shutters in the room where I dine:

'Old Pasley the priest, who does lovers unite,
Is stiled by the wise ones an old Gretna Bite;
To be sure 'tis for money he follows the trade;
No woman possessing it should die an old maid.'[2]

The motto of the armorial bearings above the door of Gretna-hall is

[1] Windmills were, and are, rarities in Scotland.

[2] The following appeared in *Notes & Queries* (8th S. ix., Jan. 25, 1896):—

'Joseph Pasley acquired a good business. He obtained the name of the Old Blacksmith, probably on account of the mythological conceit of Vulcan being employed in riveting the hymeneal chains. Pasley was at first a smuggler, a farmer, and a fisherman, then a tobacconist, but never at any time a blacksmith. His first residence was at Megg's Hill, on the common or green between Gretna and Springfield, to the last of which villages he removed in 1782. He commenced his public career about 1753, and at first gave certificates signed with a feigned name. Latterly he took to wearing canonicals, and attached his real signature to the marriage certificates. He was a great drinker, and at his decease, in January 1811, aged eighty-four, weighed twenty-five stone.' He was of the same family as General Pasley (*N. & Q.*, Feb. 22, 1896.)

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cave paratus, not an improper caveat perhaps for a bridegroom just about to be *matrimonized*. After leaving Gretna, instead of going by Longtown, as last year, take the short road to Carlisle by the Sands: enter on English ground again, and get safely across the River Esk. On the south bank of the river, opposite the fording-place, there is a little public-house with this motto on the sign-post,

> 'Gentlemen here take a guide
> To either Scotch or English side,
> And have no cause to fear the tide.'

Betwixt the River Esk and Carlisle, have an agreeable ride along the east bank of the River Eden. See here the *Plantago media*, *Sambucus Ebulus*, *Jasione montana*, *Valeriana Locusta*, *Galium Mollugo*, etc.

The approach to Carlisle from the north-west is most pleasant of any. The River Eden divides into two branches immediately to the north of the town; the branch next the town passes under a bridge of seven, and the branch farthest off passes under a bridge of four, arches; the two branches upon their union make a long magnificent winding, which embraces an extensive plain; on the south-east side of this peninsula stands the Castle, under a considerable elevation; to the left of the Castle you see the Cathedral with its noble square tower; to the left of the Cathedral you see the town, the bridges, and the river winding under your feet; in the middle-ground, a finely cultivated country along the banks of the river; and in the back-ground the Cumbrian mountains elevating their lofty tops to the sky. Put up all night at Sowerby's.[1] D. M'R.

710. PALÆOLITHIC WEAPONS IN NOVA SCOTIA (viii. 147; ix. 131, 167; x. 25).—In the summer of last year I paid a visit to some friends in Nova Scotia, and, while enjoying some good trout-fishing in the Indian River, Cape Breton, my attention was drawn to the formation of the river bank. At a place called Whycocomagh, the bank, of which a photozinco is here given, rises to a height of about sixty feet above the river. About twenty feet above the brink runs a road parallel to the river. The bank, which faces south, consists of layers; on the top loam, twenty-one inches, rough gravel, thirteen inches, sand, ten inches, gravel, four and a half feet, sand, two inches, and so on erratically to the bottom of the section.

I have some experience in the nature and location of palæolithic weapons in and about London, and a little investigation showed me that this bank did not belie its appearance, but had a supply of weapons waiting the search of the palæolithic-weapon hunter.

At a depth of about thirty-five feet I discovered what I have no doubt are fabricated stones, *i.e.* weapons. They are, none of them, of flint, yet they bear a striking resemblance in form to many of those collected in and about London. They are (naturally enough) formed of such suitable rocks as the home of the fabricators yielded, such as quartzites (very granitic-looking some of them), felsites, and even coarse grits and conglomerates. The specimen mounted in handle is a fragment of a jasper vein with a backing of schistose matrix. The five specimens (reduced) on plate are of porphyritic and other felstones; the smallest, possibly a

[1] We believe our contributor has resolved to send the portion of the Diary relating to the journey from Carlisle to London to the *London Antiquary*.

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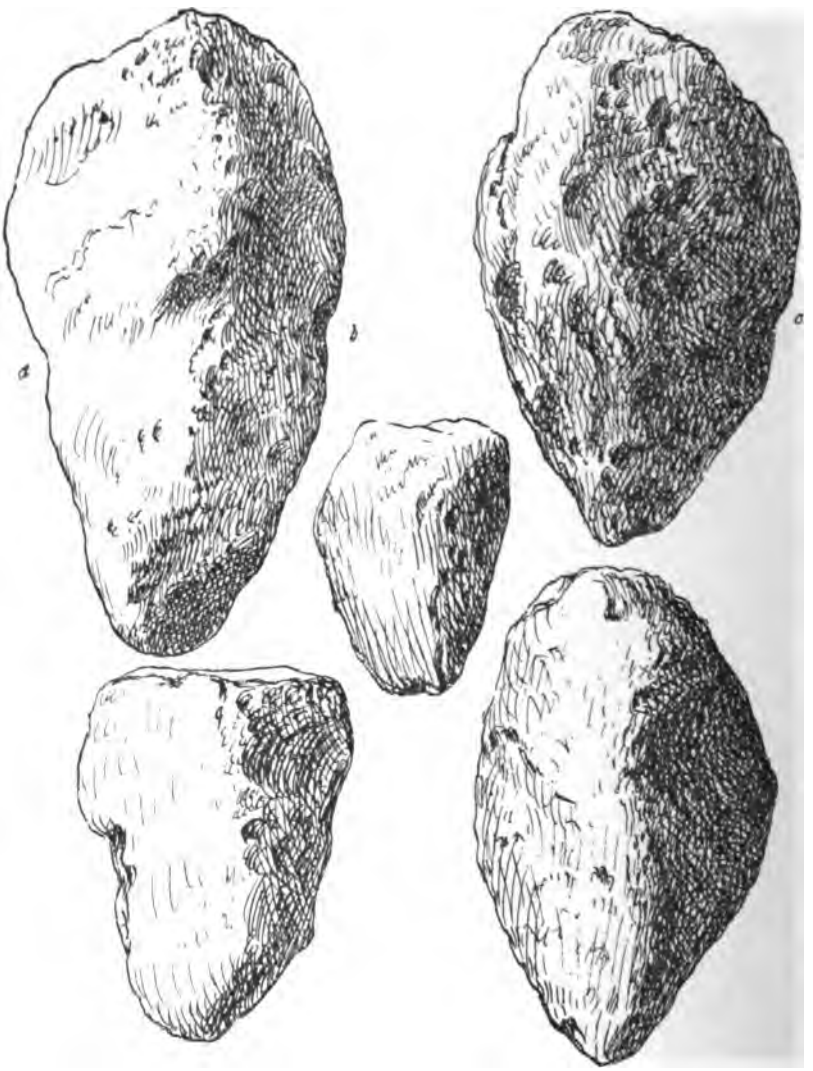
rough spear-head, is a coarse-grained quartzite. It may be well to point here to the indentations, as at *a*, *b*, *c*, that occur in positions identical with that occupied by the handle of the specimen mounted by the native Indian referred to below.



Specimens have been found in many parts of America. *The Report of the Smithsonian Institute* (*U.S.A.*) *for* 1888, pp. 629-644, contains not only some interesting plates of American palæolithic weapons, but at p. 685 a tabulated list of replies to circulars issued to United States and Canadian museums. From this it appears that in the States 6652 specimens were

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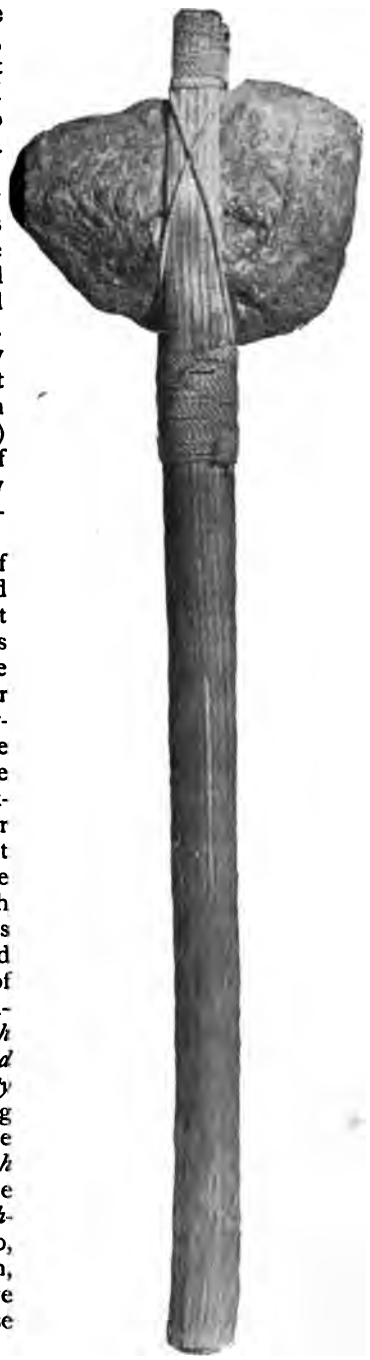
reported and 106 in Canada; the material being flint, grey quartzite, jasper, indurated clay-slate, chert and felsite. Some of the specimens I secured bear a striking resemblance to weapons from the district of Columbia (Plates CIII. and CIV.).

The Rev. F. Smith has most kindly made drawings of a few of the weapons I have brought home. I found that the Micmac Indians, a few of whom still remain in the district, were acquainted with the use of stone implements. An intelligent Indian of that tribe, by name Stephen Sillyboy, at my request set some of the weapons I found in handles, and the plate (one-third size) represents a weapon ready for use. Of course in primitive times thongs of raw hide would be used instead of whip-cord, and would be more efficient.



I feel that my discovery may be of some interest to those who have entered on a study which is yet in its infancy. It is highly instructive to know that stones hammered, however roughly, into a shape fitting them for man's use as weapons or implements are found over a great portion of the earth's surface. That these palæolithic implements should lack the finish of neolithic implements is to be expected, while the marked intention of their shape indicates that a common instinct had led men in the earliest ages of the world to supply themselves from such materials as they found with the means of procuring the necessaries of life and of defence and attack. An account of an interesting find of palæolithic implements is recorded in the *Fifteenth Annual Proceedings of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society* (pp. 246-253). The plates illustrating the paper show a marked resemblance to those already given in the *Scottish Antiquary* (vol. viii. pp. 149-150), those given in the *Proceedings of the Smithsonian Institute*, already referred to, examples found in and near London, of which there are several extensive collections besides my own, and these late additions from Nova Scotia.

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The Rev. F. Smith has sent me the following note, which I append:—'On the receipt of these stones I was greatly struck with their resemblance to some specimens which I found in an excavation in the outskirts of Aberdeen little more than a year ago. This resemblance is threefold, viz. in their form, mode of fracture (roughly speaking), and the material of which they are made. I have collected specimens from many parts of Scotland, but those from the northern capital are so like those you have collected in Nova Scotia, that were the specimens from both localities mixed together a stranger would have little to guide him in an attempted reconstruction of the two groups.'

ALEX. MITCHELL, M.D., LONDON.

711. THE FOULIS FAMILY.—In the account of Sir John Foulis' family in the introduction (page xv), to the *Foulis Account Book*, printed by the Scottish History Society, and edited by the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, it is stated in connection with Sir James Foulis of 'Colintoun':—'James Foulis, the eldest son [of Sir Henry Foulis], married Anne, or Agnes, of the family of Heriot of Lumphry, to which family George Heriot, King James's goldsmith, and the founder of Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh, belonged. I have not discovered the exact date of James Foulis's death.'

With reference to the 'exact date' of the death of this James Foulis, there is in Colinton Parish Church, on the south wall, a wonderfully well-preserved inscription, 'Sacred to the memory of James Foulis and Anna Heriot his spous 1593.' This stone engraving is as clean and distinct now as it was 300 years ago.

On the *outside* wall there is also an old sun-dial, with

SIR JAMES FOULIS
1633

engraved on it; and below his name is the coat of arms with the three leaves, also well preserved.

Mr. George Bayley of Manuel has to-day allowed me to see some of the old title-deeds of his property, and in one, *a copy of an old deed*, there is this sentence, 'Manuel, bounded by lands (so and so) *sometime pertaining to Sir James Foulis of Colintoun.*' This last sentence proves that Sir James Foulis of Colinton had lands bordering on the property of Manuel; and I think it shows that he still held those lands after he bought Colinton from Lord Kilmaurs in 1519.

The connection between Sir James Foulis of Colinton in very early days and lands bordering on Manuel is thus established.

JAMES FOULIS.

712. THE COMMISSARIOT REGISTER OF SHETLAND.—The following list of Shetland Wills, all that are now extant, appeared some time ago in the *Shetland News*. I think it would prove interesting. The Commissary Court was in pre-Reformation times an ecclesiastical jurisdiction. It judged not only on questions relating to teinds, patronages, testaments, scandal, etc., but in the matters of marriage and divorce. At the Reformation this jurisdiction was abolished, and in lieu of the bishops, commissaries were appointed to preside in this court, of which there was one in every diocese, though afterwards some others were erected.

The principal duty performed by the Commissaries was that of

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appointing persons to the office of executor and confirming them in the estates of deceased persons.

Orkney and Shetland were one jurisdiction. The records of the court previous to 1612 are awanting. The Commissary appears to have held courts in the two counties alternately, and the record of his proceedings, so far as Shetland is concerned, is preserved to the year 1650, when there is a blank till this century. In 1612 Mr. Harry Aitken was commissary. He appears to have been succeeded by his son John Aitken.

The following is a list of the testaments or of estates of deceased persons given in the record so far as Shetland is concerned. F. J. G.

Dunrossness, 21st August 1612.

1. Malcolm Symonson of Culbensgarth, died December 1610. Marion, his only bairn, appointed executor.
2. Katherine Androsdaughter, spouse to David Symonssone in Northmaven.
3. Marion Orme, spouse to William Bairneson in Hillwall, Dunrossness.

27th August 1612.

4. John Murray of Stammidale, Sandsting, died 11th January 1606. Robert his son executor.
5. Mr. James Pitcairn, minister of Northmaven, died March 1612.

21st June 1613.

6. Bryde Olasdochter, spouse of John Magnusson, indweller i Nether Houlland, Aithsting.

26th June 1613.

7. Magnus Peterson, in North House in Ustaness, Whiteness.
8. Nicolson Martinson in Hagerstay, Whiteness.
9. Erasmus in Garth, Tingwall.

28th June 1613.

10. Christopher Symondson in Catfirth, Nesting.

2nd July 1613.

11. Katherine Williamsdochter, spouse of Gotherum in Funzie, Fetlar.

Unst, 5th July 1613.

12. Laurence Couttis in Belzesta.
13. Magnus Williamson in Quayhouse.
14. James Thomson in Peterseter.
15. William Smyth in Stravald, and Zinneir Johnsdochter his spouse.
16. Ola Magnusson in Row.
17. Shew Williamson in Hammer.
18. Mathew Skowisson in Langoskoull.
19. Nicol Jacobson in Newhouse.
20. John Henderson in Gardie, died April 1602, Marion Androisdochter his relict, and Marion his bairn.
21. Ingagord Olasdochter, spouse of Magnus Peterson in Scotland.
22. Agnes Mowat in Cliff, died June 1601, Walter Gray her son.
23. Sinnevo Androisdochter, spouse of Magnus Williamson in Langhouse.
24. John Mowat in Langhouse, died February 1613, Gilbert, William, and Sinnevo his children.
25. Bryde Androisdochter, spouse of Erasmus Peterson in Setter in Haroldswick.
26. Henry Williamson in Stoist.
27. Erasmus Magnusson in Uragarth, and Agnes Williamsdochter his spouse.
28. Andrew Ollasone in Burrafirth.
29. John Coupland in Skae, died May 1608, Henry, William, Magnus, James, Ingagarth, and Agnes, his children.
30. Thomas Magnusson in Boddam.
31. James Loutit in Sleina.
32. Thomas Coupland in Skeer.
33. John Benedikson in Glaslow.
34. Andrew Couttis in Balzeasta.
35. Erasmus Johnson in Quhailgairth.
36. Gotherum Thomasdochter, spouse of Magnus Johnson in Widwick.
37. Magnus Androissone in Scutoft.
38. Guneild Magnusdochter, spouse of John Magnusson in Westerhouse.
39. George Farquhar in Scalpo.
40. Katherine Magnusdocher, spouse of Ola Stephanson in Clugon.

Unst, 7th July 1613.

41. Henry Hey in Colvadail.
42. Ola Laurenceson in Under Hamber.
43. Ever Olasone in Bigdoun.
44. Nicol Aclay in Howgoland.
45. Magnus Gray in Clivocast, died September 1613, Simon, Antonius, and another, his children.
46. Erasmus Silvesterson in Mald.
47. Silvester Swanneson in Frangord.
48. Magnus Thomasson in Kewland.
49. James Antoninsson in Umboth.
50. Erasmus Smittoun in Snarravo.
51. Bryde Magnusdochter, spouse of William Nicolson in Clivocast.

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52. Margaret Nicolsdochter, spouse to Walter Mureson in Still.
53. Sinniva Androisdochter, spouse to Mathew Nisbet in Scutoft, died April 1599, Marion, Elizabeth, and Bryde, children.
54. Magnus Magnusson in Sandwick.
55. Gutheram Silvesterson in Sandwick.
56. Harold Androisson in Sudderquay.
57. Anley Anderson in Wadbuster.

Yell, 9th July 1613.

58. Cristopher Erasmuson in Gloup.
59. Peter Nisbet of Kirkabister, died 1st August 1603.
60. Swannie Johnson in Windhouse, Magnus, James, John Robert, and Gilbert, his children.
61. John Inglisbrechtson in Tofts.

10th July 1613.

62. Edward Jacobson of Ordstay, Fetlar.
63. Bessie Fraser in Strand, Fetlar.

Yell, 10th July 1613.

64. David Erasmusson in Midsetter.
65. James Spens of Midbreck, died March 1607, David and Marion his children.
66. James Fraisser in North Sandwick.
67. Thomas Spens in Failzie, died October 1607, Sinnevo Nicolsdochter his relict, William and Katherine his children.
68. Elizabeth Olasdochter, spouse of William Spens in Hinland.
69. Gilbert Magnusson in North Brugh.
70. Michael Nicolson in Mursetter, and Katherine Laurencedochter his spouse.
71. Nicol Olasone in Daysetter.
72. Cristine Gregoriusdochter, spouse of Mathew Williamson in Houll, Fetlar.
73. Katherine Gregoriusdochter, spouse of Nicol Olawson in Gilthouse, Fetlar.
74. Nicol Gotherumson of Culzevoe.
75. Dounie Johnson of Voldstay.
76. John Swannieson in Rogo.
77. Peter Erassmusson in Sallofirth.
78. Martin Olason in Etter.

Fetlar, 12th July 1613.

79. Ingagerth Johnsdochter, spouse of Ninian Walterson in Sand.
80. Marion Magnusdochter, spouse of James Strang in Vailzie, died December 1605; Andrew, Thomas, William, Margaret, Janet and Katherine her children.
81. Helen Linklet in Under Failzie.
82. Magnus Aclay in Utrabuster, Yell.
83. David Birnardson in Hammer.
84. Mathew Sudderland in Finze, died February 1609. Margaret Olasdochter his relict, and Euphan his only daughter.

Yell, 13th July 1613.

85. Stephen Magnusson in Urie, Fetlar.

14th July 1613.

86. Laurence Scott in Gairdie, died February 1583.
87. Schewart Androson in Bastay.
88. Magnus Magnusson in Olstay.
89. Thomas Magnusson in Northlade.
90. Thomas Tulloch in Kettillsetter.
91. Peter Johnson in Coppasetter.
92. David Gairthson in Ulstay.
93. Magnus Symonson in Littlesetter.
94. Barbara Magnusdochter, spouse to the deceased John Bothwellson in Brugh.
95. Martin Magnusson in Brugh.

15th July 1613.

96. Laurence Ereckson in Breck, Delting.
97. Edward Tulloch in Skellistay, Nesting.
98. Laurence Thomasson in Firth.
99. Laurence Olason in Lie, Delting.
100. Bessie Jacobsdochter, spouse of Gregorius Thomassone in Lax, Delting.
101. Erasmus Laurenson in Firth, Delting.
102. John Olason in Sandfrie.
103. Katherine Mathewsdochter, spouse of James Nisbet in Commonsetter, Yell.
104. Isebil Irving, spouse to Magnus Erasmusson in Brugh, Delting.

Northmavine, 19th July 1613.

105. Guthrow Olasdochter, spouse to deceased Andrew Olawsons in Hugonsetter.
106. John Peterson in Flewagarth.
107. Ola Magnuson of Glus.
108. Margaret Nicolsdochter, spouse of Ola Gregorinson in Lungsetter.
109. Agnes Bothwellsdochter, spouse of Schewart in Quayfirth.
110. Laurence Tulloch in Skelberry.
111. Magnus Williamson in Setter.
112. Laurence Magnusson in Glus.
113. Breta Laurencedochter spouse to deceased Cristian Johnson in Houll.
114. John Budge in Oxsetter.
115. Barbara Christophersdochter, spouse of William Tulloch in Braebister.
116. Andro Smyth in Nethersetter.
117. Ola Polsone in Houll.
118. Erasmus Laurenson in Grunzesetter.
119. Ola Thomasson in Murron.
120. Nicol Androson in Clodosetter.
121. Agnes Magnusdochter, spouse of Erasmus Johnson in Gardiehouse.
122. Marion Lovtit, spouse of Hutcheon Magnusson in Esterwick.

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123. Magnus Bothwellson in Cauldstay.
124. Anley Williamson in Hammer.
125. Schewart Olawson in Brunegar.
126. Margaret Petersdochter, spouse of Magnus Thomasone in Orhatongone.
127. Marion Magnusdochter, spouse of John Anderson in Cruiksetter.
128. Erasmus in Arsetter.
129. Magnus Williamson in Isbuster.

Walls, 24th July 1613.

130. Peter Wishart in Estabuster, Papa, died August 1605. Helen his only daughter.
131. Helen Petersdochter in Nidwie, Sandness.
132. Patrick Colt in Braebister, died July 1612. Sara Wishart his spouse.
133. Oliver Cristopherson, elder in Papa, died January 1608. Katherine Laurensdochter his relict.
134. Erasmus Androson in Southerhous, Papa.
135. Laurence Nicolson in Brabister.
136. Cristine Laurensdochter, spouse of Andrew Thomasson in Housdigarth.
137. Agnes Olasdochter, spouse to deceased Ola Manson in Neschdoun.

26th July 1613.

138. Andro Olawson in Midsetter, Papa.

27th July 1613.

139. Thomas Olawson in Hamnavoe, Yell.
140. Magnus Henrieson in Gilliebreck, Lunnasting.
141. Magnus Peterson in Cheldasetter, Whalsay.
142. Katherine Call, spouse of George Work, in Clet in Whalsay.
143. Andrew Wishart in Melbie, Sandness, died May 1607; Marion Reid his relict, and Robert, Harry, Janet, and Katherine his bairns.
144. Thomas Reid in Hopsetter, Sandness.
145. John Manson in Breck, Aithsting.
146. Bryde Nicolsdochter, spouse of Magnus Christopherson in Brabister, Walls.
147. Mathew Peterson in Brugh, Yell.
148. Erasmus Irvingson in Middale, Walls.
149. John Benedickson in Stenswall, Weisdale.
150. Henry Chalmer, indweller in Hewgoland, Whiteness.
151. Marion Olasdochter, spouse of Magnus Nicolson in Coit, Weisdale.
152. Ola Thomson in Tuenswick, Sandsting.
153. Bryde Magnusdochter, spouse of Michael Laurenson in Firth.

30th July 1613.

154. Ola Peterson in Mangasetter, Northmaven.
155. John Anderson in Setter, Walls.
156. John Olawson in Cultiswick, Sandsting.
157. Christian Rey, spouse of deceased Magnus Catanach in Howgoland, Whiteness.
158. Henry Forrester of Lunning, in the parish of Lunnasting, who died December 16. David, William, Mathew, and Marion his bairns.
159. Claray Nisbet, spouse of David Tulloch in Kettisetter, Yell, who died June 1610. Olave, Ingagarth, and Barbara her bairns.
160. Peter Androson in South Yell.

31st July 1613.

161. David Erasmuson in Hochsetter, Whalsay.
162. Magnus Johnson in Tow, Tingwall.
163. Agnes Erasmusdochter, spouse of Erasmus Olawson in Uzea, Northmaven.
164. Agnes Thomesdochter, spouse of Nicol Olawson in Papa (little), Aithsting.

2nd August 1613.

165. Michael Olawson in Hellibuster, Weisdale.
166. Barbara Nicolsdochter, spouse of Olaw Manson in Hellibuster, Weisdale.
167. John Laurenson in Flewagon, Lunnasting.

3rd August 1613.

168. Margaret Nicolsdochter, spouse to Gregorius Androsone in Sulim, Northmaven.
169. Marion Thomasdochter, spouse to Thomas Androsone in Laxo, Delting.
170. Katherine Schewartsdochter, spouse to Magnus Tulloch in Uzea, Northmaven.
171. Poill Manson in Houff, Whiteness.
172. Erasmus Guidlett in Greenwall, Tingwall.
173. Magnus Manson in Cova, Whiteness.
174. Marion Erasmusdochter, spouse of David Manson in Hoverstay, Bressay.
175. Nicol Thomasson in Voesgarth, Tingwall.
176. Katherine Jamesdochter, spouse to Thomas Johnson in Sound, Tingwall.
177. William Sinclair of Ustaness, who died December 1610; Elizabeth

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Sinclair his relict, and Laurence Sinclair his son.

4th August 1613.

178. Marion Johnsdochter, spouse to deceased Magnus Olawson in Arisdale, Yell.
179. Thomas Swannieson in Brindestay, Tingwall.
180. John Nicolson in Stroholmefirth, Weisdale.

7th August 1613.

181. John Martinson in Over Sound, Tingwall.

9th August 1613.

182. Malcolm Halcro in Linksetter, Tingwall.

Dunrossness, 16th August 1613.

183. Laurence Sinclair of Goat, Dunrossness, died 21st January 1613. Margaret Leisk his relict, and Laurence his son.
184. Helen Mowat, spouse to umquhile Gawn Gadie in Lugasetter, Dunrossness.
185. Margaret Cristophersdochter, spouse to Magnus Swanneson in Troiswick, Dunrossness.
186. Alexander Smith in Esangbow, Dunrossness.
187. Thomas Sinclair in Myre, who died February 1612; Janet (Brown?) his relict, Marjorie, Mary, and Janet his children.
188. Thomas Thomasson in Culzesetter.
189. Nicol Mowat in Levenwick, who died June 1602; Marion Thomson his relict, Marion, Isabell, and Marjorie their children.
190. Thomas Simson in Soundbroughhead.
191. Marion Sinclair, spouse of William Cruickshanks in Culsetter, who died September 1601, Malcolm, Henry, James, Margaret, and Isabel his children.
192. Magnus Olawson in Channerwick.
193. Antony Christophers in Burraland.
194. Thomas Edwardson in Cordine.
195. Mina Henderson in Dail.
196. John Manson in Voe.

Yell, 19th August 1613.

197. Nicol Bothwellson in Brugh, Yell.
198. John Sinclair in Gairthe, Dunrossness, who died August 1602, William, Marjorie, and Margaret his children.

20th August 1613.

199. Nicol Johnson in Houff, Weisdale.
200. William Sutherland in Stanetoft, Funzie, Fetlar.
201. John Ros, meason, servitor to Patrick, Earl of Orkney.
202. Thomas Bon in Scalloway-banks, died March 1602, Adam Boin in Scalloway-bankis his son.
203. Mr. Robert Swinton, minister of Walls, died June 1612. Helen Sinclair his relict, and Malcolm, Thomas, James, and Robert his children.
204. Agnes Symondsdochter in Sound Tingwall.

17th September 1615.

205. Robert Youngson in Crossbuster, Fetlar.
206. Erasmus Magnusson in Usbuster, Fetlar.
207. Erick Stephanson in Urie, Fetlar.
208. Nicol Manson in Skerron.
209. James Nicolson in Aith, Fetlar.
210. Gilbert Mowat in Clisba, Unst, died May 1615, Margaret Wardis his relict, and Andrew, Nicoll, and Elizabeth his children.
211. Bryde Magnusdochter, spouse of Nicol Symondson in Wallisgarth, Unst.
212. Andro Magnusson in Burrafirth, Unst.
213. Hilgo Erasmusdochter, spouse of Magnus Couttis in Brugh, Unst.
214. James Edwardson in Norsk, Fetlar.
215. Cristopher Waltersone in Snawburgh, Fetlar.
216. Magdalen Nicolsdochter, spouse of Thomas Couttis in Balzesta, Unst.
217. James Forrester in Schelvo, Fetlar.
218. Alexander Forrester in Northhouse, Fetlar.
219. Malcolm Mowat in Wadbuster, Unst, died October 1613, Janet Nisbet his relict, and John, Henry, and Marion, his children.
220. Marion Androsdochter, spouse of Laurence Olawson in Gardatown, Unst.
221. James Strang of Voesgarth, Unst, died July 1603, Christian Sinclair his relict, and James, Agnes, Eliza, Helen, and Marie his children.
222. Andrew Polsone in Virse, Unst.
223. Alexander Scott in Gairdown, Unst, died July 1614, Sinevo Williamsdochter his relict, and Sara and Christian his daughters.
224. Marion Spence, spouse of Walter Magnusson in Snawburgh, Unst, died May 1613, Janet her daughter.
225. Agnes Gray, spouse to James Silvesterson in Hoverstay, Unst, died May 1615, Laurence and Bartholomew her sons.
226. Philip Johnson in Boden, Unst.
227. Ola Erasmusson in Collasetter, Unst.

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228. Synnevo Williamsdochter, spouse of Ola Nicolson in Nordaill, Fetlar.
229. Andrew Smith in Skegga, Unst.
230. John Freasar in Houll, Yell.
231. Agnes Erasmusdochter, spouse of James Burger in Collasetter, Yell.
232. Helen Johnsdochter, spouse of Andrew Clerk in Aith, Fetlar.
233. Erasmus Olasone in Guidsir, Yell.
234. Breta Symondsdochter, spouse of Nicoll Johnson in Mowtay, Unst.

24th July 1615.

235. John Swanson in Windhouse, Yell.
236. Marion Mairtinsdochter, spouse of Andrew Magnusson in Sellafirth, Yell.
237. Synnevo Paulsdochter, spouse to Gotherum Lundyman in Funzie, Fetlar.
238. Katherine Johnsdochter, spouse of William Jacobson in Setter, Yell.
239. James Swannieson in Windhouse, Yell.
240. Christopher Peterson in Gravaland, Yell.
241. Walter Mansone in Vassa, Yell.

26th July 1615.

242. Magnus Olawson in Gruting, Delting.
243. Magnus Bothwellson in Howland, Yell.

(*To be continued.*)

713. THE RIGHT TO BEAR COAT ARMOUR.—Though the sole authority for granting armorial bearings is now vested in the Lyon Office, Scotland, the College of Arms, England, and Ulster Office, Ireland, it would be interesting to note any cases where, in former times, arms were, *not irregularly*, obtained or borne without a grant from the Kings of Arms. A query appeared in *Notes & Queries* (8 S. ix. 167) asking if the tradition that the University of Oxford had, by charter, the right of granting arms was well founded, and if the same right ever belonged to the University of Cambridge. It is to be hoped that some information on this point will be given. It has been asserted that the arms of a vanquished knight could be assumed by his captor. Are instances known of this? and could the assumption be made without the sanction of the King of Arms? There are undoubtedly many instances where 'ignobiles' assumed the arms of their wives or mothers. This was, of course, irregular; but were steps ever taken to disarm them? or, on the other hand, to sanction the bearing after it had been in use, though improperly, for several generations? There seems to have existed an idea that armorial bearings, regarded as property, could be sold. Francis Thynne, Lancaster Herald, writes on 3rd March 1605 (Hearne's *Curious Discourses*, vol. i. p. 141), 'Arms cannot be alienated so long as any of the male line hath being . . . so long as any male of the line is living none can sell the arms of his family.' This would seem to point to the power of a childless armiger to 'alienate' or 'sell' arms which would not be descendable to collaterals. Again, the power to assume arms '*propria motu*' seems to have been recognised at a time when 'heraldic stationers' were unknown, and by one who might be supposed to know something of the rules of heraldry. Dame Julian Berners, in the *Boke of St. Alban's*, published in 1486, says that, 'Armys bi a mannys auctoritye taken (*if another man have not borne them afore*) be of strength enogh.' This sounds like rank heresy, yet it is worth investigating. There seem to have existed in Scotland legal formalities connected with seals of arms which look very like an assumption without the sanction of Lyon King. In the Protocol Book of Stirling I find—

> '1474-5, March 16. John Wischart, goldsmith, asserted he had composed a seal to John Schaw, son and heir-apparent of Robert Schaw of Balgarane.'

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'1479-80, March 15. Mariota Normaville caused John Curror, goldsmith in Edinburgh, to make her a seal of arms.'

'1482, Sept. 9. Walter Maxwell of Croye confessed that he had had made a seal four years ago wherewith he sealed two charters of alienation of his lands of Croye-Maxwell made by him to Andrew Cunynghame of Drumquhassill.' Here the word 'confessed' appears from the context to be equivalent to 'stated.'

This registration of seals of arms appears to have been a legal formality which may have conferred a protection such as trade marks now enjoy, but which duly authorised coats of arms have practically lost through the past carelessness of Colleges of Arms. Are other instances known of seals of arms being procured by 'ignobiles,' and the fact duly notified in a law court without any reference to the College of Arms of the country? One other asserted right to bear arms outside the jurisdiction of the College of Arms is that which appertains to the descendants of aliens. It has never, I believe, been clearly declared that an alien on residing in this country lost his right to bear his ancestral coat of arms; it was his property, and surely descendible to his male issue. Was it competent for the officials to require proof that such were the rightful arms of his family? Of course such arms when differenced in this country for junior branches would require to be matriculated, but as regards the chief line, or where the application of 'differences' is not insisted on, it has been held by good heralds that it is unnecessary to record the arms derived from a foreign herald and used by the descendants of the grantee for several generations in England. It would be well to hear what Scottish, English, and Irish Kings of Arms have to say on this.

I trust that the various proceedings in the bearing of arms will receive the consideration of readers of the *Scottish Antiquary*, and that the whole subject will be discussed in its pages. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

714. BYGONE SCOTLAND IN THE TRANSVAAL (Reprinted from the *Scotsman* with the kind permission of the Editor).—Racial affinities count for much less in national development than environment. No sentiment of kinship thrills us now as we read of the fortunes of Hollander or Transvaal Boer. Yet the evidences of Scottish cousinship with both are very striking. The German overseer in Olive Schreiner's *Story of an African Farm*, in introducing the knave, Blenkins, to the Boerwoman, Tant' Sannie, advises him to call himself a Scotsman. The English she hates. Dutchmen and Scots, all through their trading, religious, and political troubles, have felt drawn closely together. Now, the Transvaal Boer is a Dutchman of the antique type that fraternised with the seventeenth century Scots. He is an anachronism amid the rush of modern change. In speech and habits he preserves the characteristics of Lowland Scots before steam and modern husbandry transformed our whole social life. His most pronounced characteristic—a prevailing flavour of uncoguidness—carries us back to the age that gave shape to the Westminster Confession. 'I beseech you,' wrote Cromwell to the pragmatical leaders of the Kirk, 'think it possible that you may be mistaken.' Even Robert Baillie, good worthy man and far from fanatical, wrote to Johnstone of Warristoun in terms worthy of President Kruger, 'On no point expect we so much difficulty as Independency, wherewith we propose not to meddle till it please God to advance our army, which we expect will

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much assist our arguments.' To ascribe to John Knox and the Melvilles all that is distinctively Presbyterian, save in church polity, is to misread the story of the Scottish Reformation. The Calvinism that has left its mark so profoundly on our national life is Dutch of the seventeenth far more than Genevan of the sixteenth century. And all this the Boer still keeps fresh on the *veldt* across the Vaal. We have kindly recollections of it all in our own annals, revealing itself, as it did, in the fervid endurance of Cargill and Cameron, the heroism of the poet-soldier Cleland, the holy rapture of prophet Peden, and the dourness of the Auld Licht seceders. Their strength in weakness is that of the Transvaaler of to-day. The pertinacity with which he clings to his ancestral ways and thoughts is akin to 'contermashousness.' A seceder, having objections to a minister placed over him, refused to have his child baptised, and insisted on calling her always 'the body.' Another, a farmer, carted his hens one day to a stubble field to feast on the wind-shaken oats, but they were as dour as himself, and at once made for home. Even so does the Boer turn from the mines of the Rand to his ancestral muttons. Like the genuine old Scot, who loved ordinances, the Boer venerates his 'predikant.' The sight of shining black cloth made Tant' Sannie for the time a better woman. She thought of the predikant and the elders in the top pew with hair so nicely oiled, and all so holy and respectable, of heaven where everything is holy and respectable, and nobody wears tan-cord, and the littlest angel has a black tail coat. The pilot that boards a Leith steamer in the Maas looks like a Scottish elder at the plate in his weel-hained stan' o' blacks. The Boer enjoys his Nacht-maal as thoroughly as ever the upland farmers loved the flagon and the white bread at the preachin's. He dreads uncanny spooks as profoundly as Tam o' Shanter in his cups or as Burns' grannie in the Address to the Deil when in the kailyard, her open-air oratory,

> 'Aft yont the dyke she 's heard you bummin',
> Wi' eerie drone;
> Or, rustlin', thro' the boortrees comin',
> Wi' heavy groan.'

After all, it is circumstances that mould national, as they always do individual, character. The position of an old Scottish farmer was not unlike that of a Boer. There is the same self-containedness of life on the lonely homestead, whether set amid the boundless veldt and the scraggy greenery of the kopjes, or on the dreary, treeless, northern moor, where the 'beastly browns' on heath and peat-hag loose themselves in the gathering grey mist of the bens. The big ha' house is surrounded by Kaffir kraals and sheep camps instead of the turf fanks and the thatched hovels of the cot-toon. Here reign the rustic virtues of rude hospitality, the confused feeding of the sheep's head, and the through-itherness of Mrs. MacLarty. The very name Boer sounds kindly in Scottish ears, for he is still in many districts the dairy farmer. When the Teuton savage ceased to live like a hunted beast he settled down in his *bau*, the homestead which he had built or *biggit*, for all these words are akin. Our farmer is only one who pays his *ferme* or rent in kind to a feudal lord, but the true *bauer* was his own laird, and his shanty the castle he hewed for himself out of the primeval forest. As a burgher he was still more a builder—witness the Nether, Over, and West Bows of old towns. The full-flavoured Transvaaler, however, is the Dapper Boer,

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an epithet that has sadly fallen in English, suggestive as it is of that Simon Tappertit who was the redoubtable hero of *Barnaby Rudge*. In Dutch, however, it still retains all the dignity of the German *tapfer*, brave and valiant. And, if slang is worthy of philologic notice, the word may have come back to us from Dutch New York in the very modern *toff*. It is, in fact, very old, if we can see its root in the Gothic *ga-daban*—to happen, be fit—which Wulfila, the good Bulgarian bishop, used in the fourth century in his version of the Gospels, the oldest bit of non-classical European literature in existence. The prefix *ga* is a favourite one in Gothic, and can still be traced in some modern words such as glove, a *galofa* or thing for the loof, the waukit loof that Burns in the Vision held aloft, like the 'dyer's hands subdued to that it wrought in.'

When we compare the Dapper Boer to an old Scottish big farmer, we must not think of the poor tenant of a crofter township, but rather of the 'Cock Laird fou Cadgie,' 'Yon Birkie ca'd a Laird,' the Prussian junker, or the Irish squireen. He is of the Chaucerian Franklin and French *roturier* class. He lasted longest in the Highlands as the tacksman, the Norse bondsman imposed upon Celtic communistic life, and owning only a sentimental allegiance to a clan chief. He was the *duinhé-wassel* whom the letters of the missionary Buchanan towards the end of last century show in all his glory in Harris ere yet he had to emigrate before the Lowland sheep farmer. Here he was as much the petty tyrant of the miserable *scallags* or squatter serfs as Dapper Boer over his Kaffir and Hottentot boys. Such a position fostered family pride, the obstinacy of isolation and unbridled power, and an impatience of advancing civilisation. Similar conditions of life produced similar social customs. At the big ha' house a rough but lavish hospitality was dispensed. (The house of Chaucer's Franklin 'snewed with meat and drink.') Oat-cakes did the duty of the African mealies, while the mart took the place of the Boer-woman's brine-tub in the loft. The coarse tongue of the hussy (housewife) accompanied too often the blow from a handy *rung*, just as the broomstick is said to play a tattoo on occasion on the Kaffir boy's head. Vagrants were hunted off to their own parish, for Boer and Cock Laird hated *sorners*. Every gentleman must ride his nag. To go afoot is to be a thief and a liar, as are all gangrel bodies. Before the farm-house stood the loupin-on-stane, the counterpart of the Boer stoep. On St. Michael's Day in Norse Scotland every one in the township must mount and enjoy a mad gallop. Riding the marches is still a great holiday, and the broose is not long extinct, in which the wild stampede of the bridal party from the kirk to the home earned for the first comer his bottle. The gear-gathering and grippiness of such narrow rural existences come out strongly over the weddings. 'Dinna marry for siller, but gang whaur siller is,' formed a respected maxim. 'Gie me a lass wi' a lump o' land' is translated in the Transvaal into a tocher of twelve to twenty thousand sheep. Next to being weel-marrit is being weel-left. A minor, but still notable, function was a lying-in. In old Edinburgh the mistress of a bonny land in Advocates' Close, when she became a mother, sat up in bed in high dress and received her acquaintances, who came to congratulate her and taste her sweetcakes. In the Transvaal the bed on such occasions is the *kraam*, a booth or screen, also the name of those stalls that were hidden away between St. Giles and the Luckenbooths. They were borrowed from the picturesque shops that surround the cathedrals of the Netherlands.

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The social life of old Scotland is reproduced in the speech of the Transvaal. A Boer *kreets* (greets, cries), *gaans* (goes), mends the fire with *tangs* (tongs), *hoests* (coughs), calls hooping-cough a *kinkhoests*, *snotters* or snivels, knows what a *steek* (stitch) in time means, taps his beer with a *kraan*, *loups* when he runs, admires a *breed schouder* and sound limbs (Scottish *lith*, Dutch *lid*). A telescope is with him a far-keeker, for, like any Scottish bairn, he *keeks* when he looks. The very tones of Wulfila's converts live in the Dutch wan, dan, nu, uit, een, and the Scottish whan, than, noo, oot, ain. In his version the thieves twitted (*id-weitjan*, Dutch *ver-witjan*) Jesus on the Cross, just as any Lowland Scot puts the *wite* or blame on another. The hireling shepherd in the parable is betrayed by his *framath* voice, the Dutch *vremmd* and Scottish *fremd*. The disciples take of the fragments twelve baskets full of *brock* (*ga-brucko*, Dutch, *brok*). Calvary is the *hwairnei-staths* or harnstead (Dutch, *hersen-pan*) for 'the place of a skull' in the English version. In the domestic series the Boer comes equally close to the Scot. His *huis* (house) has a *gevel* (Gothic, *gibla*, pinnacle of the Temple) The loft is reached by a *trap* (stair). The window, as in old Edinburgh when glass was scarce, closes with a *schut* or wooden screen. Amid the *reek* (Dutch, *rook*, smoke) hangs the pot on the fire by the *lum-cleek* (Dutch, *klik*, a hook, the cleek of the golfer), while the gudewife plies her nimble *trokes* (Dutch, *trok*) about the kitchen in home-made *vel-scheon*, the bauchles or revlins of the days before machine-made slippers. Rural occupations supply an equally familiar series. A Boer would know what it is to sned neeps, for with him *snyden* is to cut. A Nithsdale shepherd, urged to find a helpmate in wedlock, growled out that a wife needed a hantle of snod meat, an expression instinct with a pawky humour that smacks of the soil. Similarly the Boer would recognise the sheep-flake or hurdle, and the thoroughly Scottish saying, 'Let the tow (rope) gang wi' the bucket,' for the folly of crying over spilt milk. He can make a *kink* on his tow. His horse's halter is a *monk*, a pole is a *stang*, and to smother is to *smore*.

A far older Scots than that of Allan Ramsay or even of Dunbar lives in the everyday speech of the Burghers. Their *oom* and *tante* take the place of the homely Scottish goodman and goodwife. The familiar title of President Kruger, *Oom* Paul, preserves a word little known in Scotland since it was used in the form *eme* (Ger. *Oheim*) in Barbour's Brus. Similarly, the *vee*, or cattle, of the Boers have one of the oldest of Indo-European names, but one that has for centuries dropped out of sight amongst us. It is also in Barbour. William Bunnock, who cleverly took Lithgow Castle from the English, was 'a husband, and with his *fe*' often led hay to the peel. Henryson's charming fifteenth century pastoral of Robin and Makyn opens with the lines:—

> 'Robin sat on gude green hill,
> Kepan a flock of *fe*.'

The humble kitchen-fee and the professional guinea are all that remain of this venerable term. Another singular survival, both of Teutonic social customs and names, is a Boer up-sitting. A well-tochered lass or widow is courted by the eligible Dappers, and, if graciously received, they off-saddle and prepare to improve the occasion with the bucolic reserve of the Laird of Dumbiedykes. The dame takes the long candles from the cupboard, and together wooer and wooed sit up till the grey

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dawn breaks, a custom which, in one form or another, rural Scotland long looked on kindly. The envied fair one, who has many of such *vrijers*, or braw wooers, may have to sit up four or five nights a week till the eventful choice is made. The name *vrijer* is explained by the Gothic *frijon* to love, and the trusty *freen* of 'Auld Langsyne.' It has its cognate in the Freja (Fri-day) or Venus of Norse mythology.

715. THE SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY AND THE PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.—At the last annual meeting of the Scottish History Society, the Earl of Rosebery, the President, said:—'I regard it as a great privilege to be a member of this Society—a privilege which I hope will not be extended by opening the gates to those who are panting to enter. Four hundred is a very suitable number for a Society of this kind, and if we once begin to open the floodgates, who knows where our Society may stop; and we may have to degenerate as regards our publications to some extent in quality in order to meet the demand for quantity. Let us proceed on the safe and sure lines that have led us to such abundant prosperity, and do not let us seek to enlarge our Society by any concession to the candidates who are so properly anxious to come amongst us.'

Every credit is due, and freely and thankfully granted, to Lord Rosebery for the interest he takes in antiquarian matters; but in this case he cannot be congratulated, because of the narrow, not to say ultra-conservative, view he has of the Society's sphere of work. Where the Society may stop! Why should it have any limit so long as useful work is to be done? And the most useful work is that which is of the most general interest. That apart, why should the publications of the Society be withheld from those who are anxious to enlarge their knowledge by possessing such? As the Society is not a trading body, it is obvious the only way to procure them is by joining it, and instead of muzzling those who pant to do so, they should be given satisfaction, and others with duller aspirations encouraged or incited to pant. The more who pant to become members means that it is the better for the Society and for its power of well-doing. It is better for Scotland. If the Society were a club whose members met or might meet daily, I could at once understand Lord Rosebery's argument, but as it is not so, and considering the educative side of the question, I neither understand nor appreciate the lines on which it runs. The danger as to 'quality and quantity' is one at all times to be seen to by the Council, whether the subscribers number four hundred or four thousand, and the latter membership I confess would please me more, for the best of reasons—it could produce more useful work spread over a wider area. As I have said, the most useful work is that which benefits the greater number. How many of us have been panting to see the publication of the Parochial Registers taken in hand by some responsible body? I submit that no better ægis exists for such publication than the Scottish History Society, either by its extension of membership or its promotion of a supplementary branch for the purpose. Of course the Society is master of its own affairs, and anything said outside can merely be by way of suggestion, which the President's remarks seemed almost to challenge. In all good faith, therefore, for my part, I do not think what I advance is unworthy of being entertained by the Society if it desires to make itself *generally* useful in keeping with its general and inclusive title. I am acquainted with all the volumes issued by it, and every one is

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interesting and useful; but surely the more people privileged to possess them must enhance that usefulness. The other sense of usefulness I have referred to seems the more important, *i.e.*, that what is most required and being of general interest must necessarily be of more use than the selecter work, if it may be so termed. Sir John Clerk's *Memoirs* is the most delightful and useful Scots book of the kind known to me; yet in general usefulness how far must it fall behind a systematic publication of the Parochial Registers, so full of human interest to every man and woman in the kingdom. Yet these national (so I shall call them) documents, which appeal far beyond the select coteries of scholars and *dilettanti*, remain almost hidden from sight, are lost to all but the most curious and laborious. How better could the Scottish History Society deserve the title than by setting about in some shape or other publishing the documents which more than all others dealing with the past possess a personal interest for everybody? The Society has done excellent work within its limits; the question put to it is, Why should it refuse to do better if the public are willing to enable it to do so?

WALTER M. GRAHAM EASTON.

[We fear that our contributor's views are too advanced. Scotsmen are only slowly learning the value of their archives.—ED.]

716. BRITISH RECORD SOCIETY (Scottish Section).—In our last number (p. 99), Surgeon Major-General S. A. Lithgow was designated D. Sc.; it should have been D.S.O. (Distinguished Service Order).

It should be noted that the Marquess of Bute, the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, and W. A. Lindsay, Esq., are already members of the Society in England.

The following have joined the Scottish Section:—

ERSKINE BEVERIDGE, F.S.A. Scot., Dunfermline.
A. D. WELD FRENCH, F.S.A. Scot., Boston, U.S.A.
Rev. T. A. GRANT, Leven, Fife.
THE INVERNESS PUBLIC LIBRARY.
ANDREW ROSS, S.S.C.
HENRY TOD, Junr., F.S.A. Scot., Edinburgh (*Hon. Sec.*).

ED.

QUERIES.

CCCVIII. RORISON OF ARDOCH.—Can any one supply information about the family of Rorison of Ardoch, Parish of Dalry, Stewartry of Galloway?

William Rorison of Ardoch, born 1724, had sons, Basil Dunbar Douglas Rorison, born 1760; Robert, an officer in the British Army; Hugh, a lawyer; William, an officer in the British Navy; and one daughter Agnes.

Is Rorison the same name as Macrorie? In Galloway, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the name is variously spelled Rorrisone, Rorrieson, etc. R.

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CCCIX. GRAY IN LUCKABOOTYE.—Information is requested as to a family of this name who farmed Luckabootye, near Alloa, last century, and who left there during the first quarter of this one, when they settled in Glasgow. On whose estate was this farm, and can any one give the correct version of the traditional origin of its peculiar name, arising, it appears, from some one of the Scottish kings having lost some article on the spot, when he said to his courtiers, 'Look aboot ye.' The story is after this manner, and any information regarding the Gray family and their farm will be welcome. W. M. G. E.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Earl Marshal's Court in England, by George Grazebrook, F.S.A. (Liverpool: printed for private circulation).—Mr. Grazebrook, who is an authority on Heraldry and Genealogy, has, we think, made a mistake in not publishing his book, which, though small, yet contains matter of considerable interest and importance. Little is known of the powers of the Earl Marshal's Court in England, and even Blackstone, as Mr. Grazebrook shows, has failed to describe the severity with which it punished offenders against its regulations. Though the system of provincial visitations by Heralds was never adopted in Scotland, yet the Lyon King, by his officers, has the power to enforce his authority, and Scottish readers would learn from a perusal of Mr. Grazebrook's book that the illegal assumption of arms has not always escaped unpunished. The Scottish practice of compelling junior branches to matriculate the family arms, with a difference, must, we venture to assert, lead to the ultimate injury of the simplicity of the original coat, for if all the forty or fifty living male descendants of a grantee did their duty, they would each matriculate their arms with a distinct difference, and the ingenuity of any King of Arms would be sorely taxed to invent bordures, charges, variously contorted lines of demarcation, etc. etc., for the whole group, which, when duly displayed, would have a confused appearance. As each clan has its own tartan and badge, so each family might have its own coat of arms borne by members descended in the male line from the original grantee. Or let there be one general mark of cadency, say a label of two points, leaving the undifferenced shield for the head of the house. By all means let each member prove and register his descent, and in case of receiving a special hereditary honour, let him have a special difference added to his coat as has been done in England in the case, among others, of the various Peers of the House of Howard. A quotation from an old English grant of Arms, given by Mr. Grazebrook, shows that the right of all male descendants to the original arms was recognised in England:—'To the said John Swayne, and to the issue and procreation of his body lawfully begotten in all worship and gentleness *everlasting*.' Again, Francis Thynne, Lancaster Herald, writing in 1605, states, 'Arms cannot be alienated so long as any of the male line hath being.' By this it is shown that each, even the youngest son of the youngest branch had a distinct right in the family arms. *The Earl Marshal's Court*, while it will help to foster the increasing interest taken in Heraldry, will be useful in showing that

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the assumption of arms, including the common but stupid practice of buying a fancy (but cheap and nasty) design from 'Heraldic (!) stationers,' is illegal, and none the less improper, nay, dishonourable, because the law's machinery is not often put in motion and penalties enforced. Though, as we have stated, the work is not published, we think that Mr. Grazebrook, whose address is Sudbury, Harrow, would supply any one interested in the subject with a copy of it.

In Search of Gravestones, Old and Curious, by W. T. Vincent (London: Mitchell & Hughes).—This well-printed book will scarcely satisfy the antiquary, for none of the gravestones are of very great age, but many of them are decidedly curious. The writer has visited Scotland, but only spares eight pages to describe what he saw here. Most of the work illustrates the contents of Churchyards within easy distance of London. Indeed the materials for it were gathered during short holiday excursions. We have in Scotland many specimens equal to any that are presented to us, and we hope Mr. Vincent will spend a holiday, both pleasantly to himself, and profitably to Scotsmen, by showing that it is possible to extract from their design and general ornamentation, illustrations of old occupations, habits and thoughts, perhaps also it might induce the present generation to see that country churchyards in Scotland are not left in the neglected condition in which they are now too often found.

A Supplement to 'How to Write the History of a Family,' by W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L. (London: published by the Author, 124 Chancery Lane).—When Mr. Phillimore published in 1887 his work, to which this under notice is a supplement, its value was at once recognised. We believe the whole edition is exhausted and the work scarce. The supplement adds much to its usefulness, and contains much information for Scottish writers, Mr. Phillimore having had 'the advice and help of Mr. Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms.' All who have the earlier work should procure the supplement, and our advice to any amateur chronicler of his family is to study both volumes before he enters upon his labours.

A Handbook to the Ancient Courts of Probate and Depositories of Wills, by George W. Marshall, LL.D. (London: Horace Cox).—This is a small volume, which, like the book noticed above, is intended for the Genealogist, but the information contained in it relates to England solely. In England wills are preserved not only in London, but in Diocesan depositories, and in some cases in private charter rooms. Dr. Marshall provides a clearly arranged tabulated list of all such collections, with the date of the earliest record in each case; to this is added a good Index Locorum. It may be regarded as a useful supplement to his well-known *Genealogist's Guide.*

A Scots Mediæval Architect, by P. Macgregor Chalmers, I.A., F.S.A. Scot. (Glasgow: William Hodge & Co.).—John Honeyman, in his work *The Age of Glasgow Cathedral* (p. 16), writes: 'A certain Frenchman named John Murdo was employed as architect at St. Andrews, Glasgow (etc.), about the close of the fourteenth century.' Mr. Macgregor Chalmers has shown that his name was John Murray, that he was of the Philiphaugh family, that though 'born in Parysse,' he was a son of Patrick Murray of

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Faulohill, and that he lived and worked during the latter part of the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth centuries. Mr. Honeyman writes: 'It is difficult to say, and needless to conjecture' what portions of various important buildings 'were erected under his superintendence.' Mr. Chalmers, with the skill of a detective, has discovered his work at Paisley, Glasgow, Nithsdale, Galloway, St. Andrews, and Melrose. The book is beautifully and abundantly illustrated, and will be welcome to ecclesiologists, architects, and all lovers and students of the past. While Scotsmen will perceive one more blow struck at the old popular delusion that the country owes its art, in fact its whole civilisation, to France rather than to Flanders. Mr. Chalmers's book is well printed, handsome in appearance, and well worth studying by those who value the history of our old ecclesiastical buildings.

Thomas Carlyle, by Hector C. Macpherson (Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier). This is an appreciative sketch of one of Scotland's greatest sons. Carlyle's character has been well studied, and on doubtful points Mr. Macpherson has profited by the counsel of Professor Masson, than whom there could not be a more able adviser. We can thoroughly recommend it.

Some Notes of the History of the Parish of Whitchurch, Oxfordshire, by the Rev. John Slatter, M.A., Rector of the Parish (London: Elliot Stock). Mr. Slatter has written a useful book. Parish histories help us to read national history aright. Though English parochial economy differs much from that of Scotland, it has strong points of interest. We would specially instance the history of the working of the poor-law in a country parish. The documents bearing on this commence in 1569, and Mr. Slatter devotes forty-one pages to their consideration. The whole book is well written, interesting, and instructive.

Knox Genealogy, by a Lineal Descendant (Edinburgh: George P. Johnston).—Of this work only a limited number of copies have been printed for sale. Collectors of such works should procure it. The arrangement of the pedigree is good, and great pains seem to have been taken to make it reliable. The writer thinks it doubtful if any descendants of John Knox, even in the female line, exist: it is known that his two sons died without issue. In connection with the burial of his son-in-law, John Welsh (husband of his daughter Elizabeth), it may be noticed that, as the 'lineal descendant' states, it took place at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London, on the 4th of April 1622. The difficulty parish clerks had in writing correctly names uttered in an unfamiliar accent is shown by the entry. The clerk in his rough-book doubtless wrote 'Wolse' with a long *s*, the scrivener, who periodically copied these entries into the Parish Register of Burials, mistook the long *s* for *f*, and the entry now stands '1622, April 4, John Wolfe, *a minister*.' We mention this fact for 'descendant's' information. His book is a useful addition to genealogical literature.

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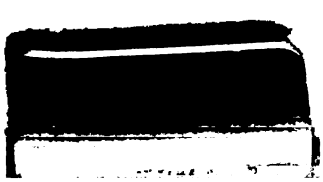

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